

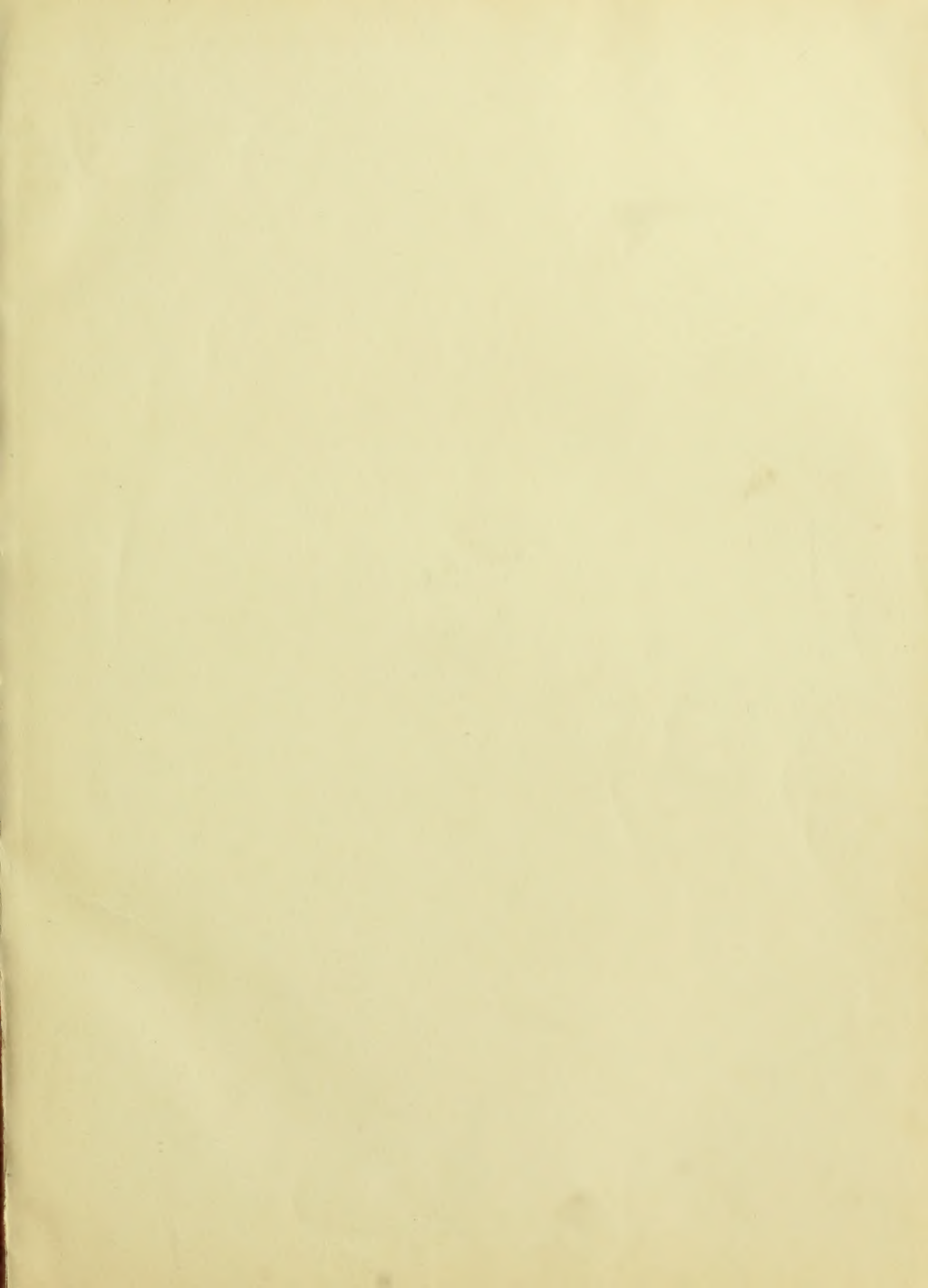


Class F118

Book .B46

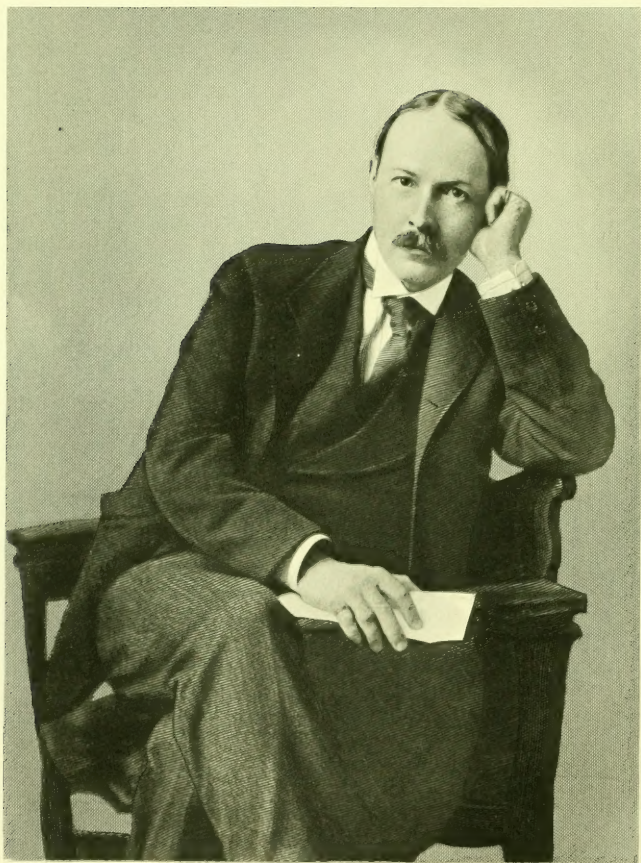
Copyright N^o copy 2

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT



3

932
3496
Pat 2



Cuñler Reynolds,



HUDSON-MOHAWK GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY MEMOIRS

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE HUDSON AND
MOHAWK VALLEYS IN NEW YORK STATE, INCLUDED WITHIN THE PRE-
SENT COUNTIES OF ALBANY, RENSSELAER, WASHINGTON, SARATOGA,
MONTGOMERY, FULTON, SCHENECTADY, COLUMBIA AND GREENE.

PREPARED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

✓ CUYLER REYNOLDS ✓

Curator of The Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, since 1898; Director of New
York State History Exhibit at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; Author of "Albany
Chronicles," "Classified Quotations," and several other published works.

✓ VOLUME I. ✓

ILLUSTRATED ✓

NEW YORK
LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1911

F118

R46

copy 2

COPYRIGHT
LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1911

31

©CLA286850

FOREWORD

That many hundreds of persons have shown their personal interest in the publication of these volumes is sufficient evidence that it is a deserving field in historical literature. But this is by no means the limitation, for these family sketches will be a matter of daily reference by persons throughout this country, and thus they will be rendering a proper service, warranting the painstaking labor expended in their preparation. As time goes on, a work of this nature will be considered as a godsend.

But aside from individual interest in family matters and the consequent inclusion of historical information, there is a special and pertinent value in this work, for instead of being an affair which some would heedlessly consider lightly, the effect on the student of these matters is known to be an inspiration, because through understanding the hardships and the successes of our ancestors, and reading of worthy feats, one certainly becomes imbued with an *esprit de corps* which builds character, and good results invariably follow.

In the times when the French and Indian wars were engaging the attention of every colonist from Maine to Florida, who never was able to rest easily at home lest the savage pillage his house within the high palisade, the settlements near Albany, although protected in the crude fashion of that day, were the subject of attack time and time again. This was, in part, because the vicinity of Albany was the seat of settlement of several tribes of continually warring Indians, principally the Mohawks and Mohicans. Not only were the bergs of Albany and Schenectady surrounded in entirety by stockadoes, and the villagers warned not to build outside of them, but the residents erected their dwellings for defense, much in the manner of individual forts, by providing their walls, massive in those days, with portholes through which the musket could be directed at the enemy; and such houses, although rare, are still standing there. Notable among these conflicts with the aborigines and French was the frightful massacre at Schenectady in the winter of 1690, when few in the peaceful village were permitted to escape the tomahawk, and later on the Beukendaal massacre shocked the settlers, fraught with as high a percentage of brutal murders.

When the French wished to possess the land in America, their armies came by way of the Adirondack lakes, as a facile passage from Canada, and Albany had to be the resisting point to save the other sections of the country. The orders issued in Europe by the higher officials who directed operations, were generally to the effect that Albany must first be taken; but it never was a place which suffered conquest. Its citizenship was composed of such men as would extract the lead from their windows in order to have it cast into bullets, and naturally such valor was indomitable.

Some fifty years after the massacre mentioned, the French were once more decidedly active, and it was necessary to check them before they came further south than Ticonderoga, or, at worst, Fort William Henry, on Lake George's southern end. The region in and about Albany was then given over to the massing of troops, and under General Abercrombie, in 1758, a large army was gathered and the raw recruits drilled. It was then that "Yankee Doodle" was composed by the surgeon in his army, while in the camp at Greenbush.

In the Revolutionary period, the citizens sacrificed everything down to the condition of depriving themselves of their cattle, which were driven from their fields to supply the soldiers, while produce had to be brought in in such quantities that, when winter approached, the inhabitants made an appeal that they

FOREWORD

could not survive the winter if the drain continued. The best citizens were turned into officers, and the stories of their lives, headed with such names as Generals Schuyler, Ten Broeck and Gansevoort, furnish us to-day with both interesting and instructive reading. It was in 1777 that Albany was made the center of attack by large armies of British troops, planned to attack it from the north by General Burgoyne; from the west, by General St. Leger, proceeding from Oswego, and Lord Howe, coming up the Hudson. It was a brilliant enterprise and a fierce campaign; but the men of Albany were victorious.

In its later life, the people of this section of the country have placed themselves creditably on record in the walks of peace, and one finds commerce, the arts and sciences, represented most worthily. There is no reason to gloss over the list by generalities, for definite cases are readily to be cited; but one should take up these families one by one and read them thoughtfully. The entire country never furnished a more wonderful scientist than Professor Joseph Henry, born in Albany, who successfully demonstrated there the feasibility of his invention of the electric telegraph. The military men, lawyers, artists, authors, clergymen and doctors, have been among the foremost, and added a luster to a section of the country which furnishes itself as a topic for a history.

For the benefit of those who seek details about this section of the state, as regards its topography and legislative formation, besides the more important information in other lines, there has been added a section of this work, devoted to this subject.

Many persons will take special interest in salient features about the early settlers, and for their benefit a compilation of names and facts about six hundred different families, who arrived in that part of the State before the year 1700, has been purposely made. With the idea of making a creditable, authentic and full record of these families, each person associated with this work has put forth his best endeavor in the hope of affording abundant satisfaction.

The editor and publishers are grateful to several gentlemen for valuable advisory assistance—to W. Max Reid, of Amsterdam; Frank W. Thomas, of Troy; Rev. Dr. E. C. Lawrence, of Schenectady, and William Richard Cutter, of Woburn, Massachusetts—all well known in historical and antiquarian circles.

In various instances there are differing forms of names in the same family, different lines preserving their own nomenclature, and these differences have been preserved in these volumes. In all cases the narratives have been submitted to the person in interest, and their corrections have been carefully regarded.

Some corrections and additional data were received after the pages had gone through the press, and these have been carried into a page of addenda and errata preceding the index, in the last pages of Volume IV.

CUYLER REYNOLDS.

HUDSON AND MOHAWK VALLEYS.

VAN RENSSELAER It is beyond possibility to write the history of the city of Albany, New York, without making prominent mention of the Van Rensselaer family. This is because the deeds for every foot of land now comprising the site of the capital city were executed by the owners of the soil, the Mohawk tribe of aborigines, to Patroon Van Rensselaer and his associates, so that this family will ever stand in history as the original owner of a very important and large area of land in the New World; but it is likewise true that every one in the United States either bearing that name or of the blood, must turn to Albany in order to trace his or her descent, which leads to the single progenitor of the family in America.

For nearly three centuries it has been a family whose members have invariably maintained, by culture and mode of living, an undisputed prominence, yet with a well-known reluctance to force itself into public affairs, preferring that retirement which refinement usually seeks, avoiding notoriety and the conflict concomitant with affairs of business life and public office. The family, however, has never suffered the complaint of any lack of patriotism, nor of failing to respond to a genuine appeal to serve the government in an official capacity. It can with full right count its numbers who have done both with a verdict of fullest credit from the people. The direct line has had its representation in the congress of the nation, in the state senate and assembly of New York, and in the chair of the lieutenant-governor of the Empire State.

The patriotic qualities of the family have been fully demonstrated by their figuring with prominence in all the great military struggles which have convulsed this nation, and their acts have placed high in the memorable rolls of American history the names of a large number. To their special credit it is recorded also that they served either as officers or in the

ranks without pay or emolument, and, moreover, devoted the advantages of their estates to the cause of freedom. The well-known war historian, William L. Stone, states that "They consisted of eighteen males in 1776. During the war every adult, except two old men, and all minors, except four boys, bore arms in one or more battles during the Revolutionary struggle." George W. Schuyler, in his "Colonial New York," explains further, that of the eighteen males, sixteen belonged to Hendrick Van Rensselaer's branch, and of these, five were of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer's family. To bear out such statements by facts it is necessary to examine only a few of the records. Colonel Kiliaen Van Rensselaer departed with his three sons, two of them officers and all true patriots in the revolution, was wounded in the battle of Saratoga when participating in the fierce conflict against Burgoyne, and General Washington paid him the highest compliment upon his courage. One of his sons, Colonel Hendrick Van Rensselaer, was directed by General Schuyler to go in company with Colonel Long to hold the enemy in check at Fort Anne until the cannon and armament of Fort George could be removed to a place of safety. The English under Colonel Hill were in pursuit of the patriots from Lake Champlain up Wood creek, and, on their approach to Fort Anne, Van Rensselaer and Long sallied from the fort on the morning of July 8, 1777, and attacked them so vigorously that they were obliged to retire, leaving their wounded on the field. Colonel Van Rensselaer was so severely wounded that he was obliged after that to relinquish further service, and on his death, thirty-five years later, the ball then received was extracted from his thigh bone. Likewise there was Major James Van Rensselaer, who served with honor and without pay on the staff of the brave Montgomery, and who was near him when he fell mortally wounded before the walls of Quebec, December 31, 1775. Colonel Nicholas Van

Rensselaer participated in the decisive battles on the heights of Stillwater, and after the surrender of General Burgoyne, October 17, 1777, was despatched by General Gates to convey the intelligence to Albany. Philip Van Rensselaer was engaged in the commissary department, where he rendered efficient service.

In the war of 1812, Generals Stephen and Solomon Van Rensselaer will ever be remembered as the leaders in command of the forces which crossed into Canada and captured Queenstown, October 13, 1812. In this fight the latter was disabled, being wounded no less than six times. In 1794, as a captain of cavalry, he took prominent part in the battle with the Indians on the Maumee river, where he was wounded, August 20, 1794, while fighting under General Wayne. General Robert Van Rensselaer commanded the militia who pursued and defeated Sir John Johnson when on his famous raid in the Mohawk Valley in 1780.

In the civil war there were many of the name and descent who sustained the Union, most prominent among them being Colonel Henry Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and his nephew, Captain Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who fought bravely under both Grant and Hancock, participating in no less than fourteen stubborn engagements. William Van Rensselaer, of Seneca Falls, served in the New York Volunteers, Engineering Corps, and fought with gallantry in the Army of the Potomac.

For several other pertinent reasons attention has been directed to this family. It made one of the earliest attempts at colonization in America, the enterprise having received its initiatory movement in Holland at about the same time that the Pilgrims were planning their cruise to avoid religious persecution, and it was originally intended, so some maintain, that both should seek the free soil of what became New Netherland and then New York.

The family will long be remembered because it was identified with the movement for establishment of a landed aristocracy of the New World, its leader to enjoy the ancient Dutch title of Patroon, and after the superseding of the Dutch by the English, to be known by that of Lord of the Manor. It was a stalwart race and fought strenuously for high ideals; but the titles vanished with the revolution. If ever a feudal aristocracy could have been perpetuated in the New World, this family was best fitted to perform the task.

After that period they added another chapter by being one of the parties participating in the famous anti-rent feud, for, although the revolution had abolished titles, the system of leasing land remained unchanged. It was a

matter which was fought by arms and in the courts from 1839 until about 1860. The Van Rensselaers made a stubborn fight for the cause with which they had so long been identified, and the last Patroon finally bowed graciously to the will of the court when the construction of the change from the English laws made it imperative.

A fourth matter of interest taken by many in this family is the importance of the marriage connection with a great number of families also of note, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, among which alliances may be mentioned the Schuyler, Hamilton, Livingston, Jay, Morris, Bayard, Van Cortlandt, Bleecker, Cuyler, Douw, Lansing, Ten Broeck, Ver Planck and Paterson lines. In the younger generations of half a century ago they intermarried with the families of Atterbury, Baylies, Bell, Berry, Biddle, Cogswell, Crosby, Cruger, Delafield, Erving, Fairfax, Grubb, Hodge, Howland, Johnson, Kennedy, King, Lorillard, Pendleton, Pruyn, Reynolds, Robb, Rogers, Tallmadge, Thayer, Townsend, Turnbull, Waddington and Wilkins. Each of these families holds a recognized position in the various cities where they reside, and in every instance their connection with the Van Rensselaer line is well known, for it signifies that in each case one of the name traces with pride to the progenitor of the Van Rensselaer family.

The arms of the Van Rensselaer family, in use three centuries ago in Holland and employed by the Patroons and their descendants in America, consists of: A shield, the first and fourth quarters gules a cross moline argent; second and third quarters argent, six fleurs-de-lys gules, 3, 2 and 1. On an escutcheon of pretence argent bordered sable a cross moline. The crest displays a high, iron fire-basket argent, from which issue flames proper. The motto is *Niemand zonder*. The interesting tradition regarding the crest has it that on a certain occasion of festival a grand illumination took place in Holland, and the Van Rensselaer family on that day ordered huge iron baskets, similar to that depicted in the crest, to be filled with combustibles and placed on the gate and fence posts, where they added to the effect of the night illumination. The result was so startling that it called forth special commendation from the Prince of Orange, who wished accordingly to bestow a favor such as royalty allows people to whom a money recompense would not be fitting, and he begged Van Rensselaer to adopt the motto, "*Omniibus effulgeo*," signifying "I outshine all." Before that time the motto had been "*Niemand Zonder*," meaning "No one without

a cross," referring to the cross appearing upon the shield, being of silver upon a red field. The arms as an entirety and sometimes the crest have been employed as the family bookplate for several generations, and they likewise form an attractive feature upon the silver handed down from oldest son to oldest son, as was the English custom so long a common practice of this family.

The Van Rensselaer family was one of importance in Holland before coming to America, respected and honored by their countrymen, holding such positions of trust as burgomaster, councillor, treasurer, etc. In the Orphan Asylum at Nykerk, Holland, there still hangs a picture of Jan Van Rensselaer, in which he is represented as a "Jonkheer," or nobleman, by the distinguishing costume, and he is identified by the small representation of the arms painted on the shield above his head. The original Manor of the Van Rensselaer family, from which they took their name, was as late as 1880 called Rensselaer, and was located about three miles southeast of Nykerk. It was originally a "Reddergoed," the possession of which conferred nobility. The last member of the family who bore the name was Jeremias Van Rensselaer, who died there April 11, 1819. He had married Julie Duval (Judic Henrietta Duval), and they had no children. In his will he states that he had no heirs except the Van Rensselaer family then living in America.

These facts were gleaned by Eugene Schuyler, who purposely journeyed to the ancient family seat, and whose letter, printed in the *Albany Argus*, September 21, 1879, reads in part as follows:

"I went to Amersfoort, to Nykerk, and to several other towns in Guelderland. At Amersfoort, there is a Table in the Church of St. Joris or St. George, on which is mentioned Harmanus Van Rensselaer, as one of the Regents in 1639. Dr. is prefixed to his name, which may mean Doctor of Laws, Divinity, or Medicine. There is also a tomb of a Captain Van Rensselaer, who died from a wound received at the battle of Nieuport. This is covered by the wood flooring, and is not visible. In the Orphan Asylum at Nykerk, there is a very fine picture of its first Regents, 1638. The picture is painted by Brecker in 1645. There are two noblemen in this picture, Jan, or Johannes Van Rensselaer, and Nicholas Van Delen; one of the four others is Ryckert Van Twiller, the father of Walter Van Twiller, who married the sister of Kiliaen, the first Patroon. There are two other Van Rensselaers named among the later Regents—Richard, in 1753, and Jeremias, in 1803.

"The estate of Rensselaerswyck is now only a farm, all the old buildings have lately been taken down—they were covered with gables, weathercocks of the arms and crest of the family; but all have now disappeared. There is scarcely a church in Guelderland that did not have somewhere the Van Rensselaer arms on the tombstones, either alone or quartered with others. The exact coat-of-arms

is a white or silver cross on a red ground. The crest is a white basket, with yellow flames above a closed, or knight's helmet."

The Crailo, as the seat of the family was called in Holland, was a large and productive estate some time before any of the family came to America, and it is believed that the family was related to that of Olden Barneveldt, the famous patriot and statesman, because portraits of John of Olden Barneveldt and of his wife Marie, of Utrecht, were preserved as heirlooms until the Crailo estate was sold in 1830. The Manor of Olden Barneveldt was close to Rensselaer, and about six miles south of Nykerk, between it and Amersfoort. This Crailo estate passed into the possession of the female line, the last of whom was Joanna Jacoba Sara Van Rensselaer, from Amsterdam, who married Jonkheer Jan Bowier. She was the mother of twelve children, and when she died in 1830, the Crailo was sold. Two sons of this marriage, Jonkheer Hugo Jan Jacob Bowier, and Jonkheer Martin Bowier, colonel in the royal marines and at one time commandant of the Dutch naval forces off Atchin, were permitted by royal license to assume both the name and the arms of the Van Rensselaer family. In this way the Bowier family came into possession of many heirlooms and valuable papers relating to the Van Rensselaers. These documents were brought from Holland through the efforts of Mrs. Alan H. Strong, of New Jersey, and after being translated by Arnold J. F. van Laer, New York State Archivist, were published in 1908 by the state of New York, and make a volume of over nine hundred pages.

The first historical mention of the family refers to Johan Van Rensselaer, a captain of a hundred men, who did good service in Friesland for the King of Spain in the early part of the sixteenth century. It also refers to Captain Harmanus Van Rensselaer, who was seriously wounded at the battle of Nieuport, in the year 1600, and died in 1601, as is stated upon the tomb at Amersfoort.

In tracing the descent from the earliest known records and family traditions, an early chart shows that the primordial name is that of Hendrick Wouter Van Rensselaer, who married Swene Van Imyck, and had children: Johannes Hendrick, married Derykebia Van Lupoel; Geertruij, married Advocate Swaaskens; Wouter (Walter) Hendrick; Anna and Betje.

Johannes Hendrick Van Rensselaer and Derykebia Van Lupoel had a son Kiliaen, who married Nelle Van Wenckom, and another son named Wouter Jans.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Nelle Van Wencloen had a son named Hendrick, who married Maria Pafraet; a daughter, Engeltje, who married Gerrit Guiliam Van Patten; Claas, who married Jacobina Schransens; Johannes, who married Sandrina Van Erp, styled Warendburgh, and Johannes, who died without issue.

The foregoing statement figured on the chart brings one to a period when there are documents and dates which are reliable.

Captain Hendrick Van Rensselaer, son of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Nelle Van Wencloen, was probably born upon the estate named Rensselaer, near Nykerk, in Holland, and died at Ostende, Belgium, June 6, 1602. He married Maria Pafraet; children: 1. Kiliaen, born at Hasselt, Province of Overysse, Netherlands, about 1580; died at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1644; married (first) Hillegonda Van Bylaer, (second) Anna Van Wely, who died June 12, 1670. 2. Maria, married Ryckert Van Twiller, and had: Wouter Van Twiller, who was the (third) director-general of New Netherland, 1633-38; Elizabeth, married Johannes Van Rensselaer, son of Kiliaen, the first Patroon. 3. A third child (apparently), also named Maria, who married Obelaers, and died at Munnikendam, Holland, in 1673.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, son of Hendrick Van Rensselaer and Maria Pafraet, was born in Hasselt, Province of Overysse, in the Netherlands, about 1580, and died in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1644. He was the first Patroon and the founder of the colony of Rensselaerswyck in America.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, known to be a dealer in pearls and precious stones, to have had some reputation as a banker and general merchant, and owned large estates in Holland. He was a leader in the famous guild of trading princes which at that time played so prominent a part in the commerce of the world, and it is quite evident that he must have been both shrewd and farsighted. The innumerable documents which he has left demonstrate great thoughtfulness in planning even the details, and he could grasp a situation in a foreign country with the same perfection in every respect as though present and overseeing all. He exhibited sagacity in his stand taken with regard to the policy of the colony as against the desires of his associates who desired to grow wealthy with rapidity. They sought to have those sent out engage in hunting for the purpose of making immediate and large shipments to foreign lands, while he desired that the colonists should become settlers, owning their houses, and leading happy

and contented lives, so that they would be willing to remain; should raise large families, and long continue to progress the work on an ever increasing scale as they prospered. He not only had the courage to found a colony in the wilds of an unknown America, but possessed the energy to push the work, once begun and discouraging at times, until it prospered.

In those days the jewelers were moving spirits in advancing the trade with far-distant countries and were alert to seek new fields, even in the alluring country of India, whither all eyes were turned, and the greatest endeavor being made to find a quicker passage. After long years of preparation the charter affecting the colony was granted June 3, 1621, and the subscription list opened. At the start the subscriptions did not come in very rapidly, largely on account of the exclusion of the salt trade from the charter's list of inducements; but when this difficulty was removed the full amount was subscribed. The Chamber of Amsterdam, "because thence came the most money," had the largest number of directors, who were to administer four-ninths of the entire capital of the company. There were twenty, and each had to contribute at least 6,000 guilders. Next to the board of directors there was a body of chief participants, each of whom had the same amount invested, yet while they took no part in the daily management, as the representatives of the stockholders, no resolutions of importance could be taken without them. It was agreed that the first two vacancies should be supplied from the ranks of the chief participants, and the first thus received into the Chamber was Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who it appears was among the first subscribers and had paid at least 6,000 guilders. It may be mentioned here that on June 16, 1628, he became the owner of the estate called Crailo, near Huizen, to which he added a vast area of unreclaimed land.

Fort Orange had been established in May, 1624, close to the western shore of the Hudson river, about one hundred and forty-two miles north of New Amsterdam (New York City), now the site of Albany, and Van Rensselaer thought it an excellent advantage to have his lands under the protection of its guns. He sent agents to investigate the nature of the territory, who reported favorably, and Bastiaen Jansz Crol and Dirk Cornelisz Duyster were especially empowered in writing, signed January 12, 1630, secured shortly a large tract of land on the west bank. In January, 1631, he sent Marinus Adriaensz, from Veere, with some assistants as tobacco



Supposed to be Killaen Van Rensselaer

Born 1580

From a painting owned by

Howard Van Rensselaer, Esq. M. D.

planters, and in July he sent Laurens Laurensz, from Kopehaven, with another Northman, to operate the saw and grist mill, also a number of laborers and some ten calves. Knowing that they could not succeed in their support for the first two or three years, he allowed them from 150 to 180 guilders per annum. He also provided the colonists with implements, and allowed the farm hands from 40 to 90 guilders a year. Between 1630 and 1632 he transported on these terms ten persons in the first year and twelve in the next two succeeding years. The first quota of men sailed from Holland, March 21, 1630, aboard the ship "d'Eendracht," or "the Unity," commanded by Jan Brouwer, and arrived at the island of Manhattan, May 24th, to proceed up the river to the site of Rensselaerswyck. The Lords States-General, at The Hague, June 7, 1629, had ratified the plan of the Dutch West India company to allow the patroons to divide the land into manorial grants; but reserving to that company the fur business, and unless five per cent. were paid to the West India company should the colonists weave woolen or other stuffs. The land ultimately secured by Van Rensselaer from the Indians is commonly stated as a tract reaching north and south twenty-four miles from Baeren Island to the Cohoes Falls in the Mohawk, and extending forty-eight miles east and westward, half on each side of the Hudson river, containing about 700,000 acres, comprising therein the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer and the northern part of Columbia. The statement, however, should be modified by the understanding of recent research, although it is practically correct. The land was not purchased at one time. The first certificate of purchase from the Indians was dated August 13, 1630, and (translated) it reads:

Anno 1630, this day the 13th of August. We, the director and council of New Netherland, residing on the island the Manahatas and in Fort Amsterdam; under the jurisdiction of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and the Chartered West India Company, Chamber of Amsterdam, do hereby testify and declare, that on this day, the date underwritten, before us appeared and presented themselves in their proper persons, Kottamack, Nawanemit, Abantzene, Sagiskwa and Kanamock, owners and proprietors of their respective parcels of land extending up the river, south and north, from the said fort (Fort Orange, later Albany) to a little south of Moeneminnes Castle (situated on Haver Island, in 1910 Peobles Island, at mouth of the Mohawk River), belonging to the aforesaid proprietors jointly and in common, and the land called Semesseeck, belonging to the aforesaid Nawanemit individually, lying on the east bank from opposite Castle Island to the above mentioned fort; also, from Petanock, the mill creek (Normans Kill), north to Nega-gonse. . . .

This was signed in the several hands of "Peter Minuiet, Director; Pieter Bijlvelt, Jacob Elbertsz Wissinck, Jan Ianssen Brouwer, Sijmon Dircks Pos, Reynier Harmansen."

Mr. A. J. van Laer, the New York State Archivist, a most careful and capable expert, interprets this to mean: "1, the land on the west side of the river from Fort Orange to the Mohawk; 2, a small tract on the east side of the river, on both sides of the present Mill Creek, from opposite Castle Island to a point opposite Fort Orange; 3, the land on the west side of the river from a point south of the Normans Kill to the north point of Castle Island, or possibly to Fort Orange.

From what Kiliaen Van Rensselaer wrote in his "Account of the Jurisdictions," of July 20, 1634, enclosed in his letter of the 21st to Johannes de Laet, it would seem that the land comprised "all the shore along the river on the west side, from Beeren Island to Mommenis Castle," which distance, from Baeren Island, fourteen miles below Albany, to the "Castle" on the Mohawk, Cohoes, ten miles north of that city, would be a north and south line of about twenty-four miles. To the original purchase of 1630 was added in May, 1631, land from "Beeren Island to Smacks (Smax) Island." On April 23, 1637, more land was bought on the east side of the river from Papsanee creek south to a point opposite Smacks Island, and at later dates purchases were made of islands in that vicinity and land near the Poesten Kill (Troy), at Catskill, Bethlehem and Claverack.

It is stated on good authority, after the examination of the Van Rensselaer-Bowier Manuscripts, which were translated in 1903 by the State Archivist, and in which was the letter-book of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and other voluminous documents, that he never visited his colony or came to America. Even before that it had been a matter of considerable doubt.

It should be stated that Van Rensselaer, for the purpose of more speedy development of his large territory, formed a partnership October 1, 1630, with three brother directors of the company. These were Samuel Godyn, Johannes de Laet and Samuel Bloemmaert, who after a time sold out their interest, and Van Rensselaer alone developed the colony.

In 1640, because of disputes over various matters between the colony and the Dutch West India Company, the patroons obtained a new charter of privileges and exemptions, some of the provisions therein being that all patroons, free colonists and inhabitants of New Netherland should enjoy the privilege of

selling articles brought from Holland upon payment of a ten per cent. duty; that they pay ten per cent. export duty on all furs shipped to Holland; that they be allowed to manufacture woolen goods and cotton cloth, which had been prohibited; the person bringing five persons to New Netherland as a colony would be entitled to two hundred acres, and might hunt in the public woods or fish in public streams; no religion except that of the Reformed Dutch Church was to be tolerated; the colonists were to be provided with negroes to help them on their farms; appeal from manorial courts might be made to director and council of New Netherland, provided the sum in dispute was equal to forty dollars; but the patroon's jurisdiction was not to be affected in any way by the new charter. The provisions of the patroon's contracts kept Arendt van Curler, commissary-general of Rensselaerswyck, and Adriaen vander Donck, the public prosecutor, busy throughout 1641.

On March 6, 1642, Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer requested the classis of Amsterdam to send "a good, honest and pure preacher" to his colony, and that body selected Dominie Johannes Megapolensis, Jun., pastor of Schorel and Berg of the Alkmaar classis, who accepted the call of six years, conditioned on a salary of one thousand guilders (\$400) that he need not be required to work as a farmer, the same to be paid in meat, drink and whatever he might claim. The dominie was accredited on March 22nd, and June 3rd the patroon sent detailed instructions setting forth where he desired the church, the minister's house and the people to build their homes. The Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch West India Company indorsed Megapolensis on June 6th, and the patroon was somewhat exorcised, as he considered the matter entirely within his right and not a matter for them to act upon in any way. The dominie, his wife and four young children, arrived at Rensselaerswyck on August 12th, and Arendt van Curler set about the erection of a house for him, while Megapolensis undertook the study of the Indian language so as to be able to preach to the savages. For fully half a century this church, erected by the order of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, was one of the only two in the province of New York, and among the earliest in the entire United States, for in 1650 there were but few.

Undoubtedly Kiliaen, the first patroon, was a man of absolute sincerity in the maintenance of his Christian views, and this strong characteristic may be traced through any number of his descendants for many generations. That he was so imbued may be accepted as a

certainity from what he wrote in various letters, and is illustrated by the following extract, translated from the Van Rensselaer Bowier manuscripts, being a letter written July 2, 1640, to Arendt Van Curler when he shipped to the latter "three very fine blankets which you will give in my name to three chiefs; one to Sader Juchta, chief of the Maquaes (Mohawks), the other two to the two chiefs who have the greatest credit and power among the Maquaes," as presents to secure their friendship. "These small presents to the savages may sometimes cause great friendship and prevent much enmity. It would also serve as a means of making them acquainted with God, saying this person knows you, although he has not seen you, through those persons whom he has heard speak and who have written of you. How much better then can God, who made the heavens and the earth and created the sun which you can see, see your works, He who each day lets his bountiful gifts come to man through the fruitfulness which He gives to the products of the earth and to man's sinful body."

Trouble was brewing for the colony of Rensselaerswyck early in 1643, for the patroon sought to maintain his rights against any authority of the Dutch rule established firmly in New Amsterdam under the director-general. On September 8, 1643, the patroon sent word from Holland to Nicolaas Coorn to fortify Beeren Island (some fourteen miles south of the present city of Albany), and to demand of each skipper passing up or down, except those of the West India Company, a toll of five guilders (\$2) as a tax, likewise to see that every vessel coming up the river lowered its colors at the fort as a sign of respect to the patroon. Thereupon Croon issued the following manifesto:

"I, Nicolaas Coorn, Commander of Rensselaer's Castle, and for the noble lord, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, under the high jurisdiction of the high and mighty Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, and the privileged West India Company, hereditary commander of the colonies on this North River of New Netherland, and as vice-commander in his place, make known to you that you shall not presume to use this river to the injury of the acquired right of the said lord in his rank as Patroon of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, the first and the oldest on this river. * * * Protesting in the name of the said lord, should you presume in defiance of law to attempt to pass by contrary to this proclamation, I am directed to prevent you. Under this manifesto, however, you are permitted to trade with his commissary; but not with the Indians or his particular subjects, as will be seen and read in the admonition and instruction given by him, the Patroon, to Pieter Wyncoop, the commissary, and Arendt Van Curler, the commissary-general, conformable to the restriction of the regulations contained therein.

Matters in this line came to a crisis the next year. On July 1, 1644, Govert Lookermans, skipper of the yacht "Good Hope," set sail from Fort Orange for New Amsterdam, and with studied contempt failed to salute the fort, Rensselaer's Castle (sometimes called "Steyn"), on Beeren Island ("beeren," the plural of bear), as directed by the mandate, whereupon Commander Coorn shouted across the water to him: "Lower your colors!" Lookermans answered back: "For whom should I?" Coorn told him: "For the staple-right of Rensselaerswyck." To this the "Good Hope's" indomitable skipper replied: "I lower my colors for no one except the Prince of Orange and the lords, my masters!" Coorn applied a match to the fuse of his small cannon, and a shot ripped through the "Good Hope's" mainsail, also cutting loose the rigging. Another shot was delivered, but it passed over the vessel. The third shot, discharged by an Indian, passed through the colors of the Prince of Orange. On July 5th, Skipper Lookermans landed at New Amsterdam, making complaint and demanding reparation, and the Council of New Netherland issued an order for Coorn to desist from such practice; but the following months he asserted that he would not, and should demand recognition of Van Rensselaer.

Authentic records show that Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, first patroon, died in 1644, in Amsterdam, Holland, although it has been published that his death took place in 1645 and also 1646.*

He was married (first) to Hillegonda Van Bylaer (or Bijler), daughter of Jan Van Bylaer, member of a prominent family in Holland. By her he had three children. She died in Holland, and was buried January 1, 1627, in the Oude Kerk. His second wife was Anna Van Wely (or Weely), whom he married December 14, 1627, and by her he had seven children. She was daughter of Jan Van Wely the younger, of Barneveldt, residing at The Hague, and of Leonora Haukens (or Haeckens), of Antwerp. To Anna Van Wely was presented in 1684 the first thimble, made by a goldsmith named Nicholas Van Benschoten as a protection for her dainty fingers. She died June 12, 1670. The first and second wives were apparently cousins, and Jan Van Wely, father of the second wife, had a tragic fate. He was not only a prominent and re-

spected merchant of Amsterdam, but the "admodiator," or administrator of the county of Buren, a domain of the Prince of Orange. In 1600-01 he had been chosen by the merchants of Amsterdam as their representative with the army, that they might have sure and regular news. It was then that he received a large gold medal representing the battle of Nieuport, which he transmitted as an heirloom to his descendants. In 1616 Van Wely was sent for to The Hague by Prince Maurice, and brought with him some diamonds and precious stones, which the prince wished to purchase, and worth about one hundred thousand florins. While waiting for the prince in his cabinet, Van Wely was murdered by two officers of the guard, and his body concealed under the table until it could be taken out and buried in an ash pit. This murder, though perpetrated solely for plunder, turned out in the end to have political effects. On the representation of the widow, Hans Van Wely, her eldest son, was continued in the duties and privileges of "admodiator" of Buren.

The three children of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Hillegonda Van Bylaer and the seven children by Ann Van Wely were:

1. Hendrick, died in childhood.
2. Johannes, baptized September 4, 1625, died in latter part of 1662, or early in 1663. He was the second patroon, but never came to America. Being a minor of about nineteen years when his father died in 1644, the estates in Holland and at Rensselaerswyck were placed in charge of executors. They selected Brant Arentse Van Slechtenhorst to take charge of the colony, in place of Arent Van Curler, resigned, who arrived at Fort Orange March 22, 1648. He married Elizabeth, sister of Wouter Van Twiller, director-general of New Netherland for the Dutch. Children: 1. Kiliaen, died at Watervliet, Albany county, soon after February 22, 1687, having married his cousin, Anna Van Rensselaer, daughter of Jeremias Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt. 2. Nella, married Johan de Swardt.
3. Maria, died without issue.
4. Hillegonda; buried August 23, 1664; without issue.
5. Eleanor, died without issue.
6. Susanna, lived and died in Holland; married Jan de la Court, August 5, 1664.
7. Jan Baptist, born in Holland, was the first of the name to visit America, coming as "Director" of Rensselaerswyck colony in 1651; was never patroon; returned to Holland in 1658, when he was succeeded by his brother Jeremias the same year, who became the third patroon; married Susanna Van Wely; had a son Kiliaen who died without

*Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon, was buried at Amsterdam, October 7, 1643. The fact was ascertained as this work was going to press, by the city archivist of Amsterdam, on examination of the burial book of the old Amsterdam church, and communicated by him to Mr. van Laer, of Albany.

issue, and he (Jan Baptist V. R.) died in Amsterdam, Holland, October 18, 1678.

8. Jeremias, born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1632, became the third patroon; married Maria Van Cortlandt, July 12, 1662, and died at Rensselaerswyck, October 12, 1674. (See forward.)

9. Rev. Nicolaas (Nicholas), born in Amsterdam, Holland, 1636. He was a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church. On being introduced to Charles II., then exile at Brussels, he prophesied the restoration of that monarch to the throne of England, which circumstance afterward obtained for him a cordial reception at the Court of St. James, when he visited London as the chaplain to the Dutch Embassy. In acknowledgment of the truth of the prediction the king presented him with a snuffbox, which relic is preserved in the family.

Upon his coming to America the Dutch church looked upon him with suspicion, fearing he was a Papist, and demanding a certificate from the classis, for not only did Dominie Nieuwenhuysen absent himself from Dr. Van Rensselaer's service in the church, but he was not permitted to baptize. He arrived in Rensselaerswyck as the engaged minister, July, 1674; married, February 10, 1675, Alyda Schuyler, born February 28, 1656, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler and Margarita Van Slichtenhorst; died November, 1678, without issue, and his widow married, in 1679, Robert Livingston, who died about 1728.

10. Ryckert (Richard), born in Holland, and died there about 1695. He was treasurer and administrator of the Vianen estate belonging to the Breerode family. He came to America, arriving at Rensselaerswyck June 30, 1664, and that year built for himself a residence on the west bank of the Hudson river, about four miles north of Albany, called The Flatts, which was long afterward known as Schuyler's Bouwerie and to this day is known as the Schuyler Flatts, because he sold it to Philip Pieterse Schuyler on June 22, 1672, the father of Albany's first mayor, Pieter Schuyler. He returned to Holland about this time, for he married in that country, January 26, 1672, Anna Van Beaumont, by whom he had five sons and five daughters, only one son and three of his daughters marrying. Their third son, Johannes, died in 1678; their fourth son, also named Johannes, was born February 17, 1679; Anna Cornelia, born in April, 1673, and Kiliaen, born in April, 1675. For many years he was one of the magistrates of Rensselaerswyck, but never was director of the colony, although he as-

sisted his brother Jeremias in the management, and after the death of his mother at Amsterdam he went there. When Jeremias, the third patroon, died in 1674, it was hoped that Richard would return; but as he had been recently married he would not make the trip, and his brother Nicholas came in his stead.

(1) Colonel Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the third patroon, son of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Anna Van Wely, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1632, and died in Rensselaerswyck, October 12, 1674. Because he was the first patroon who resided in the colony, he was considered the first Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck. It has constituted considerable confusion to distinguish in the series the proper numerical position of the patroon and the lord of the manor, many historians employing the terms as though synonymous expressions, in error. It fell to the lot of Jeremias Van Rensselaer to witness the overthrow of the Dutch rule at Fort Orange on September 24, 1664, and to find it again to revert to the Dutch government August 5, 1673, when the fort at Albany became known as Willemstadt. He continued the work of his father on much the same lines. His efforts saw the completion of the Dutch church edifice, a rude wooden affair, in July, 1646. One may form an excellent idea of the colony's aspects by what Father Isaac Jogues, the Jesuit missionary residing there, wrote thereof on August 3, 1646:

"There are two things in this settlement, first, a miserable little fort called Fort Orange, built of logs, with four or five pieces of Breteuil cannon and as many swivels. This has been reserved and is maintained by the West India Company. This fort was formerly on an island in the river. It is now on the mainland toward the Iroquois, a little above the said island. Second, a colony sent here by this Rensselaer, who is the Patroon. This colony is composed of about a hundred persons, who reside in some twenty-five or thirty houses, built along the river as each one found most convenient. In the principal house lives the Patroon's agent; the minister has his apart, in which service is performed. There is also a kind of bailiff here, whom they call the senechal, who administers justice. Their houses are solely of boards and thatched, with no mason-work except the chimneys. The forest furnishes many fine pines; they make boards by means of their mills, which they have here for the purpose. They found some pieces of cultivated ground, which the savages had formerly cleared, and in which they sow wheat and oats for beer, and for their horses, of which they have great numbers. There is little land fit for tillage, being hemmed in by hills, which are poor soil. This obliges them to separate, and they already occupy two or three leagues of the country. Trade is free to all; this gives the Indians all things cheap, each of the Hollanders outbidding his neighbor, and being satisfied, provided he can gain some little profit."

Petrus Stuyvesant became director-general for the Dutch in 1647, and immediately after his arrival at New Netherland there were strained relations between him and those in charge of the Rensselaerswyck colony. None of the name of Van Rensselaer had come over. Johannes Van Rensselaer, then only twenty-two years old and residing in Holland, was the patroon, and Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer did not come over to be director until four years late. It was necessary to have an able representative to cope with the cunning of Governor Stuyvesant. Brandt A. Van Slechtenhorst sailed from Holland, by way of Virginia, September 26, 1647, for Fort Orange. The Hudson river being frozen over, he did not arrive until March 22, 1648. While he would not admit any rule over his authority by Pieter Stuyvesant, still he did pay him due respect on his first visit of inspection of the fort, south of the Manor, it being recorded: "Whereas the council of the colony directed that the Heer General Pieter Stuyvesant should be honored, on his arrival and departure, with several salutes from the Heer Patroon's three pieces of cannon, the Director (Van Slechtenhorst) employed Jan Dircksen Van Bremen and Hans Eencluyts to clean the same, for they were filled with earth and stones, and to load them, in doing which they were engaged three days, to wit: one day in cleaning them, the second day in firing at the arrival, and the third at Stuyvesant's departure, for which Van Slechtenhorst purchased twenty pounds of powder and expended ten guilders for beer and victuals, besides having provided the Heer General at his departure with some young fowls and pork," which was in July, 1648.

Stuyvesant had hardly returned to New Amsterdam when, July 23rd, he wrote Van Slechtenhorst that he must see to it that all buildings of the colony must be moved away from the range of the cannon in the fort, saying: "We request, by virtue of our commission, the commandant and court of the said colony to desist and refrain from building within a cannon-shot from the fort until further orders, * * * for both above and below there are equally suitable, yea better building sites." Van Slechtenhorst replied on July 28th in refutation to the assertion of rights of Stuyvesant, stating the claim of the colony to use of land all about Fort Orange,—that the Patroon's trading-house had stood a long time on the edge of the fort's moat, and he ridiculed Stuyvesant's order in view of the valueless quality of the fort as an adequate place of defence, saying: "So far as regards the renowned fortress, men can go in and out

of it by night as well as by day. I have been more than six months in the colony, and yet I have never been able to discover a single person carrying a sword, a musket or a pike, or have I heard or seen a drum beat, except when the Director-General himself visited it."

Stuyvesant was angered, and in September despatched both sailors and soldiers to Fort Orange with orders to demolish the house of Van Slechtenhorst, which news when received in the colony excited the men to prepare to take up arms, and as a result Commissary Van Brugge wrote to Stuyvesant that it was useless for him to stand against the inhabitants as they outnumbered his men and had Indians as allies. Consequently Stuyvesant recalled his men in October, and requested Van Slechtenhorst to appear before him on April 4, 1649.

In 1651, Jan Baptist, third son of Kilian Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon, came to the colony to be its director. It then became a mooted question whether he or Stuyvesant was to be superior. At once he sought to strengthen his position, and on November 23rd he had the council announce: "All householders and freemen of the colony shall appear on the 28th day of November of this year, being Tuesday, at the house of the honorable director, and there take the 'burggerlijke' oath of allegiance." On that day forty-five colonists appeared and took their oath, swearing: "I promise and swear that I shall be true and faithful to the noble Patroon and co-directors, or those who represent them here, and to the honorable director, commissioners and council, subjecting myself to the court of the colony, and I promise to demean myself as a good and faithful inhabitant or burgher, without exciting any opposition, tumult or noise; but on the contrary, as a loyal inhabitant to maintain and support, offensively and defensively against every one, the right and the jurisdiction of the colony. And with reverence and fear of the Lord, and the uplifting of both the first fingers of the right hand, I say, So truly help me, God Almighty."

The soldiers of Fort Orange, on January 1, 1652, made at night a hideous outcry, discharging their muskets in front of the director's mansion. A piece of burning wad fell on the thatched roof and set it abloze. The next day they assaulted Van Slechtenhorst's son, beating him and dragging him mercilessly through the mire. On January 15th Stuyvesant wrote to his man, Vice-Director Dyckman, to maintain the rights of the Dutch West India Company, and he went with a body-guard to Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer's manor house, where the colonial magistrates were in

session, making the request that Director Van Rensselaer read the proclamation from Stuyvesant to the inhabitants. Van Rensselaer was angered, maintaining that Dyckman should not have come with armed men upon his land, and he asserted: "It shall not be done so long as we have a drop of blood in our veins, nor until we receive orders from their high mightiness and honored masters." Thereupon Dyckman ordered the Van Rensselaer bell to be rung to call the inhabitants together; but being refused, rang that of Fort Orange, and returned to Van Rensselaer's house for the purpose of reading this proclamation from his steps. Van Slechtenhorst snatched the document from his hands, and in tearing it, the seals fell from the paper. When Dyckman threatened that Stuyvesant would make Van Rensselaer suffer for the indignity, Van Slechtenhorst turned to the colonists and said, "Go home, good friends, it is only the wind of a cannon-ball fired six hundred paces off."

Governor Stuyvesant then ordered Dyckman, on March 5th, to erect a number of posts six hundred paces from the walls of Fort Orange, being about 3,083 feet (250 Rhineland rods of 12 Rhineland feet of 12 36-100 in.), marking each with the West India Company's seal, and each with a board nailed thereon to hold the proclamation. On March 17th, Vice-Director Dyckman planted several posts as directed, and two days later the magistrates of Rensselaerswyck ordered the high constable to remove them. After that incident Stuyvesant sent word to Fort Orange that he should come there and take steps to see that his mandates were strictly obeyed. He arrived at Fort Orange on April 1st to straighten out matters and have a clear understanding as to what was property of Van Rensselaer and what appertained to the fort. He despatched Sergeant Litschoe with a squad to lower the Patroon's flag, and, when Van Slechtenhorst interposed, the soldiers entered his yard, discharged firearms and lowered the colors. Stuyvesant then ordered that the land within the area which he had staked out around the fort be known as Dorpe Beverswyck, or the village of Beverswyck, meaning where beavers gathered. Having given what was a fort the status of an actual locality, he instituted a court and appointed three judges. On the court-house he had his proclamation posted, but on April 15th Van Slechtenhorst tore it down, attaching that of Van Rensselaer instead. Because of this act of insubordination he was imprisoned on April 18th, and matters did not mend for several years until both parties, fearing the advent of the English, adjusted matters amicably, fearing a com-

mon foe. On May 8, 1652, Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer's certificate was signed in Holland, authorizing him to be "Director" of Rensselaerswyck, and in 1658 he returned to Holland, and it was then that Jeremias became the third Patroon. It is known that he was in Rensselaerswyck in 1659, for history is filled with many of his important undertakings in adjusting matters with the Indians. An invasion of the French from Canada also caused fear. In October of that year he ordered the settlement to be surrounded by a high stockade, as the Esopus Indians were making raids along the river. Although on September 6, 1664, Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam (New York city) drew up articles of surrender to the English fleet then menacing that place, it was not until September 24th that Vice-Director Johannes de la Montagne, for the Dutch West India Company, surrendered Fort Orange. The name "Albany" was then bestowed, and Jeremias Van Rensselaer took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II.

Colonel Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the third Patroon, married, at New Amsterdam, July 12, 1662, Maria Van Cortlandt, born in New Amsterdam, July 20, 1645, died at Rensselaerswyck, January 24, 1689, daughter of Olof Stevensen Van Cortlandt, who came on the ship "Haring" to New Amsterdam in 1637, from Wyck by Duurstede, Province of Utrecht, Holland, as a soldier in employ of the West India Company, and died in New York city, on April 4, 1684, having married, February 26, 1642, Anna (Anneke) Loockermans, who died in May, 1684. Children of Jeremias Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt:

1. Kiliaen, fourth Patroon and second Lord of the Manor, born at Rensselaerswyck, August 24, 1663, died there in 1719; married, in New York, New York, October 15, 1701, Maria Van Cortlandt, daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, and Gertrude Schuyler. (See forward.)

2. Johannes, died without issue.

3. Anna, born at Rensselaerswyck, August 1, 1665; married (first) Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, son of Johannes Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth Van Twiller, who died in 1687; married (second) William Nicoll.

4. Hendrick, born at Rensselaerswyck, October 23, 1667; resided in Greenbush, Rensselaer county (Rensselaer, N. Y.), where he died July 2, 1740; married, New York, N. Y., March 19, 1689, Catharina Van Bruggen, daughter of Johannes Pieterse Van Brugh (or (or Van Bruggen) and Catharina Roeloffse, daughter of Anneke Jans, and Catharina Van

Bruggen died at Greenbush, December 6, 1730, having had but one child, Anna, born in 1719, who married John Schuyler.

(5) Maria, born at Rensselaerswyck, October 25, 1672; married, at that place, September 14, 1691, Peter Schuyler (son of Philip Pieterse Schuyler and Margareta Van Slechtenhorst), who was born September 17, 1657; died at The Flatts, four miles north of Albany, February 19, 1724, being the first mayor of Albany, July 22, 1686-October 13, 1694. The date of the death of Maria does not appear.

(II) Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, son of Colonel Jeremias Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt, being the 4th Patroon of Rensselaerswyck, was born there August 24, 1663, being "Friday morning towards eight o'clock," and "was baptised the next Sunday." He died at Rensselaerswyck in 1719.

He was left in the management of the Manor for account of the heirs of the first Patroon until 1695. At this date all the children of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the projector of the colony, were dead, except two, Eleonora and Richard, and the latter was the treasurer of Vianen, a legalized asylum in Holland for criminals. The Van Rensselaer estate was not yet divided among his heirs, but for nearly fifty years had been held in common. Besides the manor there was a large estate in Holland (the Crailo) and other property. The time had now arrived for the heirs to make a settlement. Controversies had arisen among them, and, to end the disputes, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer (son of Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer) was delegated by the heirs in Holland to visit America and if possible make a complete settlement with the children of Jeremias, the third Patroon, as the only heirs in this country. Kiliaen, eldest son of Jeremias, and the fourth Patroon, was appointed with power of attorney to act for the family of which he was a member. The cousins met and, after a prolonged discussion, in which, as is usual, both lost their temper, they at last came to an amicable agreement to their mutual satisfaction. The indenture is dated New York, November 1, 1695. The heirs in Holland released to the heirs in Albany all right and title in the manor, which was reciprocated by the release of the latter to the former of all right and title to the land in Holland, known as the Crailo, and another tract in Guelderland. They also agreed to deliver the titles to three farms in the Manor, reserving the tenths, and to pay in addition seven hundred pieces of eight. They also released all claims on personal property in Holland, as well as on certain expectations from relatives

on their decease. Bonds were exchanged between the cousins for the faithful performance of the contract, and the work was complete. At last, in 1695, the vast estate of the old Patroon was settled, and the colony he founded in 1630, with its territory of practically twenty-four by forty-eight miles, was in possession of one family consisting of Kiliaen, Johannes, Hendrick, Maria, wife of Mayor Pieter Schuyler, and Anna, wife of William Nicoll. Besides the Manor they owned another tract of land containing 62,000 acres, known as the Claverack patent, and quite commonly called the "Lower Manor." The latter was on the eastern side of the river, in the vicinity of what is now Hudson, New York. At this time the province was under the English law, and the eldest son was heir-at-law of the real estate belonging to his father.

To Kiliaen, the eldest son of Jeremias Van Rensselaer, deceased, a patent was granted May 20, 1704, for the entire Manor, including the Claverack patent. His brother Johannes having died without issue, there were only three others interested. Kiliaen conveyed to his brother Hendrick, on June 1, 1704, the Claverack patent and some 1,500 acres on the east side of the river, opposite Albany, later known as Greenbush, and then as Rensselaer, New York. To his sister Maria or her heirs he gave a farm of a few hundred acres adjoining The Flatts, above Albany, and to his sister Anna or her heirs he gave a farm larger in extent, but at that time no more valuable, located on the west bank of the river, in the town of Bethlehem.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer devoted much of his life to the public service. He was an officer of the militia and one of the magistrates, and represented the Manor in the assembly from 1693 to 1704, in which latter year he was appointed to the council, remaining a member until he died in 1719. The settling of the Manor was much retarded by Indian wars. It was a common practice for the tribes to resell the lands to others after they had sold to Van Rensselaer in 1630. Kiliaen's grandfather's old miller, Barent Pieterse Coeymans, who came out in 1636, purchased from the Catskill Indians, in 1673, a tract of land eight miles along the river by twelve miles deep, which was actually the Manor land. He even procured a patent for it from Governor Lovelace, April, 1673, and the legal contest over it was not decided until 1706.

Of his children, two of the three sons, Jeremias and Stephen, survived him, and these were successively patroons. Two of his daughters, Anna and Gertrude, married

brothers, sons of Arent Schuyler, of Belleville, New Jersey.

It was while Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 4th Patroon, was alive and at the head of the colony, that Albany became a city by charter granted by Governor Thomas Dongan, July 22, 1686. Naturally it created a serious state of affairs, for it meant the determination of the prescribed areas of Rensselaerswyck and Albany, which had been geographically very closely connected, for the legal security of which Van Rensselaer had secured purchaser's rights from the Indians.

Dongan came to Albany in May, 1686, and was requested by the most prominent men to issue a charter by which the village might acquire larger boundaries and by virtue of being a city would have a higher guarantee of property titles than that of magistrates. This forced Dongan to obtain a relinquishment of the Van Rensselaer claims to the land the people would include within the bounds, and his decision, as reported February 22, 1687, to the privy council of King James, regarding the rights of each party, is as follows:

"The Town of Albany lyes within the Ranslaers Colony. And to say the truth the Ranslaers had the right to it, for it was they settled the place, and upon a petition of one of them to our present King (James II.) about Albany the Petitioner was referred to his Matys Council at Law, who upon perusal of the Ranslaers Papers, made their return that it was their opinion that it did belong to them. Upon which there was an order sent over to Sir Edmund Andros that the Ranslaers should be put in possession of Albany, & that every house should pay some two Beavers, some more, some less, according to their dimensions, Pr annum, for thirty-years & afterwards the Ranslaers to put what rent upon them they could agree for. What reason Sir Edmund Andros has given for not putting these orders into execution I know not. The Ranslaers came & brought mee the same orders which I thought not convenient to execute, judging it not for his Matys Interest that the second Town of the Government & which brings his Maty soe great a Revenue, should bee in the hands of any particular men. The town of itself is upon a barren sandy spot of Land, & the Inhabitants live wholly upon Trade with the Indians. By the means of Mr. James Graham, Judge (John) Palmer & Mr. (Stephanus van) Cortlandt that have great influence on that people, I got the Ranslaers to release their pretence to the Town and sixteen miles into the Country for Commons to the King, with liberty to cut firewood within the Colony for one & twenty years. After I had obtained this release of the Ranslaers I passed the Patent for Albany, wherein was included the aforementioned Pasture to which the People apprehended they had so good a right that they expressed themselves discontented at my reserving a small spot of it for a garden for the use of the Garrison. That the people of Albany has given mee seven hundred pounds is untrue. I am but promised three hundred pounds which is not near my Prquisits, viz. ten shillings for every house & the like for every hundred acres patented by mee."

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the fourth Patroon, married Maria Van Cortlandt, in New York city, October 15, 1701. She was born on her father's extensive estate, the Van Cortlandt Manor, near Croton, New York, April 4, 1680. She wrote her name "Maritje." Her father was Stephanus Van Cortlandt (born May 7, 1643; died Nov. 25, 1700), son of Olof Stenvense Van Cortlandt and Anneke Loockermans, who had married, September 10, 1671, Gertrude Schuyler (born Feb. 4, 1654; died after October 7, 1719), daughter of Philip Schuyler and Margareta Van Slechtenhorst. Maria Van Cortlandt, when Van Rensselaer's widow, married Dominie John Miller, or Mellen. Children, born at Albany: 1. Maria, born July 31, 1702; married Frederic Van Cortlandt. 2. Gertrude, born October 4, 1703; died May 9, 1705. 3. Jeremias, born March 18, 1705; died at Albany, and was buried May 8, 1745, without issue. He came of legal age in 1726, and was made the fifth Patroon, or third Lord of the Manor, and represented the Manor in the assembly from September, 1726, to September, 1743. In 1734 he visited Canada at the time of threatened rupture between France and England, the Canadian governor reporting, "Patroon, Lord of Albany, in company with another influential gentleman, visited us under pretense of a tour." 4. Stephen, born March 17, 1707; died at Albany, and was buried at "the Mills" on July 1, 1747; was sixth Patroon; married, July 5, 1729, Elizabeth Groesbeck (see forward). 5. Johannes, born December 10, 1708; died 1711, without issue. 6. Daughter, born August 28, 1710; died September 2, 1710. 7. Johannes, born November 15, 1711; died December 9, 1711. 8. Jacobus (James), born March 29, 1713; died 1713. 9. Gertrude, born October 1, 1714; married Adoniah Schuyler (born 1717, died 1763), son of Arent Schuyler and Swantje Dyckhuyse. 10. John Baptist, born, January 29, 1717; died 1763, without issue. 11. Anna, born January 1, 1719; died 1791; married John Schuyler, son of Arent Schuyler and Swantje Dyckhuyse.

(III) Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt, was born at Albany, New York, March 17, 1707; was baptized March 23rd by Dominie Lydius, of the Dutch Reformed Church, with General Philip Schuyler, godfather, Maria Van Cortlandt and Elizabeth Johanna Schuyler, godmothers; died at the Manor House in Albany, and was buried "at the mills" on July 1, 1747.

He was the sixth Patroon, and known as the fourth Lord of the Manor. His elder

brother, Jeremias Van Rensselaer, had been the fifth Patroon, but died unmarried in 1745, as the oldest son of Kilian Van Rensselaer. Stephen therefore succeeded him in control. His constitution was not robust, and he never took a very active part in public affairs, and only two years after his succession died at the age of forty. The population of the province of New York at that time was 61,589. Colonel William Johnson was at that period sending bands of Indian allies into Canada, for in September, 1746, he had been appointed "chief manager of the Indian War and Colonel over all the Indians by their own approbation." The savages had burned the farms at Saratoga (Schuylerville) November 17, 1745, and the French were expected to move upon Albany at any time.

He married, at Albany, July 5, 1729, Elizabeth Groesbeck, born at Albany, baptized August 17, 1707, and buried December 31, 1756. Her father was Stephanus Groesbeck, a trader, (son of Claas Jacobse Groesbeck, from Rotterdam in 1662), buried July 17, 1744, who married, July 16, 1699, Elizabeth Lansing (born 1679), daughter of Johannes Lansing (born in Hassel and buried at Albany, Feb. 28, 1728) and Gertrude Van Schaick. Children of sixth Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth Groesbeck: 1. Kilian, born at Albany, baptized December 8, 1730; died 1730, without issue. 2. Maria, baptized August 13, 1732; died 1734, without issue. 3. Elizabeth, baptized July 12, 1734; married, at Albany, November 1, 1763, General Abraham Ten Broeck (son of Mayor Dirck Ten Broeck and Margarita Cuyler), who was mayor of Albany from April 9, 1779, to June 26, 1783, and from October 15, 1796, to December 31, 1798; born at Albany, May 13, 1734, and died there, January 19, 1810. 4. Kilian, baptized April 17, 1737; died without issue. 5. Maria, baptized August 19, 1739; died without issue. 6. Stephen, seventh Patroon, born at Rensselaerswyck, was baptized June 2, 1742, died at Albany, October 19, 1769; married, in New York city, January 23, 1764, Catherine Livingston (see forward). 7. Kilian, born 1743; died without issue.

(IV) Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth Groesbeck, was born at Rensselaerswyck, baptized June 2, 1742, and died at Watervliet, Albany county, October 19, 1769. He was the seventh Patroon. His father had died when he was only five years old and the estate had to be managed for him. At about that time (in 1749) the population of Albany county was 10,634, and of the colony of New York 73,348. The boundary between New York

and Massachusetts was in dispute in 1752, as the manors of Hendrick Van Rensselaer and Robert Livingston, on the east side of the Hudson, were being encroached upon. In 1753 the Albany council petitioned Governor Clinton to levy a tax on the province in order to raise \$30,000 to erect a stone wall about the city, claiming it required such defense as a frontier town. The various provinces sent commissioners to the colonial congress held in Albany, June, 1754, and 1755 marked the great conflict with the French, with serious engagements along Lakes Champlain and George, which were of vital concern to Albany. On September 17, 1755, General Philip Schuyler married Catherine Van Rensselaer, only daughter of Colonel John Van Rensselaer, of the Claverack Manor, and granddaughter of the original owner of the vast tract on the east side after the first division of the Van Rensselaer patent. In 1756 the population of Albany county had risen to 17,524, and The Schuyler Flatts were burned that year. So serious was the Massachusetts boundary dispute in July, 1757, that offers were made to take Hendrick Van Rensselaer dead or alive. Troops assembled here in great numbers under General James Abercrombie, in 1758, and following the death of Lord Howe, at Ticonderoga, July 6th, his body was brought here for burial in St. Peter's Church.

The Van Rensselaer Manor House, or the "Patroon's," as it was more commonly called, was built by Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1765. At the time of its erection it was unquestionably the handsomest house in the colonies, and as such exerted a wide influence over the architecture of the more ambitious dwellings. One or two, possibly three, other edifices, had been used by the head of the family before this, and likewise styled the Manor House; but they were poor affairs compared with this one or with the average residence of these days in a country village. The original house was built of brick of unusual size (9 x 4 1-4 x 2 inches) and it was painted in the colonial colors, cream and white. A short flight of steps led up to the Dutch "stoop," a small porch whose roof was upheld by two Doric columns, above which, in the second story, was the great Palladian window. The house was flanked at either end with octagonal wings one story in height. The walls were of unusual solidity, and the entire construction was the heaviest. The floor beams were of hewn pine, ranging from 3 x 12 to 9 x 11 inches. All about it were gardens and lawns, surrounded by enormous elms, and the gradual slope towards the Hudson river was beautified for acres with floral effects, foun-

tain and statutory. Located one mile north of State street, it stood directly at the head of Broadway, which made a turn to the west in order to continue northward as the Troy road. Patroon's creek was the southern demarcation of the property, spanned by a massive brown-stone bridge, and at its edge stood the lodge where the keeper lived. It was to this handsome home that Stephen Van Rensselaer brought his bride, Catherine Livingston; but he enjoyed it only a brief spell, for within six years of his marriage he died.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, the seventh Patroon, married, in New York City, January 23, 1764, Catherine Livingston, born August 25, 1745, died April 17, 1810. Her father was Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence for New York state; born January 15, 1716; died at York, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1778; who married, April 14, 1740, Christina Ten Broeck, born December 30, 1718; died June 29, 1801. When a widow, following the death of her husband, October 10, 1769, Mrs. Van Rensselaer married, at Albany, July 19, 1775, Dominie Eilardus Westerlo, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany, who was born in Groeningen, came to Albany in 1760, and died in Albany, December 26, 1790; by whom she had Rensselaer Westerlo, born in the Manor House, May 6, 1776, died April 18, 1851, married, May 5, 1805, Jane Lansing, daughter of Chancellor John Lansing; and a daughter, Catherine, born in the Manor House, August 23, 1778, died at Albany, September 27, 1846, married Judge John Woodworth.

Children of seventh Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer and Catherine Livingston:

1. Stephen, born in New York City, November 1, 1764; married (first) Margaret Schuyler, at Schuylerville, New York, June 6, 1783; (second) Cornelia Paterson, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 17, 1802. Died at Albany, January 26, 1839. (See forward.)

2. Philip Schuyler, born at the Manor House, Albany, April 15, 1766; died at No. 85 State street, Albany, September 25, 1824; was thirty-second mayor of Albany, officiating the longest of any mayor, January 1, 1799 to July 7, 1816, and July 3, 1819 to February 18, 1821, and was president of the Bank of Albany; married, 1787, Anne de Peyster Van Cortlandt, born, 1766, died January 10, 1855, and was daughter of General Philip Van Cortlandt and Catherine De Peyster; no issue.

3. Elizabeth, born at the Manor House in Albany, August 15, 1768; died in Albany, March 27, 1841; married in Albany, September 18, 1787, John Bradstreet Schuyler, born in Albany, and was baptized July 23, 1765,

died at Saratoga (Schuylerville), August 19, 1795, son of General Philip Schuyler and Catherine Van Rensselaer, by whom she had two sons—Philip, born in Albany, October 26, 1788, married Grace Hunter, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, born May 4, 1790, died young. After the death of John B. Schuyler, Elizabeth, his widow, married John Bleecker, in 1800, by whom she had one daughter, who married Cornelius Glen Van Rensselaer, and several sons, who died unmarried, among them Stephen Van Rensselaer Bleecker, born January 5, 1803; died April 16, 1827.

(V) General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the eighth Patroon, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Catherine Livingston, was born in the house of his grandfather, Philip Livingston, the Signer, in New York City, November 1, 1764, and died in the Manor House at Albany, New York, January 26, 1839.

The new Manor House of the Patroon was not completed until he was one year old, in 1765, and his father brought him and his mother there so soon as it was ready. His father died October 19, 1769, at the age of twenty-seven, when the son was less than six years old, so the care of the great landed and feudal estate, which had fallen exclusively to him by the rule of primogeniture, was committed to his uncle, General Abraham Ten Broeck. It was managed by him with rare ability throughout the minority of his ward, despite the disturbed condition of affairs during the Revolutionary period, when Albany was the scene of serious preparation for war in collecting men and supplies for the great conflict at Bemis Heights and old Saratoga, or Schuylerville. General Ten Broeck was a participant in this military movement to the north, and was the twenty-eighth mayor of Albany, officiating from April 9, 1779, to June 26, 1783, and a second term from October 15, 1796, to December 31, 1798. He had married Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, daughter of Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer and Elizabeth Groesbeck, November 1, 1763. Under his direction the Manor House was erected.

Stephen was given his earliest education at Albany by John Waters, who was what was then known as a professional schoolmaster, and, being before the days of printed spelling-books, he was taught from a horn-book. A little later, his grandfather, Philip Livingston, took charge of his education, placing him at a school in Elizabethtown, New Jersey; but the troublous times of the Revolution drove Livingston with his family from his home in New York City, and they took refuge in Kingston. Fortunately he estab-

lished a classical academy there under John Addison, a fine Scotchman possessing thorough scholarship and who was later a state senator. It then became necessary to supply the young man with an advanced education, and he was sent to Princeton, when the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon, scholar, divine and patriot, was president. Witherspoon abandoned education for the pursuit of war, was a Signer of the Declaration, and young Van Rensselaer, to avoid the seat of war, was sent to Cambridge, where he became a Harvard graduate in 1782. In 1825 Yale conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The year following his graduation in 1782, peace had been restored in the United States, and the new nation firmly established. There was no occasion for the young man, then nineteen years of age, to fight. Instead, he turned his attention to matrimony, and married Margaret Schuyler, at "Old" Saratoga (Schuylerville), New York, in 1783. She was third daughter of General Philip Schuyler and Catherine Van Rensselaer. Her next elder sister, Elizabeth, had married Alexander Hamilton, who were thus the uncle and aunt of General Stephen Van Rensselaer. Margaret Schuyler was born in Albany, and baptized there September 24, 1758, and she died there on March 14, 1801. Her remains repose in the center of the Van Rensselaer lot in the Albany Rural Cemetery. Her father was General Philip Schuyler, commander of the Army of the North in 1777, and trusted friend of Washington, who was born in Albany, November 11, 1733, married September 17, 1755, and died in Albany, November 18, 1804. Her mother was Catherine Van Rensselaer, born in The Crailo, Greenbush (Rensselaer, N. Y.), November 4, 1734, died in the Schuyler Mansion, Albany, March 7, 1803, and was daughter of Johannes Van Rensselaer and Engeltie (Angelica) Livingston, the latter being the daughter of Robert Livingston, Jun., twelfth mayor of Albany. John Van Rensselaer became heir of the Claverack patent when his father, Hendrick, died July 2, 1740, and was thus the owner of "The Crailo" in Greenbush, called Rensselaer later. It will be remembered that Hendrick Van Rensselaer was a brother of the last Patroon by the name of Kiliaen—in other words, the younger brother of Stephen's great-grandfather. Hendrick was born in 1667, died in 1689, and had married Catharina Van Brough (or Verbrugge), whose share in the property left by their father, Jeremias, was the Claverack property.

At this time Stephen Van Rensselaer's mother was the wife of Dominie Eilardus

Westerlo, whom she had married in Albany, July 19, 1775, and they were residing in the Manor House, which she had a right to do as the Patroon's widow. He was an original Dutchman, born in Groeningen, known widely as a fine scholar, an eminent divine, and as the pastor for a long period of the Dutch Reformed Church in Albany, preaching in the Dutch language for the first fifteen or twenty years of his charge. As Dominie Westerlo and his wife, the mother of Stephen, were occupying the Manor House, consequently the young man brought his bride to the mansion at the southeast corner of North Market street (Broadway) and North Ferry street, which had served as an ample parsonage. When, however, Stephen reached his majority, Dr. Westerlo and his wife exchanged residences with the young Patroon and his bride, the latter couple leaving the parsonage to occupy the Manor House. The day of his attaining his majority was made one of great celebration, and from miles around the tenantry and the social set of the city flocked to participate in his hospitality.

Mr. Van Rensselaer found it necessary to look critically after the interests of his Manor, for in order to secure good returns it was essential that the lands should be cultivated, and while speculators would buy lands, the farmers, or laborious tillers of the soil, were unwilling to contract for the fee. By offering leases in fee or for long terms at a moderate rental, he readily succeeded in bringing a large proportion of his lands, comprising the greater portion of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, into cultivation, thus acquiring a goodly income, yet those who knew him have said "he had none of that morbid appetite for wealth which grows ravenous by what it feeds on."

He received his first military commission, as a major of infantry, in 1786, when twenty-two years old, and two years later was promoted to colonel and given command of a regiment. In 1801, Governor John Jay directed the cavalry of New York to be divided from the infantry, and the cavalry formed a single division, with two brigades, and the command of the whole was conferred upon Stephen Van Rensselaer. He bore the commission of major-general of cavalry to his death.

In 1787, he took an important step in his career as a man of character, when twenty-three years of age and on the threshold of a life which might have been one pampered with wanton and luxurious excesses, he deliberately chose, by a formal profession of religious faith and a personal vow of religi-

ous obedience, according to the doctrines and discipline of the Christian church as adopted by the Dutch reformers, to pledge himself to a life of temperance, simplicity, truth and purity. How well he kept his vow is known to all who are intimately acquainted with the manner of his life, for his domestic relations were the most tender, and his character before the world harmonious and beautiful, as well as replete with deeds of public service.

Towards the close of 1787, the convention sitting in Philadelphia to frame a constitution, terminated its labors and submitted its work for the judgment of the people. Mr. Van Rensselaer took ground promptly, and was pronouncedly in favor of the constitution. The next spring delegates to the state convention were to be chosen from Albany county, and both Yates and Lansing, who had left the Philadelphia convention before its labors were completed, were residents of the same county and held great power as anti-Federalists. It was to be expected that their views would prevail, yet Mr. Van Rensselaer, urged by his party to uphold their moral force in the controversy, consented to stand as a candidate for the assembly, and despite his popularity was beaten. In the spring of the next year, 1789, however, Mr. Van Rensselaer was again a candidate, and, with the previous question settled, was elected by an enormous majority. In the spring of 1790 he was elected to the state senate, and was re-elected, serving continuously until 1795, as a faithful, vigilant and influential member. On standing committees, of which there were few then, he was always an important member. At the next gubernatorial election, 1795, he was chosen lieutenant-governor, with Hon. John Jay as executive, Messrs. Yates and Floyd heading the opposition ticket. In 1798 both were renominated and elected by handsome majorities. This time Chancellor Livingston was Mr. Jay's opponent, while Mr. Van Rensselaer was the candidate of both Federalists and the antis, so universally popular had he become. At the same time, the plan was to attract votes for Livingston away from Jay. In January, 1801, a convention was held at the Tontine Coffee House in Albany, and Mr. Van Rensselaer was unanimously named the candidate for governor. His nomination was enthusiastically seconded in New York City and at public meetings all over the state. His purity, reliable judgment and competent acquaintance with interests and business of the state commended him; but the parties were at such great odds, the rancor so fearful, that it poisoned even whole families with hatred one for another. De Witt Clinton was named

as his opponent. He was also deservedly popular and a man of great energy in affairs of moment. In the midst of the state campaign announcement of the election of Thomas Jefferson was announced. It helped in large measure to turn the tide, and Mr. Van Rensselaer was defeated by a majority of less than four thousand votes.

In October, 1801, a state convention met at Albany to revise the constitution, and Mr. Van Rensselaer was a member, presiding during much of the deliberations as chairman, although Aaron Burr was its president. In 1807 he was elected to the assembly, with his friend, Abraham Van Vechten, as colleague. In March, 1810, a commission was chosen by the legislature, consisting of seven persons—Gouverneur Morris, DeWitt Clinton and Stephen Van Rensselaer among the more important—for exploring a route for a proposed western canal. In the summer of that year, accompanied by a surveyor, he traveled by horseback inspecting a route for the projected undertaking which resulted in the Erie canal, and they gave their findings in February, 1811. With all his enormous energy he advocated the measure in the assembly, thus giving the plan an impetus very needful because of considerable opposition.

War against Great Britain was declared in June, 1812. This was another crisis in his life. A requisition was made on Governor Tompkins, of New York, and the patriotic governor promptly obeyed, selecting Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer for the command. They were then regarded as rival candidates for the chief magistracy. The lines of party were distinctly drawn, and the Federalists were charged with being hostile to the war as being premature and unnecessary. General Van Rensselaer was a Federalist. The appointment placed him in a position of embarrassment, for, should he decline, it would tell against his party, and, on the other hand, he was expected to defend both the northern and western frontier, with no experience in warfare and dealing with decidedly impracticable material in the make-up of fighters. He did not hesitate an instant, but accepted the service. His country had summoned him to the field, and he was ready. He was not a loiterer, for in an incredibly short time he had thrown off the citizen surrounded by political advisers, and had formed his military family. In ten days he arrived at Ogdensburgh, having inspected Sackett's Harbor on the way. On August 13th he was in camp at Lewiston, just one month from his call, and just two months later, on October 13th, he was engaged in one of the most gal-

lant and brilliant affairs of the whole war. He carried his American arms into the enemy's territory, and planted the flag of the United States triumphantly on the Heights of Queenstown. Although gaining a complete victory, unfortunately it was of brief duration, on account of the defection of his troops. Had they remained by him, he could have retained the peninsula of the upper province of Canada for the winter, for it was originally planned that Fort George should also be stormed by regular troops. Very valuable to him had been the services of his aide, Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was wounded a number of times when in the thickest of the fight. By the shameful refusal of his yeoman soldiery, under the plea of constitutional scruples, to march into the camp which had been won for them, he should have felt wroth; but he reported it as an unvarnished relation of facts, telling the truth plainly, but without complaints or reproaches, for he had done his full duty. The British had lost their General Brock by the engagement, and during the cessation of hostilities agreed upon for six days, both sides proceeded to humanitarian duties of burying the dead and caring for the wounded. General Van Rensselaer informed his antagonist that he should order a salute to be fired at his camp and also at Fort Niagara on the occasion of the funeral solemnities of the brave and lamented Brock, to which the stern General Sheaffe replied: "I feel too strongly the generous tribute which you propose to pay for my departed friend and chief, to be able to express the sense I entertain of it."

General Van Rensselaer entered the gubernatorial campaign against Daniel D. Tompkins in the spring of 1813, but his party was in the minority, even though giving him a united support, and he was defeated in the state by 3,600 votes out of the 83,000 cast in the election. In 1816 he was again elected to the assembly, and in March the canal commissioners, with Mr. Van Rensselaer at their head and acting as chairman, presented their report to the legislature, requesting that body to adopt immediate measures for prosecuting the enterprise. In April this great work was authorized, the management committed to a board of canal commissioners, with General Van Rensselaer as a member. He was president of that board for fifteen years, succeeding DeWitt Clinton in April, 1824, and serving until his death in 1839.

In 1819 the legislature was induced to pass an act for the encouragement and improvement of agriculture, appropriating money to be divided ratably among the counties, which

were to form county societies, with presidents, who should form a central board. The delegates from twenty-six county societies met at the Capitol in January, 1820, and elected General Van Rensselaer president. In 1819 he was elected regent of the University of the State of New York, and was subsequently the chancellor until his death.

In December, 1823, General Van Rensselaer took his seat in congress for the first time, and was continued in his place by re-election for three successive terms, retiring on March 4, 1829. He held the position of chairman of the committee on agriculture. His report on tariff laws affecting agriculture, made in March, 1824, was a valuable one. His ballot on the presidency, in February, 1825, determined the vote of his state's delegation in favor of Mr. Adams.

On May 5, 1824, the Albany Institute was organized for the purpose of engaging in fields of observation of the natural sciences, for study of new theories and discoveries, and the preparation of learned papers. General Van Rensselaer was elected its first president, having the local prestige of being the president of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History. This society elected him annually through fifteen years, until his death. He perceived the advantage of placing knowledge before the people, and his first movement was to employ Professor Eaton, with several competent assistants, to traverse the state near the route of the Erie canal, taking apparatus and specimens to aid the delivery of lectures before business men and farmers in all the villages along the line. These were given on chemistry, natural philosophy and various branches of natural history, and were given in the summer of 1824 at his expense. The experiment was a success. He had also been accustomed to send his schoolmaster among his tenants in the same capacity, and this led him, on November 5, 1824, to provide a suitable building in Troy, New York, for the conduct of a school under Rev. Dr. Blatchford, to whom he delivered a set of rules for its government. He endowed it with professors, and it was incorporated in 1826 as the Rensselaer Institute. Through the next two years, he paid one-half of its current expenses, and at his death he endowed it. Not alone did he institute the Rensselaer Polytechnic, but to two colleges he gave \$5,000 each, and to a single agent for the prosecution of scientific research and advancement of education, no less than \$30,000. His benefactions were not only most liberal, but wisely devoted, and in those days these sums were considered fortunes in themselves.

He was connected with the institution of Masonry, having been initiated in 1786, when twenty-two years old, and was placed in official station, becoming successively junior and senior warden, and then master. In 1793 he declined further election in Master's Lodge, but in 1825 was installed in the highest office of Masonry, that of grand master, which act was conducted by Governor DeWitt Clinton.

The funeral of General Van Rensselaer was a most impressive one, perhaps more so than any other at Albany before or afterwards. The religious service was held at the North Dutch Church, and the body, in a simple, unadorned casket, was borne nearly a mile to the family vault, upon men's shoulders, the bearers frequently relieving each other, for no hearse was permitted to receive the halldowed burthen. The mourners, composed of the family, civic officials, Masonic bodies, school societies, the chief magistrate and other executive officers of the state, members of the legislature, all on foot, not a carriage being in use. The military were in citizens' dress; all badges of office were laid aside; no plumes nodded; no helmets glistened; no music murmured—solemn, slow and silent the vast throng moved through the highway to the north.

It is of interest to note the manner in which in those days the intelligence of his death was sent to New York City, where he was well known, and it being necessary to transmit the news because of his prominence in the state's public life. It is recorded in Munsell's "Notes from the Newspapers," as an item of news on that day, January 26, 1839:

"An express was started by Messrs. Baker & Walker, to carry the intelligence of the Patroon's death to New York. A Mr. Dimmick left Albany 14 minutes before 6 p. m. in a sulkey. At Redhook, he found a bridge gone, but mounted his horse and swam the stream, drawing the sulkey after him. At Fishkill, the obstruction was much more formidable. The bridge was gone, and the road for more than half a mile inundated. He again mounted his horse, who pushed gallantly into the flood and swam, with his rider and sulkey, over a quarter of a mile, bringing both safely to the opposite shore. Notwithstanding these and other obstructions the express arrived at the Carlton House at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning, having rode over the distance of about 150 miles in 14 h. 31 m."

General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the eighth Patroon, married Margaret Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler and Catherine Van Rensselaer, at Schuylerville, New York, June 6, 1783; and married (second) Cornelia Paterson, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on May 17, 1802. She was born June 4, 1780, and died in New York City, August 6, 1844. Her father was Chief Justice William Paterson,

a resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey, born at sea December 24, 1745, and died September 9, 1806, while on a visit at the Manor House in Albany. He was U. S. senator in 1789; in 1791 chosen second governor of New Jersey, and General Washington appointed him in 1793 a justice of the U. S. supreme court, which position he held up to the time of his death. He married Cornelia Bell, daughter of John Bell, in 1779. Three children were the result of the first marriage, and nine by the latter.

Children of General Stephen Van Rensselaer and Margaret Schuyler:

1. Catherine Schuyler, born in July, 1784, baptized August 9; died at Albany, April 26, 1797, without issue.

2. Stephen, born at Albany, June 6, 1786; died in 1787.

3. Stephen, born at Albany, March 29, 1789; died at the Manor House, Albany, May 25, 1868; married, in New York City, January 2, 1817, Harriet Elizabeth Bayard (see forward).

Children of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Cornelia Paterson:

4. Catherine, born at Albany, October 17, 1803; died in New York City, November, 1874; married, 1830, Gouverneur Morris Wilkins.

5. William Paterson, born at Albany, New York, March 6, 1805; died at New York City, November 13, 1872; married (first) in New York, March, 1833, Eliza Rogers, (born New York, 1812, died in Cuba, March, 1836), by whom one child; married (second), at New York City, April 4, 1839, Sarah Rogers (born New York, October 29, 1810; died Rye, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1887), daughters of Benjamin Woolsey Rogers and Susan Bayard; by whom eight children, as follows: William Paterson, born in New York, January, 1835, died in Rye, New York, July, 1854; Susan Bayard, born in New York, January 31, 1840, died in Rye, New York, July 19, 1863; Cornelia, born in Albany, September 22, 1841, married John Erving of New York, April 22, 1862; Walter Stephen, born in Albany, November 2, 1843, died in Rye, New York, May 14, 1865; Captain Kiliaen, born in Albany, February 14, 1845, married Olivia Phelps Atterbury, in New York, December 13, 1870; died in New York, November 26, 1905; Sarah Elizabeth, born in New York, January 18, 1847, died in Rye, New York, June 29, 1859; Arthur, born in New York, September 28, 1848, died in New York, March 4, 1866; Catherine Goodhue, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, 1850, married, June 11, 1891, Rev. Anson Phelps Atterbury; Eleanor



Stephen Van Rensselaer

Cecilia, born in Rye, New York, November 3, 1853, married at Rye, New York, June 1, 1887, Hamilton R. Fairfax.

6. Philip Schuyler, born at Albany, October 14, 1806; died June 1, 1871; married, October 17, 1839, Mary Rebecca Tallmadge, born May 16, 1817, died August 3, 1872, and had: James Tallmadge; Philip, died in 1882; Cornelia; Clinton; Franklin; Cortlandt.

7. Cortlandt, born at Albany, May 25, 1808; died at Burlington, New Jersey, July 25, 1860; married, September 13, 1836, Catherine Ledyard Cogswell, born September 22, 1811, died December 24, 1882, daughter of Mason Fitch Cogswell, M. D., by whom: Philip Livingston; Alice (Hodge); Elizabeth Wadsworth (Byrd Grubb); Ledyard Cogswell; Alexander.

8. Henry Bell, born at Albany, May 10, 1810; died at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 23, 1864; married, August 22, 1833, Elizabeth Ray King (daughter of Governor John Alsop King and Mary Ray), born August 17, 1815; by whom: Euphemia, Elizabeth (Waddington), John King, Katharine (Delafield), and Henry.

9. Cornelia Paterson, born at Albany, July 8, 1812; married Robert Turnbull, M. D., February 16, 1847; by whom Cornelia Paterson (Turnbull) and Catherine Euphemia (Turnbull).

10. Alexander, born November 5, 1814; died, 1878; married, 1851, Mary Howland; (second), 1864, Louisa Barnewell, and had: Samuel Howland, Mary, Louisa, (Baylies), Mabel, and Alice.

11. Euphemia White, born at Albany, September 25, 1816; died May 27, 1888; married, May 2, 1843, John Church Cruger; by whom Stephen Van Rensselaer (Cruger), Cornelia (Cruger), and Catherine (Cruger).

12. Westerlo, born at Albany, March 14, 1820; died at Albany, July 8, 1844.

(VI) General Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the eighth Patroon, and Margaret Schuyler, was born in the Manor House at Albany, New York, March 29, 1789, and died in the same place, May 25, 1868.

He was given a thorough education, and enjoyed the benefits of culture acquired by travel abroad and by continual association with people of refinement. In social and public life he was greatly respected, and in his family much beloved.

A leading event in his life, as it affected him and his family, was the anti-rent feud. Anti-rentism had its origin in Albany county. Its existence dated from the death of General Van Rensselaer in 1839, the last holder of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck under the

British crown and its regulations. He was known to that generation as "the Patroon," was sometimes styled the "good Patroon," and after his death as "the old Patroon." Primogeniture was the law of inheritance in England, so it had been to some extent in the British colonies, and, as the eldest son, Stephen Van Rensselaer had inherited the Manor. But the Revolution and subsequent laws changed the rule of inheritance, giving alike to all the children if no will were made. In order to break the force of this radical change, and so as to continue this vast landed interest in the hands of his two eldest sons, Stephen and William Paterson Van Rensselaer, General Van Rensselaer (1764-1839), on reaching his majority, had adopted the system of selling his lands in fee, reserving to himself in the conveyances, and to his heirs and assigns, all mines and minerals, all streams of water for mill purposes, and beyond this, certain old-time feudal returns, denominated rents, payable annually at his Manor House, usually specified as so many bushels of good, clean, merchantable winter wheat, four fat fowl, and one day's service with carriage and horses; finally the reservation or exaction of one-quarter of the purchase price on every vendition of the land. In other words, one condition alone provided an income to him every time the purchaser of land should resell it. It is said that the mind of Alexander Hamilton conceived and framed this form of lease or conveyance for Van Rensselaer's especial benefit.

Under such peculiar conditions, the land of the Patroon in Albany and Rensselaer counties was sold to innumerable purchasers for farms. The system operated successfully during the life of the Patroon; but when his son Stephen (born in 1789), inherited the land by his father's death in 1839, a new and serious trouble arose. The first purchasers did not object, for they had bought with the definite understanding clearly before them; but on the death of the Patroon and also of the purchaser, the successors of the latter, as new owners, began to grow restive under the burdens imposed, and when either Stephen or William P. Van Rensselaer pressed for payments of the money due as reserved in the deeds, the owners of the land began to question the legality of the reservation.

To Stephen Van Rensselaer and his younger brother, William Paterson Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, had devised by his will, drawn on April 18, 1837, all interest in the lands thus sold by him in fee, with the reservations of rents—in other words, they believed that they owned or re-

tained the soil. Stephen, the oldest son, was to receive the rents in Albany county, and William P. Van Rensselaer those in Rensselaer county. The rents at this time came in more sparingly and were paid more reluctantly than they had been to the father, who had been noted as one of the most gentle, kind-hearted and benevolent of men, often generously reducing the rents and in many ways calling forth the love and gratitude of the landholders. The only course open for his son was to sue in the courts, and it was not long before a strong hostility developed. The legal contests of a quarter of a century might have been avoided if the lawyers had perceived that the deeds of the Patroon, being absolute conveyances of all interest in the lands, the reservations were, for that reason, invalid as incumbrances, made so by the English statute, known as the statute of quia emptores, which rendered it impossible for a British subject, on a conveyance in fee of his land, to make, or if made, to enforce by re-entry or forfeiture, such feudal reservations. That was a right remaining in and belonging to the crown alone. It is probable that Hamilton assumed that that statute was never in force in the colonies, for it was adopted back in the reign of Edward I., and later lawyers might have dismissed the consideration of it on the assumption it was not the law of either colony or state.

In the spring of 1839 the anti-renters held their preliminary meeting, numerously attended by all the farmers living in the Helderberg towns. They appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Van Rensselaer to ascertain whether a compromise might not be effected. On May 22 the committee visited the office of Mr. Van Rensselaer, but he refused to recognize them, and instructed his agent, Douw B. Lansing, to inform them that he would communicate in writing. He did so, informing them that he considered it would be an injustice to himself and his family to consent to their claims.

From that time on, his agents had much difficulty in collecting rents, and frequently, when attempting to do so, were held off by shotguns. In December, Sheriff Archer was obliged to call to his aid, in serving process, the posse comitatus, or power of the county. Among prominent citizens summoned was ex-Governor William L. Marcy, who went as far as Clarksville. On December 3rd the sheriff, with his posse, numbering six hundred citizens, started from Albany for Reidsville, some sixteen miles from the city. Arriving within a few miles of the place where the disturbance was expected, he selected seventy-five of

the stoutest-hearted and pushed on to Reidsville, where it was understood that the anti-renters were collected in force. Before reaching Reidsville the sheriff and his posse encountered no less than fifteen hundred men, mounted upon their farm horses, posted across the highway, who absolutely barred further progress and ordered the smaller body to go back. The sheriff and his men could but comply, and gladly marched back to Albany, arriving at 9 o'clock that night.

The next morning the sheriff presented an exaggerated account of what had transpired to Governor William H. Seward, who deemed it his duty to call out the militia, and forthwith he ordered out a force sufficient to capture every man, woman and child upon the Helderbergs. It consisted of the Albany Burgesses' Corps, Capt. Bayeux; Albany Union Guards, Capt. Brown; Albany Republican Artillery, Capt. Strain; First Company Van Rensselaer Guards, Capt. Kearney; Second Company Van Rensselaer Guards, Capt. Berry; Troy Artillery, Capt. Howe; Troy Citizens' Corps, Capt. Pierce, and Troy City Guards, Capt. Wickes.

Major William Bloodgood was in command of this formidable body of citizen-soldiery, and, headed by Sheriff Archer, they moved on Reidsville, the morning of December 9, 1839. Its march, with colors flying, drums beating and cannon rumbling, was decidedly imposing. It found no enemy to attack. Remaining on duty in camp for a week, it returned sadly bedraggled, in a cold rainstorm, somewhat chagrined. Under proclamation of subsequent governors, similar demonstrations took place, all the time the landholders hoping that Mr. Van Rensselaer would seek a compromise. Politicians were alive to bring the landholders into line, and urged the press to take the matter up, with the result that *The Freeholder*, published in Albany, became their organ, while *The Whig*, or the paper opposed to the Democratic party, secured the greater number of anti-renters. After many years the question was allowed to drop from politics and the courts took it up. The court of appeals rendered decisions in special cases in 1852, 1859, and finally in 1863, after which the matter rested. Many who sought to risk their fortunes that they might be large gainers, bought the claims of the landholders, and Walter S. Church in this way acquired innumerable pieces of property and was in litigation until his death.

The large area of the once famous "Lumber District" extending along the river front from North Ferry street, northward for a mile, and real estate in or close to the city, were not

encumbered by perpetual leases, and remained as a source of income for members of the three generations following. Among the papers preserved by the family is the account-book of General Abraham Ten Broeck, the guardian during the minority of Stephen, and under the entry of a "charge for beef and liquor consumed in a dinner to the tenantry on this your glorious twenty-first birthday" is a brief mention of a transaction which many years later took from the Van Rensselaers many of their acres. On that day the Patroon sold in fee, with warranty of title, his farming lands in Albany and Rensselaer counties, and no less than nine hundred farms of 150 acres each, or more than 207 square miles, were leased on that day.

On June 3, 1843, the Manor House was opened after extensive alterations made by Architect Richard Upjohn, the leading architect of the time, whose handiwork may be seen in Trinity Church, New York. The wings had been torn down, the whitestone had been removed and replaced with brown New Jersey sandstone, and the great wings and porch in front had been added. The new building bore no resemblance to the old, even in architectural style. The brick exterior was now concealed behind a coating of sanded mastic, and the new stone-work was for the most part of a strictly classical design; but in gables and belt courses a distinctly Gothic tendency prevailed. The building was rectangular in plan, with the great hall, 24 feet broad, extending from the front to the rear, some 46 feet. On either side of front and rear doors were large windows with deep window-seats. The walls of this hall were decorated with frescoes which in their day were the wonder of the country. These were painted upon large sheets of heavy paper, and were executed in Holland especially for the room, and put on the walls in 1768, as is shown by the bill which is preserved. The center of the west wall was pierced by a large, arched doorway, leading to the stairs, flanked by Ionic pilasters. The stairs were lighted by a semi-circular window at the landing, displaying in colors the family coat-of-arms, similar to one placed in the Dutch church in 1656.

The principal adornments in the main hall were two alabaster urns, six feet tall and handsomely carved with acanthus leaves, intended to hold lights. Two large equestrian statues in bronze stood in the central line, one of them depicting Chevalier Bayard, there being only one duplicate in existence. To the right of the entrance was a room about 24 feet square, the guest room or "Bridal Cham-

ber," as sometimes called, and beyond it, further to the east, the large drawing room, ornamented with carved wood, statuary in marble and bronze, and many oil paintings upon the walls. To the rear of this was the library. Correspondingly were placed to the left of the entrance, the reception room, from which one entered, further to the west, the long dining-room, which was the scene of brilliant entertainments and had made the Manor House a noted place both here and abroad, for the foreign guests received at the Patroon's board not infrequently returned to their homes with glowing accounts of the sumptuous hospitality and the magnificence of the family plate.

When Stephen Van Rensselaer died, May 25, 1868, he left behind him an enviable reputation for the sterling virtues which had distinguished the line from which he had descended. He was liberal in his benefactions and dispensed wealth freely to all charitable objects and church. On his death, about 2,500 acres between the Troy and Shaker roads, north of the Manor House and in which he had a life estate, reverted to his half-brother, William Paterson Van Rensselaer. Surviving him in his own immediate family, besides his widow, were: Margaret, wife of Wilmot Johnson, of Chases, Maryland; Cornelia, wife of Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston; Catherine, widow of Nathaniel Berry of Washington and Paris; Justine, widow of Dr. Howard Townsend, then residing in Albany; Harriet, wife of Colonel John Schuyler Crosby, of New York City; Laura Reynolds, widow of Bayard Van Rensselaer, living in Albany; and Eugene, who had married Miss Sarah Pendleton.

At the funeral, held in the old North Dutch Church of 1799, on May 28th, Rev. Rufus W. Clark officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Troy, Rev. Dr. Vermilye preaching the sermon, and Rev. Dr. William Buel Sprague delivering the benediction. The mourners were followed by the physicians, wearing white linen scarfs. On the following Sunday, Rev. Dr. Clark preached a memorial discourse. The consistory of the Dutch Church, of which he had been an elder, met the day following his death and voiced this sentiment regarding their senior member: "We bear, with profound satisfaction, our testimony to his munificent liberality to this church, to the various public educational institutions, to the societies for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to every department of Christian charity."

The Board of Lumber Dealers met on the 27th, and their resolution spoke of "our landlord and friend, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, whose intercourse with us has been

distinguished by fairness, considerateness and courtesy." The Albany Institute, of which body he was an early, most efficient patron and supporter, memorialized his "love of justice and regard for the rights of others were strong by nature and invigorated by constant exercise, whose respect for truth and detestation of deceit were always deeply felt." The Young Men's Christian Association assembled on the 20th and spoke of him as "our venerable and honored friend, * * * in whom we have lost a personal friend, a public benefactor, and an earnest supporter of our Association."

General Stephen Van Rensselaer and Harriet Elizabeth Bayard were married in New York City, by Bishop Hobart, of the Episcopal church, January 2, 1817. She was born in New York City, February 12, 1799, and died in the Manor House at Albany, June 19, 1875. She was the daughter of William Bayard, who died September 18, 1826; who married, October 4, 1783, Elizabeth Cornell, born in 1764, died at the Manor House, Albany, January 17, 1854. William Bayard was the son of Colonel William Bayard and Catherine McEvers.

Colonel William Bayard was a prominent and opulent merchant of New York City, where he was born on June 1, 1729, and died at Southampton, England, in 1804. He resided at Castle Point, Hoboken, New Jersey, and, although he joined the Sons of Liberty, his estate was confiscated because his principles would not permit him to aid the movement for independence. He was a direct descendant of Nicholas Bayard, born in Alphen, Holland, about 1644, who came to America with the Dutch Governor, Pieter Stuyvesant, landing at New Amsterdam on May 11, 1647, and died in New York, in 1707. He was mayor of New York in 1685, secretary of the Province of New York in 1673, and receiver-general in 1663. Colonel William Bayard's wife, Catherine McEvers, was born in 1732 and died in 1814. Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer was a woman of superior education and culture, given to the most cordial hospitality, and her life was consecrated to kind acts. Following her death, in 1875, there was a division of the property among the heirs, and the Manor House was closed forever as a family habitation. In October, 1893, the building was razed, and the land thereabouts placed on the market. Twenty-five years later it was the scene of a number of manufacturing plants, and what were once handsome grounds and a forest park were bisected by spurs of railroad tracks.

The children of Gen. Stephen Van Rens-

selaer and Harriet Elizabeth Bayard were as follows:

1. Elizabeth Bayard, born at Albany, October 4, 1817; died July 7, 1819.

2. Margaret Schuyler, born at Albany, May 12, 1819; died at Albany, September 15, 1897; married, at Albany, April 12, 1837, John DePeyster Douw (born in Albany, Dec. 16, 1812; died in Poughkeepsie, Jan. 30, 1901), son of Johannes DePeyster Douw and Catherine Douw Gansevoort; by whom: Henry Augustus (Douw), born at Albany, January 21, 1840, died February 23, 1854; and Harriet Van Rensselaer (Douw), born at Albany, March 20, 1842; died at Albany, August 31, 1862; married (second) Wilmot Johnson, of Catonsville, Maryland, April 24, 1851, who died in New York City, September 9, 1899.

3. Harriet Elizabeth, born at Albany, May 30, 1821; died there, September 19, 1821.

4. Cornelia Paterson, born at Albany, January 24, 1823; died at Boston, Massachusetts, March 4, 1897; married, at Albany, June 10, 1846, Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, son of Nathaniel Thayer and Sarah Toppan, who was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 11, 1808, and died at Boston, March 7, 1883; by whom: Stephen Van Rensselaer (Thayer), born at Boston, August 2, 1847, died there, October 10, 1871, married, Boston, November 2, 1870, Alice Robeson; Cornelia Van Rensselaer (Thayer), born at Boston, October 23, 1849, died at New York, New York, July 19, 1903, married, Boston, November 24, 1868, Hon. James Hampden Robb (q. v.); Nathaniel (Thayer) born Boston, June 13, 1851, residing in Boston and Newport, Rhode Island, in 1910, married, Baltimore, Maryland, February 1, 1881, Cornelia Street Barroll, who died February 18, 1885; married (second) Boston, June 11, 1887, Pauline Revere; Harriet (Thayer), born at Boston, February 16, 1853, died at Dublin, New Hampshire, September 16, 1891; married, Boston, October 11, 1883, John Forrester Andrew; Eugene Van Rensselaer (Thayer), born at Boston, December 27, 1855, died there, December 20, 1907, married, Boston, December 21, 1880, Susan Spring; John Eliot (Thayer), born at Boston, April 3, 1862, married, Clinton, Massachusetts, June 22, 1886, Evelyn Duncan Forbes; Bayard (Thayer), born at Boston, April 3, 1862, married, Yarmouthport, Massachusetts, September 1, 1896, Ruth Simpkins.

5. Stephen, born at Albany, June 12, 1824; died April 9, 1861; married Annie Wild, no issue.

6. Catherine, born at Albany, July 24, 1827; died at Washington, D. C., November 1, 1909;

married, in the Manor House, Albany, 1856, Nathaniel Berry, son of Nathaniel Berry and Anna Beach, of Washington and Paris (born Sharon, Conn., July 4, 1811; died, Paris, France, April 4, 1865), son of Nathaniel Berry, by whom Katherine Van Rensselaer (Berry), born at Paris, France, November 2, 1857, died at Bar Harbor, Maine, September 14, 1907; Walter Van Rensselaer (Berry) born at Paris, France, July 29, 1859, residing in Washington, D. C., in 1910; and Nathalie (Berry), born at Paris, July 15, 1864, residing in Washington in 1910.

7. Justine, born at Albany, September 18, 1828; residing in New York city in 1910; married, in the Manor House at Albany, February 2, 1853, Howard Townsend, M.D., (son of Isaiah Townsend and Hannah Townsend) who was born at Albany, November 22, 1823, and died there January 16, 1867; by whom: Justine Van Rensselaer (Townsend), born at Albany, December 5, 1853, died at Paris, France, April 22, 1881, married at Albany, January 23, 1877, Lieut. Thomas Henry Barber, U. S. A.; Helen Schuyler (Townsend), born at Albany, November 17, 1855, died there, May 27, 1858; Howard (Townsend), born at Albany, Aug. 23, 1858, attorney, practicing in New York City in 1910; married, New York, New York, April 17, 1888, Sophie Witherspoon Dickey, who died at Saranac, New York, Jan. 29, 1892; married (second), New York, New York, October 20, 1894, Anne Lowndes Langdon; Stephen Van Rensselaer (Townsend), born at Albany, October 20, 1860; attorney; died at Hempstead, Long Island, January 15, 1901, married, at Grace Church Chantry, New York City, May 22, 1888, Janet Eckford King; Harriet Bayard (Townsend), born at Albany, March 23, 1864, residing in New York City in 1910, married, New York, New York, April 28, 1886, Thomas Henry Barber.

8. William Bayard, born at Albany, 1830; died young.

9. Bayard, born at Albany, September 8, 1833; died at Pau, France, January 12, 1859; married at Albany, February 1, 1854, Laura Reynolds, born at Albany, November 22, 1830, daughter of Marcus T. Reynolds and Elizabeth Ann Dexter; by whom: William Bayard, born at Albany, October 4, 1856, died at Albany, September 25, 1909, married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 3, 1880, Louisa Greenough Lane; and Howard, born at Albany, June 26, 1858, (see forward).

10. Harriet, born in the Manor House, Albany, July 3, 1838; residing in Washington, D. C., in 1910; married, in the Manor House, Albany, June 20, 1863, Colonel John Schuyler

Crosby (son of Clarkson Floyd Crosby and Angelica Schuyler), who was born at Quidor Knoll (Watervliet), Albany county, September 19, 1839, and was residing in New York City in 1910; by whom: Stephen Van Rensselaer (Crosby), born in the Manor House, Albany, May 14, 1868, married at Manchester, Massachusetts, September 18, 1895, Henrietta Grew; and Angelica Schuyler (Crosby), born at Albany, June 26, 1872, died at Portland, Maine, July 25, 1907, married, at Charlestown, West Virginia, February 12, 1903, John Brooks Henderson, Jr.

11. Eugene, born at Albany, October 12, 1840; residing at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, in 1910; married, at Baltimore, Maryland, April 26, 1865, Sarah Pendleton (daughter of Elisha Boyd Pendleton and Marie Lucinda Tutt), who was born at Martinsburgh, West Virginia, December 11, 1846, and was residing at Berkeley Springs in 1910; by whom: Elizabeth Kennedy, born in the Manor House, Albany, May 31, 1866, married, at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1909, James Carroll Frazer; and Rev. Stephen, B. A., B. D., born in the Manor House, Albany, January 17, 1869, married, at Lenox, Massachusetts, October 10, 1900, Mary Thorn Carpenter, born March 18, 1861, died October 12, 1902.

(VII) Bayard Van Rensselaer, son of General Stephen Van Rensselaer and Harriet Elizabeth Bayard, was born at Albany, New York, September 8, 1833, and died at Pau, France, January 12, 1859. He was the third son and ninth child, but his eldest brother died without issue, and his next elder brother died in infancy before he was born, hence the family name of William Bayard, bestowed upon the infant, was carried down by baptizing him Bayard. By birth, culture and associations he was one of the leaders in the most brilliant social set in Albany, and belonged to a number of clubs and organizations, among them the Burgesses' Corps, then composed of the most prominent young men in the city. His health being far from robust, he sought to improve it by a sea voyage in 1858 and a sojourn in the most invigorating climate of France. Unfortunately, the results were not as beneficial as expected, for he died in France.

He married, at the bride's residence, No. 25 No. Pearl street, Albany, Bishop Horatio Potter, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, officiating, February 1, 1854, Laura Reynolds. She was born in Albany, November 22, 1830, and was residing in her home there, No. 98 Columbia street, in 1910. Her father was Marcus Tullius Reynolds, born at Minaville,

Montgomery county, New York, December 29, 1788, died at 25 No. Pearl street, Albany, July 11, 1864, who married, May 6, 1823, at Albany, Elizabeth Ann Dexter, born Albany, March 24, 1797, died 7 Park Place, Albany, August 30, 1840.

Children: 1. William Bayard, born at Albany, October 4, 1856, died at Albany, September 25, 1909, married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 3, 1880, Louisa Greenough Lane; and Howard, born at Albany, June 26, 1858, residing there in 1910, (see forward).

(VIII) William Bayard Van Rensselaer, oldest son of Bayard Van Rensselaer and Laura Reynolds, was born in Albany, New York, October 4, 1856, and died in Albany, September 25, 1909.

He was a direct lineal descendant of Kilian Van Rensselaer, of Amsterdam, Holland, and had not the laws of New York prohibited the entailing of property, he would have been the 11th Patroon, and owner of the Rensselaerswyck property.

In early boyhood, after returning from Europe, where he had been taken by his parents, went for a while to the Albany Boys' Academy. A little later he was sent to a private boarding-school at Catskill, where he spent two years, or until 1869, when a boy of thirteen, he went to St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, where he remained for six years, entering Harvard as a freshman in 1875. He was a graduate of the class of 1879 and then attended the Harvard Law School. At school, college and the Law School he was prominently identified with all the leading societies and clubs. After leaving the law school he entered the office of M. T. & L. G. Hun, in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1882, opening an office at No. 25 No. Pearl street. Active duties of a general counselor were to some extent set aside in 1881, by Mr. Van Rensselaer's appointment as the one most suitable person to have full charge of the Van Rensselaer estate. His knowledge of the laws governing real estate and his conservative judgment were a guarantee of most capable management. In the fall of 1885, following his suggestion, the many heirs of the late General Stephen Van Rensselaer conveyed their interest in the Albany property to the Van Rensselaer Land Company, and he was made treasurer, which office he continued to hold until his death.

Mr. Van Rensselaer became a director of the New York State National Bank in 1885, and was made its vice-president in 1900. He was elected a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank in 1883, vice-president in 1897. His

grandfather, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, had been the first president of this bank when chartered, March 25, 1820. As chairman of the building committee he devoted untiring energy to the erection of the handsome, new edifice which was opened April 25, 1899. On August 15, 1900, about a month after the death of J. Howard King, he was elected the bank's president, and was its chief executive through a term of years the most successful in its long and remarkable history.

In 1901 he was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, and on May 12, 1904, was elected president of that body because of his widely recognized ability and conservatism.

In 1893 he organized the Albany Terminal Warehouse Company, and a large building was erected on the Van Rensselaer property in the north part of the city, part of which was used as a bonded warehouse. He was a director of the Cohoes Company, incorporated in 1823, by his grandfather, which supplies all the factories of Cohoes, New York, with their water power. On organization of the Union Trust Company, he was made its vice-president, and he was also a trustee for numerous estates, giving close attention to their careful management.

Among various appointments in rendering public service was his appointment by Governor Morton on the Albany Bi-Centennial Celebration Committee, and he was named by Governor Hughes one of the State's representatives on the Hudson-Fulton Commission in 1909.

He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, a member of the Albany Country Club and of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; also a member of the Holland Society, Reform Club and University Club of New York City. He was on the board of trustees of the New York State Normal College and of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, also one of the officers of the Albany Chamber of Commerce.

In politics Mr. Van Rensselaer was a Republican, but at times asserted his independence. Though repeatedly urged to accept, yet he never sought or held political office. As a thoughtful man was, however, much interested in governmental affairs. To the advancement of the Cathedral of All Saints, as one of the chapter, he gave his best endeavor, promoting the work of securing the new and handsome edifice. He traveled extensively, going abroad a number of summers, and in the winter season entertained with great fre-



Wm Bayard Van Rensselaer



Howard Van Rensselaer.

quency at his home, No. 385 State street, all distinguished visitors coming to Albany, being met at his table. His house is furnished with many of the articles once belonging to his ancestors.

Mr. Van Rensselaer married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 3, 1880, Louisa Greenough Lane. She was born at Cambridge, November 21, 1860, and still lives, residing in Albany. Her father was Professor George Martin Lane, of Harvard University, born in Charleston, December 24, 1826, died in Cambridge, June 30, 1897, son of Martin Lane and Lucretia Swan. Her mother was Frances Eliza Gardiner, born at Shelter Island, New York, July 31, 1828; died in Cambridge, August 31, 1876, daughter of Samuel G. Gardiner, and Mary Catherine L'Homme-dieu.

(VIII) Howard Van Rensselaer, M.D., son of Bayard Van Rensselaer and Laura Reynolds, was born at No. 98 Columbia street, Albany, New York, June 26, 1858.

Before he was a year old he was taken abroad by his parents, returning in 1859, on the death of his father, when he was but nine months old. He was placed in the State Normal School at Albany to learn the elementary branches, and later changed to the Albany Boys' Academy. Remaining there a short time, he was sent to Miss Gaylord's private boarding-school at Catskill, New York, noted for its excellent moral training. When twelve years old he entered St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, where he pursued his literary studies with especial diligence, and was made an editor of *The Horae*. While here he was an enthusiastic athlete. He established the one, and three-mile walking records, which still remain unbeaten. He was stroke oar on the successful crew; was on the first eleven of the cricket club, and was president of the Athletic Association. At the age of eighteen he entered Yale, taking the Sheffield Scientific course preparatory to the study of medicine, and graduating in 1881 with the degree of Ph.B. He was also a student of the Yale Art School, took a literary prize, and was a member of the Berzelius Society, the oldest scientific society in this country.

After his graduation from Yale, he immediately entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, then under Drs. Clark, Sands and Dalton, graduating in 1884. During this period of three years he attended all the courses of lectures and read with avidity in every spare moment. He was made the interne at the Chambers Street Hospital, where he gained practical knowledge of medical science. After that he passed the

severe competitive examination which entitled him to the position so much to be desired by the aspiring student of medicine, of house physician at the New York Hospital, for a service of eighteen months.

While still studying in New York, he entertained the idea of visiting Europe with a view of studying disease in its various forms and symptoms and the modes of treatment adopted by the celebrated physicians. He crossed to Germany in January, 1887, and visited all the great hospitals of Europe, excepting those of Spain, studying in the large ones in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Munich, London and Edinburgh. Two years were thus spent, and at intervals he made side trips as opportunity opened, seeing sights in the old world from the North Cape to Constantinople and Greece. He returned from abroad in February, 1889, and opened an office in his native city. He was at once appointed visiting physician to St. Peter's Hospital, and the dispensary of the Child's Hospital. In the fall of 1889 he was appointed instructor of nervous diseases and diseases of the chest at the Albany Medical College of Union University. In December, 1889, he was given the position of attending physician to the Hospital for Incurables, and in January, 1890, was elected visiting physician to the Home of the Friendless. In June of the same year he was called to the position of lecturer on materia medica at the Albany Medical College. In 1892 he was advanced to the position of associate professor of materia medica. In 1894 he was elected full professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and associated professor of the practice of medicine, positions which he still holds.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Albany County; the New York State Medical Society; and is vice-president of the American Therapeutic Society; also, of the Fort Orange, Albany Country and Albany Camera Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, and likewise of the Calumet Club of New York City. He was a prime mover in establishing the Country Club, and has been for many years its president.

Dr. Van Rensselaer has written a number of notable scientific papers, which have been published and widely read. He was editor of the *Albany Medical Annals* for six years. He is a medical examiner of several prominent life insurance companies, and gives his services as the attending physician of four Albany hospitals and two charitable institutions. He has been for several years president of the Albany Boys' Club.

Besides his visits to Europe, he has traveled extensively on the American continent, touring the Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone regions, Cuba, the Bahamas and Mexico. In 1909 he labored assiduously to establish a Red Cross Hospital for Consumptives, and raised single-handed the fund which covered the erection of the original buildings, the large area of land for the site of which he contributed. It has grown to be one of the most appreciated institutions in the city, and as a department of the Albany Hospital, which it became, will endure as a valued testimonial to his efforts for his fellow-citizens. He holds the position of medical director for this institution.

(The Thayer Line).

Nathaniel Thayer, banker, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 11, 1808, and died at Boston, March 7, 1883. He was the son of Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., (Harvard, 1789), and Sarah Toppan.

Nathaniel Thayer married, at Albany, New York, June 10, 1846, Cornelia Paterson Van Rensselaer, who was born in the Manor House at Albany, January 24, 1823; died at Boston, Massachusetts, March 4, 1897, and was daughter of Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Harriet Elizabeth Bayard, who were married in New York City, January 2, 1817.

1. Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer, son of Nathaniel Thayer and Cornelia Paterson Van Rensselaer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 2, 1847, and died at Boston, October 10, 1871. He married, at Boston, November 2, 1870, Alice Robeson, who was born at Newport, Rhode Island, September 23, 1849, and was daughter of Andrew Robeson and Mary Arnold Allen, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Andrew Robeson was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 14, 1811; married, at Providence, Rhode Island, March 2, 1843; died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, July 23, 1874, and was son of Andrew Robeson and Anna Rodman. Mary Arnold Allen was born at Providence, Rhode Island, September 9, 1819; died at Isleborough, Maine, July 25, 1903, and was daughter of Zachariah Allen and Eliza Harriet Arnold.

To Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer and Alice Robeson was born, at Tiverton, Rhode Island, July 15, 1871, Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer, Jr., who died at Vichy, France, June 24, 1907. He married, at Niagara Falls, New York, June 5, 1895, Julia Mathews Porter, who was born at Niagara Falls, March 6, 1871 and was daughter of Augustus Porter and Julia Granger Jeffries. Children: Alice, born

at Paris, France, June 11, 1896; Julia, born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 1, 1899; Mary Allen, born at Boston, June 7, 1901.

2. Cornelia Van Rensselaer Thayer, daughter of Nathaniel Thayer and Cornelia Paterson Van Rensselaer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 23, 1849, and died at her home, No. 23 Park avenue, New York City, July 19, 1903. She was a woman of most estimable qualities. She married, at Boston, Massachusetts, November 24, 1868, Hon. James Hampden Robb.

Mr. Robb was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1846. His father was James Robb, born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1814; died at Hampden place, near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30, 1881, who married June 14, 1836, Louisa Werninger, born at Morgantown, Virginia, May 15, 1808, died at New Orleans, October 13, 1855. She was the daughter of Augustus Werninger (or Weningerode) and Charlotte Matilda Van Swearingen, the latter a direct descendant of Garritt Van Swearingen, the Dutch Representative and Pieter Stuyvesant's lieutenant for the Dutch Colony on the Delaware river.

Mr. Robb received his education at a school in Europe, and afterwards at Mr. Churchill's well-known military school at Sing Sing, New York; later at Harvard University. After leaving Cambridge he was associated in business in New York City with his father and the late Edward King. He has always been a Democrat, and as such was elected a member of assembly in 1882 from his New York district. He also served as state senator in 1884 and 1885. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held in St. Louis in 1888. He was appointed a park commissioner for New York City, and was president of the Park Board, serving from 1887-1890. He was also a commissioner on the first State Board of Commissioners of the Niagara State Reservation, and its first secretary and treasurer. He had served in the National Guard of New York State, and was adjutant-general of the First Brigade. In 1887 President Cleveland offered him the office of assistant secretary of state; but he was obliged to decline the appointment, owing to other engagements. His city residence was at No. 23 Park avenue, and his country home was located at Southampton, Long Island. He died in New York, N. Y., January 21, 1911.

Children: (a) Nathaniel Thayer Robb, born in New York, New York, July 5, 1870; married, New York, November 26, 1895, Frances Beatrix Henderson, born in New York City, October 18, 1875, daughter of Charles R. Henderson and Jennie North; by

whom, born in New York City: Janet Henderson, September 7, 1896; James Hampden, December 22, 1898; Cornelia Van Rensselaer, March 5, 1904. (b) Cornelia Van Rensselaer, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 11, 1874. (c) Louisa, born in New York City, January 5, 1877; married, New York City, April 8, 1896, Goodhue Livingston, architect, born in New York City, February 23, 1867, son of Robert Livingston and Susan De Peyster; by whom: Goodhue, Jr., born in New York City, March 30, 1897; Cornelia Thayer, born in New York City, November 20, 1903. (d) Harriet Bayard, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 22, 1822, died in New York, N. Y., December 27, 1910.

3. Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., son of Nathaniel Thayer and Cornelia Patterson Van Rensselaer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 13, 1851. He was a banker of Boston, residing in 1910 at Lancaster, Massachusetts, and with a summer home at Newport, Rhode Island.

He married (first), at Baltimore, Maryland, February 1, 1881, Cornelia Street Barroll, who died at Boston, February 18, 1885, daughter of Benjamin C. Barroll and Sarah Street. He married (second), at Boston, June 11, 1887, Pauline Revere, who was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, February 19, 1862, and was daughter of Paul Joseph Revere and Lucretia W. Lunt. Children: (a) Cornelia Van Rensselaer (Thayer), born at Boston, December 6, 1881; married, Lancaster, Massachusetts, July 29, 1907, Count Carl Moltke; by whom: Carl Adam Nathaniel, born at Copenhagen, Denmark, September 13, 1908. (b) Anna Morton (Thayer), born at Boston, May 29, 1883; married at Lancaster, Massachusetts, June, 1904, William S. Patten, son of Joseph H. Patten and Elizabeth G. Boit; by whom: Anna Thayer, born at Wellesley, March 29, 1905; Jane Hunnewell, born there, May 8, 1906; William S., Jr., born there, Nov. 29, 1909. (c) Sarah Barroll (Thayer), born at Boston, February 18, 1885.

4. Harriet Thayer, daughter of Nathaniel Thayer and Cornelia Paterson Van Rensselaer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1853, and died at Dublin, New Hampshire, September 16, 1891.

She married, at Boston, October 11, 1883, John Forrester Andrew, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, November 26, 1850, died at Boston, May 30, 1895, son of John Albion Andrew and Eliza J. Hersey. Children: (a) Cornelia Thayer, born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 19, 1884; married, at Boston, April 5, 1904, John Dudley Clark; by whom, John Dudley, born at Boston, Decem-

ber 30, 1904; Forrester Andrew, born at Boston, February 20, 1906; Cornelia Andrew, born at Sherborn, Massachusetts, April 11, 1907; George Oliver, born at Boston, March 15, 1909; Nathaniel Thayer, born at Boston, December 8, 1910. (b) Elizabeth Thayer, born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 9, 1886; married, at Hingham, Massachusetts, July 15, 1905, Charles Ellis Mason; by whom: Harriet, born at Hingham, May 26, 1907; Charles Ellis, born at Boston, October 5, 1908.

5. Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, son of Nathaniel Thayer and Cornelia Paterson Van Rensselaer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 27, 1855, and died at Boston, December 20, 1907.

He married at Boston, December 21, 1880, Susan Spring, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, August 29, 1854, daughter of Isaac Hastings Spring and Susan M. Phinney. Children: (a) Eugene Van Rensselaer (Thayer) Jr., born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 27, 1881; married, Newport, Rhode Island, September 3, 1903, Gladys Brooks, born at New York, New York, February 1, 1882, daughter of Mortimer Brooks and Josephine Higgins, of New York City. (b) Katharine Spring (Thayer), born at Boston, Mass., November 2, 1882; married, at Lancaster, Massachusetts, June 1, 1904, Howland Russell, born at Milton, Massachusetts, January 27, 1872, son of Henry Sturgis Russell and Mary Forbes; by whom: Henry Sturgis Russell, born at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, February 24, 1905. (c) Susan (Thayer), born at Boston, Massachusetts, October 1, 1885. (d) Rosamond (Thayer), born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 8, 1891; died November 25, 1891.

6. John Eliot Thayer, son of Nathaniel Thayer and Cornelia Paterson Van Rensselaer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1862; ornithologist; residing in Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1910.

He married, at Clinton, Massachusetts, June 22, 1886, Evelyn Duncan Forbes, born at Clinton, Massachusetts, September 22, 1862, daughter of Franklin Forbes and Martha Anne Stearns Cushing. Children: (a) John Eliot Thayer, Jr., born August 19, 1887; (b) Evelyn Thayer, born August 1, 1888; (c) Nora Forbes Thayer, born September 6, 1889; (d) Natalie Thayer, born May 24, 1894; (e) Duncan Forbes Thayer, born February 14, 1900. The first three were born in Lancaster, Massachusetts; the last in Boston, Massachusetts.

7. Bayard Thayer, son of Nathaniel Thayer and Cornelia Paterson Van Rensselaer, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 3, 1862;

residing in Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1910.

He married, at Yarmouthport, Massachusetts, September 1, 1896, Ruth Simpkins, born at Brooklyn, New York, November 19, 1864, daughter of John Simpkins and Ruth Barker Sears. Children: (a) Ruth Thayer, born at Yarmouthport, Massachusetts, September 28, 1897; (b) Nathaniel Thayer (2), born November 14, 1898; (c) Constance Van Rensselaer Thayer, born, December 20, 1900; (d) Mabel Bayard Thayer, born April 6, 1908. The three last named were born in Boston, Massachusetts.

CUYLER REYNOLDS.

The family name of Schuyler was originally "van Schuyler," when coming to this country, and by it was meant one residing in a place of shelter, from the Dutch "schuiler," a hider; or "schuil," a shelter; and possibly also from the German word "schuler," a scholar, the intention being to signify a family of education, or scholarly. The progenitor of the family in America commonly wrote his name "Philip Pieterse," excepting when he signed contracts, deeds, or other important documents, when he added "Schuiler," which could also be expressed by writing it "Schuyler" by placing the two small marks over the letter "y." After the year 1667 he usually wrote his name in full; but after 1672 he had dropped the name "Pieterse," signifying that Peter was his father as one might now drop the "Junior" after the death of a father, and he signed his will "Philip Schuiler." In the early family records he wrote the names of seven of his children with the prefix "van." Thus one traces the transition, with its definite reasons, to the present form.

The Schuyler Arms: Shield: Argent, a sinister cubit arm, vested azure, cuffed or, holding on the hand a falcon proper, beaked and membered of the third, hooded gules. Crest: A falcon as in shield. Motto: Semper fidelis.

Two brothers of the name of Schuyler, David and Philip, were among the earliest settlers of Beverswyck who came to this country from Holland, and it is from them all of the name in America have proceeded, which for the first century and a half after their arrival was distinctively an Albany name. Unfortunately, by the year 1900 it became extinct in that city but was still held in highest respect in memory. There were many of them who attained high distinction, especially in military valor, in governmental affairs, and as owners of very large estates. Five of the name were mayors in Albany, and hardly a more illustrious name appears in American

history than that of General Philip Schuyler, of the Revolution.

(1) Colonel Philip Pieterse Schuyler was the son of Pieter Schuyler, of Amsterdam, Holland. He was the better known of the two brothers who settled in New Netherland, and is recognized as the head of the family in America, or progenitor of the Schuyler family.

He purchased the property four miles north of Albany, on the public highway to Saratoga, which has been the home of the Schuyler family to this day. The original house on this bouwerie was the residence of Arent Van Culer, a cousin of the first Patroon, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who came with the colonists to Rensselaerswyck in 1630. He had married in 1643, and on his return from his bridal journey to Holland settled on his farm, known as The Flatts, even as at present it is styled. After him it was owned by Richard Van Rensselaer, a son of the Patroon, who relinquished it when he returned to live in Holland. The entry in the account-book of the Van Rensselaer estate reads: "Debit: Philip Schuyler, for the Bouwery called de Vlachte (The Flatts) and the Island, sold to him for 700 beavers and 1,600 florins Holland money, together 8,000 florins. Contra: Credit, a bill of Exchange drawn on Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer, calculated at 2,400 florins; 650 whole Beavers; 5,200 do.; 50 do.; 400 do.; total 8,000 florins." The county clerk's records show: "Jeremias Van Rensselaer in his life time That is to say on the two and twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand six hundred seventy, and two for an in consideration of the sum of five thousand Holland guilders to him in hand paid did grant Bargain and sell unto the said Philip Schuyler his heirs and assigns for ever all that farm Tract and parcell of Land commonly called The Flatts as also one Island over against said flatts commonly called the great Island of the flatts situate on the west side of Hudson river in the Colony of Rensselaerswyck in the like manner as the said farm heretofore has been occupied and enjoyed by Mr. Richard van Rensselaer."

Philip's son, Colonel Pieter Schuyler, inherited The Flatts, and he lived there twelve years, when he leased it to his son Philip, who inherited it in turn; but, having no children, by his will, dated June 28, 1748, he gave the "Great Island" to his brother Jeremy, and to his brother Pieter he left The Flatts. In the latter's will, drawn April 27, 1771, he left it to his grandson, Stephen Schuyler, and in 1910 it was occupied by the widow of Richard Philip Schuyler (Susan Drake), because

he was the son of Stephen R. Schuyler and Catherine Elizabeth Schuyler, who was the son of Peter S. Schuyler and Catherine Cuyler, who was in turn the son of Stephen Schuyler and Engeltie Van Vechten, whose parents were Pieter Schuyler, Jun., and Catherine Groesbeck, and his father was Mayor Pieter Schuyler. In 1910, in the hallway of The Flatts, hangs the old oil portrait of "Quidor," the Indian name for Pieter Schuyler, meaning the "Indians' Friend," and in the brick mansion standing on the brow of the hill, west of the Troy road, hangs the seven-foot oil portrait of Pieter Schuyler, first mayor of Albany, painted in England in 1710, by order of Queen Anne, and now owned by the children of John Cuyler Schuyler, uncle of the late Richard P. Schuyler.

It is interesting to learn a few facts about this old mansion, as described by Mrs. Grant more than a century ago in her famous "Memoirs of an American Lady," wherein she writes:

"It was a large brick house of two, or rather three stories (for there were excellent attics), besides a sunk story, finished with exactest neatness. The lower floor had two spacious rooms, with large, light closets; on the first there were three rooms, and in the upper one four. Through the middle of the house was a wide passage, with opposite front and back doors, which in summer admitted a stream of air peculiarly grateful to the languid senses. It was furnished with chairs and pictures like a summer parlor. Here the family usually sat in hot weather, when there were no ceremonious strangers. * * * One room, I should have said, in the greater house only, was opened for the reception of company; all the rest were bedchambers for their accommodation, while the domestic friends of the family occupied neat little bedrooms in the attics or the winter-house. This house contained no drawing-room—that was an unheard-of luxury; the winter rooms had carpets; the lobby had oilcloth painted in lozenges, to imitate blue and white marble. The best bedroom was hung with family portraits, some of which were admirably executed; and in the eating-room, which, by the by, was rarely used for that purpose, were some Scriptural paintings. * * * The house fronted the river, on the brink of which, under shades of elm and sycamore, ran the great road toward Saratoga, Stillwater, and the northern lakes; a little simple avenue of morella cherry trees, enclosed with a white rail, led to the road and river, not three hundred yards distant."

The place may be reached by taking a drive four miles to the north of Albany, or about one mile beyond the Rural Cemetery, then turning abruptly to the east, crossing the canal by the "Schuyler's Bridge," and continuing a fourth of a mile towards the Hudson. The road passes between rows of elms evidently a century old, and the low, brick house stands to the right, facing the river, while across the road is the old family burial-ground, containing some sixty graves, whose

rows of invariable brown sandstone, some tottering to the right or left, look weirdly like a decrepit army, for thus have they stood during two centuries, bearing testimony in verse to the exalted memory of many a soldier Schuyler.

This head of the Schuyler line was a man much esteemed by his acquaintances and by representatives of the Dutch government. He was the first man in the colony to receive the commission of captain. He died at The Flatts, May 9, 1683, and was buried in the old Dutch church which then stood at the intersection of Broadway and State street, Albany.

Philip Pieterse Schuyler married, at Rensselaerswyck, December 12, 1650, Margarita Van Slechtenhorst, in the presence of the officers of Fort Orange, Antoni de Hooges, secretary of the colony, officiating. She was born at Nykerck, Holland, in 1628; died at Rensselaerswyck in 1711, and was the daughter of Brant Arentse Van Slechtenhorst, who came to Rensselaerswyck in 1648, acting as an official for Van Rensselaer. Children:

1. Gysbert, born at Rensselaerswyck, July 2, 1652; died young.

(2) Geertruij, born at Rensselaerswyck, February 4, 1654; died about 1719; married, Rensselaerswyck, September 10, 1671, Stephanus Van Cortlandt, who was born May 7, 1643, died November 25, 1700, and was the son of Olof Stevensse Van Cortlandt and Anneke Loockermans.

3. Alida, born at Rensselaerswyck, February 28, 1656; married (first) Rensselaerswyck, February 10, 1675, Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1636, died November, 1678, and was the son of first Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Anna Van Wely; married (second) July 9, 1679, Robert Livingston, (q. v.), secretary of Albany from 1675 to 1721, who was born abroad and was buried in the Dutch church at Albany, April 21, 1725.

4. Pieter, born at Rensselaerswyck, September 17, 1657; first mayor of Albany, officiating from date of the charter, July 22, 1686, to October 13, 1694; died at Rensselaerswyck, February 19, 1724; married (first) Rensselaerswyck, in 1681, Engeltie (Angelica) Van Schaick, who was born at Rensselaerswyck, in 1659, died there, in 1689, daughter of Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick and Annatje Lievens; by whom: Margarita, born November, 1682, married, August 26, 1697, Robert Livingston, Jun.; Philip, baptized October, 1684, died young; Anna, baptized September 12, 1686, died aged twelve years; Gertrude, baptized August 17, 1689, died young; he mar-

ried (second) Rensselaerswyck, September 14, 1691, Maria Van Rensselaer, born at Rensselaerswyck, October 25, 1672, daughter of Colonel Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the third Patroon, and Maria Van Cortlandt; by whom: Maria, baptized May, 1692; Gertrude, baptized February 11, 1694, married, June 13, 1714, Johannes Lansing; Philip, baptized January 15, 1696, died in 1758, without issue, married, December 29, 1720, Margarita Schuyler; Pieter, Jr., baptized January 12, 1698, married December 29, 1722, Catherine Groesbeck; Jeremiah (twin), baptized January 12, 1698, buried at The Flatts, December 10, 1753, married Susanna ———.

5. Brandt, born at Rensselaerswyck, December 18, 1659; resided on Broad street, New York, in 1686; died August 15, 1752; married, July 12, 1682, Cornelia Van Cortlandt, baptized November 28, 1655, daughter of Olof Stevense Van Cortlandt and Anneke Loockermans, by whom: Philip, baptized November 6, 1683, married August 28, 1713, Ann Elizabeth Staats, who was baptized December 21, 1690; Olof, born December 12, 1686, died without issue; John, baptized January 15, 1690, died without issue.

6. Arent, born at Rensselaerswyck, June 25, 1662, died at Belleville, New Jersey, November 26, 1730, was a trader; created freeman of New York City in 1695; settled before 1725 on the Passaic river, near Belleville, New Jersey; married (first) November 26, 1684, Jenneke Teller, who died in 1700, daughter of Willem Teller (who arrived in Fort Orange in 1639) and Margaret Donchesen; by whom: Margareta, baptized Albany, September 27, 1685, married (license) November 7, 1704, Charles Oliver; Philip, baptized Albany, September 11, 1687, married Hester Kingsland; Maria, baptized Albany, October 6, 1689, died young; Judik, baptized Albany, March 11, 1692, died young; Casparus, baptized New York, May 5, 1695, died April 13, 1754, married Jane ———. (second) Mary ———; William, baptized June 2, 1700, died young. Arent Schuyler married (second) January 2, 1703, Swantje Van Duyckhuysen; by whom: John, married Anne Van Rensselaer; Pieter, married (first) Hester Walter, (second) Mary ———; Adoniah, born 1717, died 1763, married Gertrude Van Rensselaer; Eve, married Peter Bayard; Cornelia, married Pierre De Peyster.

7. Sybilla, born at Rensselaerswyck, November 12, 1664; died December, 1664.

8. Philip, born at Rensselaerswyck, February 8, 1666; died May 24, 1724; married (first) New York, New York, July 25, 1687, Elizabeth De Meyer, who died, and he mar-

ried (second) Albany, May 19, 1719, (Mrs.) Catherine Schierph, widow of Ritsiert Brouwer. By his first wife he had: Nicholas, born in New York, New York, September 11, 1691, died July 3, 1748; married (first) December 2, 1714, Elsie Wendell, who died April 8, 1744; married (second) Mary Stephenson, who survived him. By his second wife Philip had no child.

9. Johannes, born at Rensselaerswyck, April 5, 1668; died February 27, 1747; married, in 1695, Elizabeth Staats, widow of Johannes Wendell, who died June 3, 1737, (see forward).

10. Margaret, born at Rensselaerswyck, January 2, 1672; died May 15, 1748; married (first) September 8, 1691, Jacobus Ver Planck, son of Isaac Ver Planck and Abigail Uytendogart, who died in 1700; married (second) November 2, 1701, Lieut. John Collins, who died April 13, 1728, his wife surviving. By her first husband: Jannetje, baptized Albany, April 13, 1693, and Philip, baptized in New York, June 3, 1695. By her second husband: Edward, baptized July 30, 1704, married Margarita Bleeker, and was buried in the Dutch Church, March 29, 1753.

(II) Johannes Schuyler, tenth mayor of Albany, son of Philip Pieterse Schuyler and Margarita Van Slechtenhorst, was born at The Flatts, Rensselaerswyck, April 5, 1668, died July 25, 1747, and was buried in the Dutch Church at Albany.

He was only five years old when his father died, and at an early age developed great interest in public affairs. In 1689, when twenty-one, he joined the convention which assumed the government of Albany and its dependencies in opposition to Leisler. The next year he was a volunteer in General Winthrop's army for the invasion of Canada. When the others of greater age and experience than he held back, he volunteered to lead a company into the enemy's country, and he was commissioned a captain in 1690. Twenty-nine whites and one hundred and twenty Indians volunteered to go under his lead. He left camp August 13, 1690, going by way of Wood Creek, and two days later was within three miles of Crown Point. Marching across the country in the direction of La Prairie, he made a number of prisoners, and arrived back at Albany on August 30th.

In the spring of 1691 he made another invasion into Canada, and in January, 1693, having been appointed lieutenant of cavalry, he drove the French from the Mohawk country when on their raids. A gratuity was voted to him on the suggestion of Lord Bello-mont "in consideration of his extraordinary

diligence and his wise observations while in Canada." Later he was made a colonel, and because of having greater influence with the Indians than any other man in the colony, he was invariably a delegate to conventions for consideration of treaties.

He was appointed the tenth mayor of Albany by Colonial Governor Edward Hyde, serving from 1703 to 1706. He was Indian commissioner, 1705-1723; member of colonial assembly, September 1, 1710 to March 3, 1713; alderman of First Ward, 1738 and 1739. He was a trader, dealing largely in beaver and other skins, and engaged extensively in river transportation by sloops. His land transactions were considerable. He bought 2,000 acres on the south side of the Mohawk, east of Schenectady, named Rosendale; was one of the company procuring a land patent in the Schoharie valley, named Huntersfield; owned half of a tract of 2,000 acres on the east side of the Hudson, and in 1702 made his important purchase from Abraham Wendell of a portion of the vast Saratoga patent. Fish creek, the outlet of Saratoga lake flowing eastward for twelve miles into the Hudson river and forming the northern boundary of his tract, afforded fine waterpower for the mills which he erected in the vicinity of Schuylerville, while on the southern bank, close to the falls and not much more than a quarter mile from the river, he built his residence, which was to be transmitted from father to son, until possessed by his grandson, General Philip Schuyler, who turned it over to his son. His house in Albany, in 1712, was at the southeast corner of State and Pearl streets, with grounds running back to the Rutten kill.

Captain Johannes Schuyler, the tenth mayor, married at Albany, April 25, 1694. Elizabeth Staats, widow of Captain Johannes Wendell. Elizabeth Staats was the daughter of Dr. Abraham Staats, who came to Beverswyck in 1642 with Dominie Megapolensis, and she died June 3, and was buried in the Dutch Church, June 5, 1737. Her mother was Catrina Jochemse Wesselse. Children:

1. Philip, baptized at Albany, December 25, 1695; shot by the French marauders while in his house at Schuylerville, and died November 17, 1745.

2. Johannes, baptized at Albany, October 31, 1697; buried at The Flatts, November 6, 1741; married in New York City, October 18, 1723. Cornelia Van Cortlandt, daughter of Stephanus van Cortlandt and Gertrude Schuyler, (see forward).

3. Margarita, (known as "The American Lady," see Mrs. Grant's "Memoirs,") bap-

tized at Albany, January 12, 1701; died at The Flatts, August 28, 1782; married, Albany, December 29, 1720, Philip Schuyler, who was baptized at Albany, January 15, 1696, died in 1758, and was the son of Mayor Pieter Schuyler and Maria Van Rensselaer; no issue.

4. Catalyntje (Catherine), baptized at Albany, March 5, 1704; married at Albany, December 9, 1726, the twentieth mayor of Albany, Cornelis Cuyler, who was baptized in New York, New York, February 14, 1697; died at Albany, March 14, 1765; officiating as mayor from October 14, 1742, to September 28, 1746, and was the son of the fourteenth mayor of Albany, Johannes Cuyler and Elsie Ten Broeck; by whom: Johannes, baptized January 29, 1729; Elizabeth, baptized August 8, 1731; Philip, baptized August 29, 1733; Hendrick, baptized August 22, 1735; Elsie, baptized April 10, 1737, buried in Dutch Church, July 2, 1752; Margarita, baptized December 10, 1738; Cornelis, born October 31, 1740; Colonel Abraham Cornelis, twenty-sixth mayor of Albany, born April 11, 1742, died at Yorkfield, Canada, February 5, 1810; Dirck, baptized May 12, 1745.

(III) Johannes Schuyler, Jun., nineteenth mayor of Albany, son of Johannes Schuyler and Elizabeth Staats, was born at The Flatts, in Watervliet, Albany county; was baptized at Albany, October 31, 1697, and was interred in the family burial-ground at The Flatts, November 6, 1741.

He died in the prime of life, when his accomplishments indicated that he was abundantly able to continue a career of great public usefulness. He succeeded his father in the mercantile business about 1733, and that year was appointed, with Johannes De Peyster, a commissioner to furnish supplies to the forts at Oswego. He was elected alderman of the First Ward in 1738 and again in 1739. In December of the latter year he took a seat in the Board for Indian Affairs. He was appointed nineteenth mayor of Albany by Lieutenant-Governor George Clarke, and took the oath October 31, 1740, serving until November 22, 1741. He began to invest in land so soon as he had acquired surplus capital. In December, 1722, he bought of Philip Livingston, trustee, a portion of the Saratoga Patent, lying on the east side of the Hudson river and bounded on the north by the Batten kill. On August 10, 1738, the land commissioners issued to him, Jacob Glen and Arent Bradt, a certificate of survey for a tract which they had purchased by license of the Indians, situated on the north side of the Mohawk river, beginning below Little Falls, extending west to Canada creek, thence northerly along that

creek for thirty miles, thence easterly twelve miles, and to the place of beginning. In 1740 he and five others procured a title from the Province for 12,000 acres lying on the east side of the Hudson river above the Saratoga Patent, of which he had an equal share.

Mayor Johannes Schuyler, Jun., married, in New York City, October 18, 1723, Cornelia Van Cortlandt. She was born at Van Cortlandt Manor, February 30, 1698; her will proved November 24, 1762; she was the youngest daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt and Gertrude Schuyler. Children:

1. Gertrude, born at Albany, August 18, 1724; married (first) Pieter Schuyler (baptized February 20, 1723; buried at The Flatts, September 2, 1753), son of Pieter Schuyler and Catherine Groesbeck; by whom: Pieter, who married Gertrude Lansing, January 17, 1767, died January 4, 1792, and Cornelia, baptized July 26, 1746, married Walter Livingston. Gertrude Schuyler married (second) December 4, 1760, Dr. John Cochran, who died April, 1807.

2. Johannes, born at Albany, December 30, 1725; died without issue, and was buried in the Dutch Church, November 7, 1746.

3. Stephanus, born at Albany, September 30, 1727; died young.

4. Catherine, baptized at Albany, July 14, 1728; died young.

5. Stephanus, born at Albany, December 20, 1729; died young.

6. Philip, baptized at Albany, October 17, 1731; died young.

7. General Philip, born at Albany, November 22, 1733; died in the Schuyler Mansion, Albany, November 18, 1804; married, at Claverack, Columbia county, New York, September 17, 1755, Catherine Van Rensselaer, (see forward).

8. Cortlandt, baptized at Albany, July 9, 1735; married Barbara ———, and had John Cortlandt, who married Angelica Van Rensselaer, and died without issue, December, 1793.

9. Stephanus, baptized at Albany, August 14, 1737; died young.

10. Elizabeth, baptized at Albany, October 8, 1738; died young.

11. Oliver, baptized at Albany, February 22, 1741; died young.

(IV) General Philip Schuyler, son of Mayor Johannes Schuyler, Jun., and Cornelia Van Cortlandt, was born in his father's house on the southeast corner of State and Pearl streets, Albany, New York, November 22, 1733, and died in the Schuyler Mansion, Albany, November 18, 1804.

Philip Schuyler had only Dutch blood in

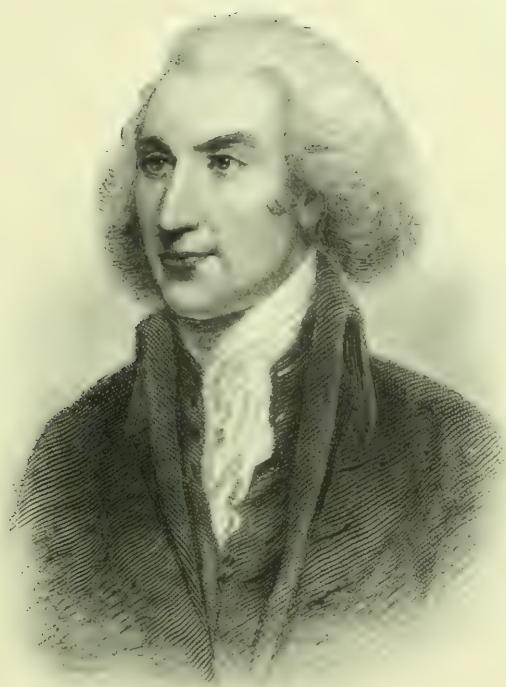
his veins. There was absolutely no line of descent in America at that time of which anyone could be more justly proud. Both his father and grandfather had been mayors of Albany. His grandfather's brother, Pieter Schuyler, had been appointed the first mayor of the city, and two of that dignitary's cousins, David Davidse Schuyler and Myndert Schuyler; had served respectively as the eleventh and thirteenth mayors. Probably no other family in America has experienced such a record in civic administration, and appointments in those days were because of prominence or proficiency. In regard to military valor, the major portion of all the males in his family had acquired some sort of title or had participated in one or more of the almost constant colonial conflicts or struggle for supremacy against the savage.

His was a life filled with eminent services to his country, and his fame will ever remain so well established that no eulogistic phrase in this biography can better its brilliancy. There are other volumes devoted exclusively to his life; but for the benefit of the person who seeks it here, a resume is presented, which is purposely of a local nature because this life sketch is pertinent to Albany, and for that reason it may seem that space devoted to family matters outweighs what might have been employed in recounting deeds of national importance.

He was fourth in descent from Philip Pieterse Schuyler, progenitor of the family, and was eight years old when his honored father died. However, he was brought up by his cultured mother with unusual diligence to train him to be a youth who should make his mark as those before him had done. Living sometimes at her house in Albany and at other seasons at The Flatts, a model and moral household, where "Aunt Schuyler" was wont to entertain the most prominent visitors coming into the colony, he received a certain polish which proved useful to him, and all those things moulded his character.

A Huguenot tutor instructed him until he was fifteen years of age, and then he was sent to New Rochelle, a locality of many Huguenot refugees, and placed in charge of the Rev. Mr. Stoupe, pastor of the French Protestant church. He remained there three years, learned to speak the language fluently, and became especially proficient in mathematics, thus inculcating system, orderly habits and accurate thinking, essential habits for a creditable military career. It is curious to look upon the mathematical drawings and calculations made then, of canal locks, and figures

having to do with the public debt. The place,



Jh. Schuyler

however, had its serious disadvantages, for with the snow forcing its way through the chinks of his bedroom walls, he contracted a form of rheumatic gout which confined him to the house for a year, and at important stages of his after life it bore its more serious aspects, by affecting him when in the northern military camps. In his youth he paid many visits to New York, mingling with society which brought about many intimacies that were to be of importance later on, when he was one of those engaged in shaping the destiny of the new nation.

One of his first experiences in active battle conflict was during the celebrated engagement with the French in the late summer of 1755, when he was only twenty-two years of age and a captain by commission. The French Baron, Ludwig August Dieskau, was proceeding southward by the route of Lakes Champlain and George. Colonel William Johnson and Colonel Ephraim Williams, both men famed in American history, took regiments to the head of Lake George in order to thwart the attempt to turn the province over to the French, which was to be accomplished first by an attack made on Albany. Young Schuyler was in the party as a participant, and when General Dieskau was wounded in the encounter of September 8, held prisoner in Sir William Johnson's tent, an angry horde of savage allies pressed about the spot where he lay and demanded that he be given over as a victim for their right to torture; but Colonel Johnson ordered Schuyler to convey him safely to Albany. This he did, and he showed him all the courtesy due to an honored guest, and so appreciated was this act that the foreign general never failed thereafter to speak of the nobility of Americans.

Philip Schuyler was one of the officers who went north with General Abercrombie, leaving Albany in the latter part of June, 1758, to block the French attack at Fort Ticonderoga. On the morning of July 6th, soon after making the landing of the army at the northern end of Lake George, and while walking ahead of his men near Trout Brook, about a mile south of the present village of Ticonderoga, Lord Howe was mortally wounded. It was but a week before that he had drilled his men in the "pasture" at Albany, and had ridden on horseback early nearly every morning to breakfast at the Schuyler Flatts, where he had become as one of the family and was dearly loved by all. Schuyler brought the body of his friend to Albany, as is verified by contemporaneous publication of despatches in the newspapers, although this incident has been a matter of dispute between inhabitants of Ti-

conderoga and Albany. It is said that the body was placed first in the Schuyler family vault, until the interment took place in old St. Peter's Episcopal church, on September 5, 1758, and is authentically established by the entry in the "Church Book," there preserved with care to this day, and examined by the writer of this sketch, for this very reason.

General Schuyler was a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1768-1774; delegate to the Continental Congress, taking his seat May 15, 1775; member of the New York State Senate, 1780-1790; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1775-1797; surveyor-general, 1782-1788; president of the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company, and of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, in 1792, projects enlisting his closest interest; the first United States senator from New York, 1790-1792; re-elected, 1792-1797.

He was appointed major-general, commanding the Army of the Northern Department, in 1775, a most important position in the Revolution, as one of the gravest dangers of the entire conflict was the advance of the British forces under General Burgoyne coming from Canada by way of the Adirondack lakes and the valley of the Hudson. With the greatest skill and consummate system he both planned and developed all the necessary preparations to meet the powerful foe—in fact, with such ability that defeat of the enemy was finally brought about in October, 1777. He had found an insurmountable difficulty in acquiring men to form an army of sufficient numbers and adequately equipped as would guarantee victory. The writer of this sketch has time and again come across manuscript letters of General Schuyler in which he made most urgent appeals to General Washington to grant him more men, and even the windows in the houses of friends in Albany were stripped of the metal in order to furnish material for bullets. His army, in August of that fateful year, numbered not more than two thousand men, and it was known that Burgoyne was marching southward with eight thousand, and camp luggage which even included numerous cases of champagne. Soldiers from adjacent states were loth to come into another and fight under its generals for credit which would not redound to the state whence they came. A sad and serious spirit of jealousy was plainly manifest; but by the appointment of Horatio Gates of Massachusetts to the command, brought about by connivance, this impediment was overcome, so that an army of proportions was the result. It required several severe conflicts to overthrow Burgoyne, the principal onslaughts being the

fighting at Bemis Heights on September 19th, and at "Old Saratoga" (Schuylerville), on October 7th. General Schuyler's country residence, the ancient homestead on the southern bank of Fish creek and east of the highway from Albany to Canada, was occupied by Burgoyne on the night of October 9th, when he gave a banquet to his officers, drinking to the health of the women of his entourage, and promising to feast in Albany presently, and he burned it the next morning on departing. The surrender took place on October 17th, and immediately afterward the prisoners marched southward. It was then that General Schuyler took General Burgoyne and his brother officers to his home in Albany, where they became his guests October 18, 1777. It was another act of gentlemanly courtesy that won a credit for the chivalry of Americans.

Washington had always thought of Schuyler in the highest esteem, and never failed to maintain confidence in and speak of his ability and courage. He had had an abundant opportunity throughout the war to form an accurate estimate, and as the commander-in-chief was noted for his judgment of character of his officers, it is certain that his opinion is more just than that of any captious critic or antagonistic historian who writes of men he has never known and about incidents of which he was not a witness. General Washington wrote from Mount Vernon to General Schuyler, on January 21, 1784, as follows:

"Your favor of the 20th of Dec. found me, as you conjectured, by that fireside from which I have been too long absent for my own convenience; to which I return with the greatest avidity, the moment my public avocations would permit; and from which I hope never again to be withdrawn. While I am here solacing myself in my retreat from the busy scenes of life, I am not only made extremely happy by the gratitude of my countrymen in general; but particularly so by the repeated proofs of the kindness of those who have been intimately conversant with my public transactions, and I need scarcely add that the favorable opinion of no one is more acceptable than that of yourself. In recollecting the vicissitudes of fortune we have experienced, and the difficulties we have surmounted, I shall always call to mind the great assistance I have frequently received from you, both in your public and private character. May the blessings of peace amply reward your exertions; may you and your family (to whom the compliments of Mrs. Washington and myself are affectionately presented) long continue to enjoy every species of happiness the world can afford. With sentiments of sincere esteem, attachment and affection, I am, Dear Sir, your most obedient, very humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON."

Before passing to the consideration of the kith and kin of General Schuyler, it is advisable to show with no unmistakable clearness why they and the great men of the country

have revered his memory. A few excerpts from the writings of well-known characters will serve to illustrate. In Washington Irving's "Life of Washington" appears the following: "When the tidings reached General Washington of the action of the Congress in superseding Schuyler (by Gates), he wrote him immediately 'that he looked upon the whole scheme as diabolical,' that he regarded it 'with sentiments of abhorrence, having the utmost confidence in your integrity and the most incontestible proofs of your attachment to your country.' Schuyler asked for a court-martial to sit on the case and was fully acquitted, the information being forwarded to General Washington by the court with an expression of hope that 'Schuyler's name might be handed down to posterity as one of the pillars of the American cause.'" On finishing his book, Irving regretted that he was "too old" to undertake that of Schuyler.

Daniel Webster also expressed a desire to add at least "a chapter on General Schuyler to the History of the Revolution," writing as follows: "I was brought up with the New England prejudices against him; but I consider him as second only to Washington in the services he rendered to the country in the War of the Revolution. His zeal and devotion to the cause under difficulties that would have paralyzed most men, and his fortitude and courage when assailed by malicious attacks, having impressed me with a strong desire to express publicly my sense of his great qualities."

Gov. Horatio Seymour, in his address delivered on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Burgoyne's surrender, held at Schuylerville, in 1877, on the very spot where Schuyler's house and property had been destroyed by the British, gave testimony again to General Schuyler's patriotism and unselfishness,—"as the one figure which rises above all others; upon whose conduct and bearing we love to dwell. There was one who won a triumph there which never grows dim, one who gave an example of patience and patriotism unsurpassed on the pages of history, one who did not, under cutting wrongs and cruel suspicions, wear an air of martyrdom; but with cheerful alacrity served where he should have commanded."

Mrs. Lamb, in her "History of New York," writes: "In this connection, the figure of Philip Schuyler rises grandly above all others,—he uttered no complaint at seeing his laurels won by another! He even congratulated Gates, who had displayed no professional skill whatever."

It will not do to omit mention of the his-

toric Schuyler Mansion at Albany, the scene of so much social life that was of importance in the period just described and an edifice which to this day has attracted every foreign visitor to the Capital City.

After his earlier campaigns, Philip Schuyler settled down at The Flatts with his bride, intending to busy himself with private affairs. He was, however, soon called away from the anticipated quiet life to engage again in public matters. Colonel John Bradstreet had another campaign on hand in 1760, this time against the Indian allies of the French in the west. The colonel's health was poor, and he had accounts with the government covering several years which required close attention. Thinking to manage his point successfully, he wrote to Philip Schuyler: "Your zeal, punctuality and strict honesty in his Majesty's service, under my direction, for several years past, are sufficient proofs that I can't leave my public accounts and papers in a more faithful hand than yours to be settled, should any accident happen to me this campaign; wherefore that I may provide against it and that a faithful account may be rendered to the public of all the public money that I have received since the war, I now deliver to you all my public accounts and vouchers and do hereby empower you to settle them with whomsoever may be appointed for that purpose, either in America or England."

It proved to be difficult to conduct the business properly without visiting London, so Schuyler determined to go abroad. He sailed in February, 1761, aboard a packet named "General Wall," and he interested himself in the study of navigation, which, because of his previous taste for mathematics, and the slowness of the voyage, allowed him to make peculiarly rapid progress. It happened that the captain of the vessel died on the journey over, and both passengers and crew requested him to assume command. He was then but twenty-eight years old, but he possessed much self-reliance, and he navigated the vessel with full success until nearing the coast of England. At this time there was a war in progress between England and France in Europe, although peace had come between them in the colonies, and the "General Wall" was taken by a French privateer, with the result that a French lieutenant and a prize crew were placed aboard. It was then that his knowledge of French proved very beneficial, and he found himself presently on good terms with his foreign captor. As both privateer and prize, the "General Wall," were nearing France, they were both captured by an English frigate, and it happened thus that young

Schuyler was able to reach London in safety with his valuable papers. After attending to these affairs he devoted some time to the study of the products which he hoped to see produced at home instead of the colonies continuing to import them. He also made a study of canal systems, with the expectation that some day he might introduce such methods into his province.

On his arrival home, as the little sloop neared the city of Albany, his eyes rested on an unfamiliar sight. He knew that when he had departed a new house for his family was in contemplation; but here it was a reality on the spot he had selected. Its construction had been brought about by the fact that, after the war ended, Colonel Bradstreet recommended the number of newly idle men, carpenters and the like, as an inducement to be reckoned with in constructing it advantageously, and Mrs. Schuyler coincided with these views. It was a large, double house, in the English colonial style, built facing the Hudson, and about a mile from it, with pleasing outlook because of its elevation which sloped gradually to the river shore, affording the family extensive terraces and gardens. It was of brick, with spacious rooms within and porticos on front and sides, the whole painted cream and white in later years. So well was the work accomplished that although erected in 1761, it has stood in about the same condition to this day, and the only striking change has been in the encroachments made by the city growing about it on all sides, until the estate was limited to an acre or two.

The principal guest chamber was on the second floor on the left hand side, and there slept Lafayette, the Duke de Lauzun, and, after his surrender, General Burgoyne, with several of his leading officers. After the Revolution also came there the Marquis de Chastellux, Vicomte de Noailles and Comte de Damas. Washington also was his guest, and was godfather of one of his children, the infant, Catherine Schuyler. Her elder sister Margaret married Alexander Hamilton in one of the rooms, December 14, 1780. She likewise figured in the attack made on the Schuyler Mansion by Indians on the evening of August 7, 1781, when a band of Tories planned to carry General Schuyler off to Canada. He was seated in his front hall, with doors open on account of the extreme heat, when he was apprised of the fact that some one wished to see him at the rear gate. Doors and windows were immediately barred, having reason to fear trouble, and, because of the suspicious character, the family proceeded to rush upstairs. Discovering that the infant Catherine

was sleeping on the main floor, Mrs. Schuyler ran back to save her; but the General intercepted, and the child's sister Margaret, who later married Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer, rescued the babe, and while mounting the stairs barely escaped the flying tomahawk, which lodged in the balustrade. By a subterfuge of the General, calling to imaginary armed men to hasten, the band of marauders was scared away.

General Philip Schuyler married, at Claverack, Columbia county, New York, September 17, 1755, Catherine Van Rensselaer. She was born at Claverack, New York, November 4, 1734; died in the Schuyler Mansion, Albany, March 7, 1803, daughter of Johannes Van Rensselaer, of Claverack (born Jan. 11, 1708) who married (Jan. 3, 1734) Engeltje (Angelica) Livingston, who was baptized July 17, 1698. Children of General Philip Schuyler and Catherine Van Rensselaer:

1. Engeltje (or Angelica), baptized at Albany, February 22, 1756; married John Barker Church.

2. Elizabeth, born at Albany, August 9, 1757; died at Washington, D. C., November 7, 1854; married, in the Schuyler Mansion at Albany, December 14, 1780, Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the U. S. Treasury under appointment by President Washington. He was born on the island of Nevis, in the West Indies, January 11, 1757, and was mortally wounded in a duel fought with Aaron Burr, at Weehawken, New Jersey, on the morning of July 11, 1804, dying at his home, "The Grange," in New York City, July 12th. His father was a proprietor planter in the West Indies, named James Hamilton, the son of Alexander Hamilton, of Grange, Scotland. He and his wife, Elizabeth Schuyler, are buried in the graveyard of Trinity Church in New York City, to the south of the edifice. She lived to be ninety-seven years old, and when she died her husband's last letter to her was found in a receptacle worn attached to her neck. They had the following issue: (a) Philip, born January 22, 1782, killed in a duel at Weehawken, New Jersey, November 24, 1801. (b) Angelica, born September 25, 1784, died February 6, 1857. (c) Alexander, born May 16, 1786, died August 2, 1875. (d) James Alexander, born April 14, 1788, died at Irvington, New York, September 24, 1878; married, Brooklyn, October 17, 1810, Mary Morris (b. Dec. 25, 1790; d. May 24, 1869). (e) John Church, born August 22, 1792; died Long Branch, New Jersey, July 25, 1882. (f) William Steven, born August 4, 1795, died at Sacramento, California, August 7, 1850. (g) Eliza, born November 26, 1799. (h) Philip,

born June 1, 1802, died at Poughkeepsie, New York, July 9, 1884; married Rebecca McLane, and had Allan McLane Hamilton, born Brooklyn, October 6, 1848.

3. Margarita, born at Albany, September 19, 1758, baptized September 24, died at Albany, March 14, 1801; married at Schuylerville, New York, June 6, 1783, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, who was born in New York City, November 1, 1764; died in the Van Rensselaer Manor House at Albany, January 26, 1839, and was the son of 7th Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, who married (New York, Jan. 23, 1764) Catherine Livingston, daughter of Philip Livingston, the Signer of the Declaration; by whom: Catherine Schuyler (Van Rensselaer), born in July, and baptized August 9, 1784, died at Albany, April 26, 1797; Stephen (Van Rensselaer), born at Albany, June 6, 1786, died in 1787; General Stephen (Van Rensselaer), born at Albany, March 29, 1789, the 8th Patroon, died in the Manor House at Albany, May 25, 1868, married, New York City, January 2, 1817, Harriet Elizabeth Bayard.

4. Cornelia, born at Albany; baptized there, August 1, 1761; died young.

5. John Bradstreet, born at Albany; baptized October 8, 1763; died young.

6. John Bradstreet, born in the Schuyler mansion, Albany; baptized there, July 23, 1765; died at Schuylerville, New York, August 19, 1795; married, Albany, September 18, 1787, Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, who was born in the Manor House at Albany, August 15, 1768, died at Albany, March 27, 1841, daughter of 7th Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Catherine Livingston; to whom: Philip, born in Albany, October 26, 1788, died at Pelham, New York, February 12, 1865, was member of assembly and United States consul to Liverpool, England, married, New York City, September 12, 1811, Grace Hunter, daughter of Robert Hunter, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and sister of Hon. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, in Long Island Sound. John Bradstreet Schuyler's other child was Stephen Van Rensselaer, born at Albany, May 4, 1790; died when three weeks old. When a widow, Elizabeth Van Rensselaer (Schuyler) married, Albany, November 17, 1800, John Bleeker.

7. Philip Jeremiah, born January 20, 1768; died in New York City, February 21, 1835; married, May 31, 1788, Sarah Rutten (who died October 24, 1805); by whom five children; married (second), January 21, 1807, Mary Anna Sawyer, of Newburyport, Massachusetts (b. September 2, 1786, d. March 25, 1852), by whom six children. Issue: (a) Philip, born April 5, 1789, died May 22, 1822,

married Rosanna Livingston. (b) John Rut-
sen, died June 22, 1813. (c) Catherine, died
November 20, 1820; married, January 27,
1816, Chief Justice Samuel Jones (b. March
26, 1770, d. August, 1853). (d) Robert, born
September, 1798; died, 1855. (e) Stephen
Van Rensselaer, born April, 1801; married,
December 11, 1831, Catherine Morris, and he
died in 1859. (f) William, born December 6,
1807; died when twenty-two years old, un-
married. (g) Sybill, born May 16, 1809; died
January 26, 1813. (h) George Lee, born June
9, 1811; died July 31, 1890; married (first),
February 18, 1835, Eliza Hamilton (b. Oct. 8,
1811; d. Dec. 20, 1863), granddaughter of
Alexander Hamilton; married (second), April
15, 1869, Mary Morris Hamilton, born Janu-
ary 1, 1818; died May 11, 1877.

8. Rensselaer, born at Albany, January 29,
1773; died December 16, 1847; married Eliza
Ten Broeck (b. Aug. 25, 1772; d. Apr. 10,
1848), daughter of Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck
and Elizabeth Van Rensselaer; no issue.

9. Cornelia, born at Albany, December 22,
1776; died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July
5, 1808; married Washington Morton.

10. Cortlandt, born at Albany, May 15,
1778; died young.

11. Catherine Van Rensselaer, born at Al-
bany, February 20, 1781; died at Oswego,
New York, August 26, 1857; married (first),
Samuel Malcolm, son of General Malcolm of
the Revolution; married (second), Major
James Cochran, son of Surgeon-General John
Cochran.

(Arent Schuyler's Line).

This is the line of descent of Arent Schuy-
ler, son of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the pro-
genitor of the family in America.

(II) Arent Schuyler, son of Philip Pie-
terse Schuyler and Margarita Van Slechten-
horst, was born at Rensselaerswyck (Albany,
N. Y.), June 25, 1662, and died November
26, 1730. The codicil of his will was dated
October 30, 1730.

In July, 1684, being shortly after attaining
his majority, and having fitted himself for
the life of a merchant or trader, also possess-
ing a sufficient sum of money to embark, he
began preparations for marriage and house-
keeping by buying a house on Pearl Street,
"where the eagle hangs out," from his mother,
paying her two hundred beavers in two instal-
ments. Instead of door-plate, in order to
represent his name by its significance, he hung
outside a live eagle in a cage.

He selected for his wife, Jenneke Teller,
the daughter of William Teller, who had come
to Fort Orange in 1639, and Margaret Don-
chesen, and he married her in Rensselaers-

wyck, November 26, 1684, two years before
the city received its charter as Albany. A
few months after their marriage they ap-
peared before a notary to make a joint will.
It was filed in Albany, and written in Dutch,
read in part as follows: "The worthy Mr.
Arent Schuyler and Jenneke Teller, lawfully
wedded husband and wife, living here in Al-
bany, both sound in body and mind, able to
walk and stand, memory and speech unim-
paired, who together having met and moved
by their mutual affection and love, and to-
gether having meditated on the certainty of
death, and the uncertainty of the hour of it,
have directed, without being persuaded or in-
fluenced by anybody, to have their last will
and testament drawn up. They first and above
all commend their souls to God Almighty, and
their bodies to a Christian burial."

His wife died in the year 1700, and he mar-
ried, at Albany, January 2, 1703, Swantje Van
Duyckhuysen. It is recorded in one family
narrative (Taylor's Annals), that he married
a third wife, Maria Walter, in 1724, who was
living in Belleville, New Jersey, in 1734.

Arent Schuyler continued to attend to his
thriving business for the first five years of
his married life, and then was called more
and more into public service. He served on
a committee for providing fuel and other
comforts for the houses occupied by Indians
when on their trading expeditions to Albany.
He was also on the committee to raise funds
to erect fortifications, and he participated en-
ergetically in the proceedings of the Albany
convention in opposition to the pretensions of
Jacob Leisler. After the Indians and French
had accomplished the destruction of Schene-
ctady in 1690, he joined the party of Captain
Abraham Schuyler, who were directed to pro-
ceed to Otter Creek and remain four weeks
to watch the lakes and surrounding country
in case of attack. He volunteered to lead
a scouting party into Canada at this time,
and although it consisted of eight Indians and
he, the only white man, he was undaunted.
They went through the wooded wilderness
and through the lake, down the Sorel river
to Fort Chambly, and under its walls killed
two and took one Frenchman a prisoner. By
this exploit he was the first man of the Eng-
lish or Dutch to lead a hostile party from this
province into Canada. He was thereafter
widely known as a courageous man, and was
commissioned captain.

In August, 1692, the acting governor, In-
gollesby, was apprised of the fact that a
delegation of southern Indians, who had been
at war with the Five Nations, was on the
way to visit their enemies and sue for peace.

They had arrived at the Delaware river and were waiting for permission to continue their journey.

The governor and his council considered this an important business, requiring unusual wisdom in its management. They concluded that Captain Arent Schuyler, then in New York, was exactly suited to the delicacy of the undertaking, and decided to despatch him to meet the Indians, that he might conduct them to the governor and council. He was furnished with the proper instructions and given wampum belts to use. Considering the mode of traveling in those days, he was decidedly expeditious, for only six days afterward he returned with the "far Indians, called Shawanoes, and some Senecas, who had been traveling together for nine years." His expense account is of peculiar interest, and sets forth that on August 13th it was necessary to pay for ferriage at Elizabethtown; on the 14th, lodging and horse-hire; on the 15th, for horse-hire to (Trenton) Falls and a guide to the Indians; on the 16th, for two Holland shirts to be given to Indian chiefs; expenses at Raritan and Woodbridge; on the 17th, horse-hire from Benjamin Cluet's to Elizabethtown; on the 18th, expense at the same place and ferriage from Davitt's; at New York, charges for "butcher's meat, crackers and peas" furnished the Indians, and on arrival, for the comfort and keeping of the Indians, "fourteen gallons single beer, fish, bread and oysters," the expenses for the entire trip, for all, amounting to but little more than twelve English pounds. He presented a belt at the end of each proposition, addressing them as "brethren," and they him as "Corlaer."

On account of so many and frequent demands made upon him to treat with the Indians or engage in campaigns, Arent Schuyler's business had been seriously neglected. His brother Brandt and his sister Gertrude were both married and had settled in New York. Albany was then a frontier town and exposed to attack, so considering everything, he departed for New York about February, 1694, determined to resume business as a merchant.

It was determined at a council held February 3, 1694, by Governor Fletcher, that as there were one hundred Frenchmen and fifty French Indians coming into the Minisink country to debauch the Minisink Indians, that a trustworthy messenger must be despatched to seek out their intent. Arent Schuyler was again selected. He started the afternoon of the day he was told of the mission, and the day after reached the Indian village, eight

miles beyond the Hackensack. His conference was favorable, and after an absence of six days among dangerous tribes, returned to New York City.

On June 6, 1695, Arent Schuyler and Anthony Brockholst purchased of the Indians 4,000 acres of land at Pequannock. On November 11, 1695, they purchased the title of the East Jersey Proprietors to the same tract for one hundred pounds. On May 20, 1697, he received from Governor Fletcher a patent for land in the Minisink country, called by the Indians Sankhekenek, alias Maghawaem; also a parcel of meadow called Waimsagskmeck, on the Minisink river, containing one thousand acres.

He removed from New York to Pompton Plains, New Jersey, about 1702, where he remained until 1710, when he removed to a large farm which he had purchased from Edmund Kingsland, on New Barbadoes Neck, on the east side of the Passaic river, the deed dated April 20, 1710; amount, 330 pounds.

A negro slave belonging to him accidentally found a copper deposit while he was plowing. He had turned up a peculiarly greenish and very heavy sort of stone. He took it to his master and it was sent to England to be analyzed. The reply was that it contained 80 per cent. of copper, and this opened a means for Arent Schuyler to obtain wealth. Desiring to reward the slave, he told him that he might make three requests, to which the fellow replied; first, that he might remain with his master so long as he lived; second, that he might have all the tobacco he could smoke; third, that he might be given a dressing-gown, with big, brass buttons, like his master's. Schuyler told him to consider and ask for something less trifling, and the answer was that for the fourth request he might have "a little more tobacco." Before his death he had shipped to the Bristol copper and brass works, England, 1,386 tons. In 1761, on receipt of an engine from England, the mine was extensively operated for four years.

Three miles above the present city of Newark and opposite the old town of Belleville, on the Passaic river, Arent Schuyler erected his mansion. It was built by him in 1710, and is standing, in excellent condition, this day. It is believed that he had to send to Holland for the brick that composed the front, and formed the other walls of brownstone found at Belleville. It has been the residence of generations of the Schuyler family since that time, and in its simple, substantial architecture is a noble type. In the olden times there was a magnificent deer park about the

house, stocked with no less than 150 animals of that kind.

While living, Arent Schuyler was most liberal. He was an officer of the Reformed Dutch church, and soon after he settled on the Passaic he assisted in organizing it at Belleville. He gave it 150 pounds in 1729, as a commencement of a fund for the pastor's salary, and shortly added 300 pounds. After his death in 1730, his widow and five children, in respect to his memory, contributed 50 pounds apiece, and in 1739 John added 150 pounds, arranging for the right to vote on calling a minister, as also the privilege of signing the call, and the consistory bound itself and successors not to invite a clergyman of another denomination to occupy the pulpit without his or their consent, provided always that they were members of the Dutch church. Colonel Schuyler, however, withdrew from the church because of a difference, and, while leaving the fund, he united with the Episcopalians, and built a church for them in the same place.

The children of Captain Arent Schuyler and his first wife, Jenneke Teller, are the first seven named; the later five by his second wife, Swantje Van Duyckhuysen. Dispute or confusion possible to arise over the list presented here, will be benefited by the plain statement that Mr. George W. Schuyler, in his "Colonial New York," (Scribner's, 1885, vol. II., p. 196), does not furnish the name of the fourth child, Olivia, and Charles H. Winfield, in his "History of Hudson County, New Jersey," 1874, page 535, does not furnish (what Schuyler does) the names of the first child, Margareta; of the third child, Maria, died young; of fifth child, Judik, died young; nor of the seventh child, Wilhelmus, died young. Considerable research leads to the conclusion that no one has yet placed in type the birth dates of Arent Schuyler's last five children, all born after he left Albany, Swantje Van Duyckhuysen their mother. Children:

1. Margareta, baptized in Albany, September 27, 1685; marriage license with Charles Oliver issued November 7, 1704.

2. Philip, baptized in Albany, September 11, 1687; married Hester Kingsland, daughter of Isaac Kingsland, of New Barbadoes Neck, New Jersey, and his wife, Elizabeth; member of assembly of New Jersey in 1719 and 1721; inherited the tract of land at Pequannock, which his father owned jointly with Samuel Bayard of Hoboken and the heirs of Anthony Brockholst, which included Pompton, New Jersey.

The children of Philip (Arentse) Schuyler

and Hester Kingsland were: Johannes, born September 2, 1713, married, June 24, 1741, Isaac Kingsland; Arent, born February 23, 1715, will proved December 15, 1806, married (first), October 1, 1741, Helena Van Wageningen, married (second), Rachel —; Isaac, born April 26, 1716, died in infancy; Philip, born December 23, 1717, married and had Philip and Garret; Isaac, born September 8, 1719, married and had Major Schuyler; Elizabeth, born February 22, 1721, married (bond dated), November 9, 1748, Rev. Benjamin Van der Linde; Pieter, born June 7, 1723, died without issue (wife Mary) October 18, 1808; Hester, born April 12, 1725, married Teunis Dey; Maria, born September 11, 1727; Jenneke, born October 26, 1728, married — Board, and resided at Wesel; Johannes, born June 4, 1730, died in infancy; Casparus, born December 10, 1735, married and had one child, Hester, who married General William Colfax, of Pompton, New Jersey, grandfather of Schuyler Colfax, vice-president of the United States.

3. Maria, baptized in Albany, October 6, 1689; died young.

4. Olivia, mentioned in her father's will, but dead at that time, and leaving issue.

5. Judik, baptized in Albany, March 11, 1692; died young.

6. Casparus, baptized in New York City, May 5, 1695; received from his father a deed for land in Burlington, New Jersey, at Lossa or Wingworth's Point.

7. Wilhelmus, baptized in New York City, June 2, 1700; died young.

8. John, died before proving of will on February 12, 1773; married Anne Van Rensselaer, born January 1, 1719 (see forward; also, see Van Rensselaer family).

9. Pieter, born probably at New Barbadoes Neck, opposite Belleville, New Jersey, about 1710; died at his home, then called Petersburg, on the east bank of the Passaic, a short distance above Newark, March 7, 1762; married Mary, daughter of John Walter, a man of great wealth residing on Hanover Square in New York City. By his father's will he received 760 acres of land in Elizabethtown, near Rahway river. When it was proposed to invade Canada in 1746, he was authorized to recruit, then placed in command of 500 men; embarked at Perth Amboy, September 3rd, for Albany, where he arrived on the 9th, when, through failure of the home government to send forces from England, the expedition was abandoned. While located there the soldiers complained from actual winter suffering, were denied their pay, and made threats to leave. He wrote on Feb-

ruary 26, 1747, to the authorities in New Jersey, that his men needed a surgeon, medicines, shirts, flints, colors, bread and peas. On May 11, 1747, Governor Hamilton, of New Jersey, complimented Colonel Schuyler on his zeal, and authorized each man to receive "two speckled shirts and one pair of shoes." It was necessary for Schuyler to do more to quiet his men, and he advanced several thousands pounds from his own pocket. Later he marched his regiment to Saratoga, to garrison the fort. When warfare broke out in 1754 he was placed in command of the New Jersey forces, and his regiment moved up the Mohawk from Schenectady early in July, reaching Oswego July 20th, but because of defeats in New Jersey was called back hurriedly. In August, 1755, he was again returned to engage in the defense of Forts Oswego and Ontario. He was captured by Montcalm's men and taken to Montreal, and from there to Quebec, where he remained a prisoner until paroled, October, 1757. When he arrived in New York City, November 19th, there was a general illumination in his honor and a bonfire of proportions on the campus. When he reached his home he was welcomed with a salute from thirteen pieces of cannon. His parole over and no exchange effected, he surrendered himself to Montcalm at Ticonderoga, July 23, 1758, and sent to Montreal; but on November 1, 1758, he was exchanged for *Sieur de Noyau*, commandant at Fort Frontenac, and brought back with him eighty-eight prisoners, many of whom he had paid for highly, some of whom he had supported in captivity. Peter Schuyler and Mary Walter had one child, Catherine, who married Archibald Kennedy, Earl of Casselis, who married, as widower, Anne Watts.

10. Adonijah, born in 1717; died before May 28, 1762, when his will was proved; received by his father's will two tracts of land at Elizabethtown Point, New Jersey; married Gertrude Van Rensselaer, who was born at Rensselaerswyck, October 1, 1714, daughter of 4th Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt; by whom: Van Rensselaer; Mary; Swan, married November 2, 1772, Arent Schuyler, and died May 20, 1801, (see forward); John, married February 16, 1769, Mary Hunter; Peter; Adonijah, when aged twelve years entered the British navy under Captain St. John, became lieutenant, married Susan Shields, of Plymouth, England, where he settled; Philip, died without issue, will proved September 26, 1795.

11. Eve, married Peter Bayard, died in 1737.

12. Cornelia, married Pierre De Peyster.

By their father's will these two last daughters received two lots of ground on Broadway, in New York, Eve receiving an Indian slave, Molly, and Cornelia one named Nanny.

(III) John Schuyler, son of Arent Schuyler and Swantje Van Duyckhuysen, was born about 1708, and died at Belleville, New Jersey, January 12, 1773.

By his father's will, he received the homestead farm and the very valuable copper mines situated at New Barbadoes Neck, New Jersey. He was a colonel of the regiment of militia and also of the regiment of horse in Bergen county, New Jersey. Governor Cosby recommended him to a seat in the New Jersey council, September 5, 1735, to which he was appointed, and in 1746 he resigned. His will was signed December 22, 1772, and was probated February 12, 1773.

John Schuyler married, at Albany, Anne Van Rensselaer, who was born there January 1, 1719, died in 1791, daughter of the 4th Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt. (See Van Rensselaer family). Children: 1. Arent John, born October 10, 1746, at Belleville, New Jersey; died there, October 28, 1803; married, November 2, 1772, Swan Schuyler (see forward). 2. Mary, born about 1762; died unmarried.

(IV) Arent John Schuyler, son of John Arent Schuyler and Anne Van Rensselaer, was born in the family homestead at Belleville, New Jersey, October 10, 1746, and died there October 28, 1803. He was a member of the standing committee of correspondence of the county of Bergen, N. J.

He married, November 2, 1772, Swan Schuyler, daughter of Adonijah Schuyler and Gertrude Van Rensselaer, therefore his cousin, and she died May 20, 1801, aged sixty years. Children: 1. Anne, died July 20, 1783, aged seven years eight months. 2. John Arent, born at Belleville, New Jersey, April 12, 1779; died there October 12, 1817; married (first) Eliza Kip, (second) Catherine Van Rensselaer (see forward).

(V) John Arent Schuyler, son of Arent John Schuyler and Swan Schuyler, was born April 12, 1779, and died at Belleville, N. J., October 12, 1817.

He married (first), in 1800, Eliza Kip, daughter of James H. Kip, by whom his first two children. She died November 17, 1805, and he married (second) in 1807, Catherine Van Rensselaer, daughter of General Robert Van Rensselaer of Claverack, New York, son of John Van Rensselaer, and she died February 2, 1867, by whom he had five children:

1. Arent Henry, born November 25, 1801; married, April 24, 1828, Mary Caroline

Kingsland, and died May 19, 1878 (see forward).

2. Harriet Ann, born January 31, 1803; baptized February 17, 1803; married, December 19, 1822, Smith W. Anderson.

3. Angelica Van Rensselaer, died March 30, 1864.

4. John Arent, died November 21, 1855; married Frances Elizabeth Bleecker, daughter of Alexander Bleecker, of New York City.

5. Robert Van Rensselaer, born June 4, 1813; died at Jersey City, New Jersey, February 17, 1856; married, September 9, 1851, Kate Manchini, daughter of Angelo Manchini; by whom one child, Van Rensselaer, who was born at Brooklyn, New York, July 27, 1852, married, at Buffalo, N. Y., June 26, 1899, Ethel Cornelia Paul, born at Evanston, Ills., August 10, 1876, daughter of Cornelius Danforth Paul. Kate Manchini (Schuyler), when a widow, married her husband's nephew, John Arent Schuyler (see forward).

6. Jacob Rutsen, born in 1816; died February 4, 1887; married, November 18, 1847, Susanna Edwards, daughter of Timothy Edwards. She was born in 1826, and died January 23, 1870.

7. Catherine Gertrude, born in 1818; died October 8, 1887; married, October 4, 1838, Henry S. Craig.

(VI) Arent Henry Schuyler, son of John Arent Schuyler and Eliza Kip, was born at Belleville, New Jersey, November 25, 1801, and died there, May 19, 1878.

He married, at Belleville, New Jersey, April 24, 1828, Mary Caroline Kingsland. She was born at Kingsland, New Jersey, June 21, 1804; died at Newark, New Jersey, July 21, 1894, daughter of Henry W. Kingsland and Sarah Jauncey. Children, all born in Belleville, New Jersey:

1. Henry Kingsland, born March 5, 1829; died there, August 10, 1896; married, December 15, 1858, Ellen Valentine, daughter of Anthony P. Valentine, of Spottswood, New Jersey; by whom: Arent, born September 25, 1860, died 1908; Campbell Valentine, born July 2, 1864; Henry Kingsland, born August 29, 1876.

2. John Arent, born February 19, 1831; died June 15, 1870; married, Jersey City, New Jersey, January 14, 1863, Kate Manchini (Schuyler) (see forward).

3. Smith Arent, born November 18, 1832; died at Newark, New Jersey, July 26, 1870; married Elizabeth Kneeland, and had Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Frank Herbert, Smith Anderson.

4. Edwin Nesbit, born June 15, 1834; died there, September 13, 1835.

5. Harriet Anderson, born August 29, 1836; died at Newark, New Jersey, February 17, 1882; married, September 15, 1858, Sidney Augustus Schieffelin, and had Caroline Schuyler, Henry Hamilton, Alice Van Rensselaer, Harriet Augusta and Schuyler.

6. Sarah Jauncey, born June 22, 1838, married, Belleville, October 6, 1858, Stephen Van Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, son of John Van Rensselaer, and had one son, Stephen Van Cortlandt, who died young.

7. Arent Henry, born August 8, 1840; died there, September 20, 1863.

8. Richards Kingsland, born June 24, 1842; married, Brooklyn, New York, December 3, 1879, Lucretia Kellogg, and had John Arent, died young; Walter Kellogg; Philip Van Rensselaer; Mary Kingsland, and Clarence Richards.

9. Mary Caroline, born February 16, 1845; died, August 9, 1845.

10. Catherine Gertrude, born, August 17, 1846; died, December 16, 1866.

(VII) John Arent Schuyler, son of Arent Henry Schuyler and Mary Caroline Kingsland, was born at Belleville, New Jersey, February 19, 1831, and died at Jersey City, New Jersey, June 15, 1870.

He married, at Jersey City, January 14, 1863, Kate Manchini, widow of Robert Van Rensselaer Schuyler. She was born at New York, New York, April 15, 1831, and was the daughter of Angelo Manchini and Anne Eaton. Issue: Sidney Schieffelin, born at Jersey City, August 25, 1864 (see forward).

(VIII) Sidney Schieffelin Schuyler, son of John Arent Schuyler and Kate Manchini (Schuyler), was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, August 25, 1864. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, senior member of firm of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, 100 Broadway, and resides in Plainfield, New Jersey.

He married, at Bayonne, New Jersey, December 12, 1894, Cora Anderson. She was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, September 29, 1866, died at Kingsland, New York, June 16, 1898, daughter of John Joseph Anderson, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Emma Dyer. By this marriage one child, Marion Van Rensselaer, born at Bayonne, New Jersey, January 14, 1896. He married (second), at Cranford, New Jersey, July 15, 1903, Héléne Gladys Abry. She was born at Cranford, July 10, 1886, daughter of Charles Leo Abry, of New York City; by whom two children: Van Rensselaer, born at Plainfield, New Jersey, April 29, 1905; John Arent, born at Plainfield, November 23, 1910.

CUYLER REYNOLDS.

This is an ancient and noble family of Scottish origin, more remotely descended from Leving, a Hungarian noble, who came to Scotland in the train of Margaret, queen of King Malcolm of Scotland, about 1068. This once powerful family of Livingston through their romantic attachment to a "lost cause" suffered a complete downfall in Scotland, and is now represented in the female line only. Sir William de Livingston, founder of the House of Callendar, served under Sir William Douglass at the siege of Sterling Castle in 1339. King David, son of Robert the Bruce, granted him the forfeited Callendar estates. Sir William afterward married the daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick de Callendar. In America the family name is an honored one, and above one of the dormer windows in the state capitol at Albany their armorial bearings are sculptured, a mark of public honor. The arms of the American family are the quartered arms of Livingston of Callendar and date back to the fourteenth century. Chancellor Livingston stands chief among the chancellors of New York state and is honored with a bronze full figure statue in the state capitol. William Livingston was the famous "war governor" of New Jersey during the revolution. At the battles of Saratoga, eight Livingstons were in command of troops, three of them led their regiments at critical points of the battles. The history of the family is a history of over a century and a half of the most exciting and important years of American life. The name is found everywhere in honorable position and all are descended from Robert Livingston whose line is traced herein; Robert Livingston, "the nephew," and James Livingston, whose descendants left the Hudson valley, settling in the Schoharie valley and along the upper Susquehanna.

The immediate English ancestor is Rev. John Livingston, son of Rev. William Livingston, minister of Lanark, Scotland. Rev. John Livingston was born at Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, Scotland, June 21, 1603. He was for a time chaplain to the countess of Wigtoun, and was shortly afterward installed over the church of Killinchie in Ireland. Being persecuted for non-conformity, he determined to emigrate to America, actually embarking for that purpose in a vessel bound for Boston, but being driven back by contrary winds, he abandoned his purpose and settled in 1638 at Stranraer in Scotland. In 1648 he removed to Ancrum in Teviotdale, where his son Robert was born. In March, 1650, he was sent as a commissioner to Brede to negotiate terms

for the restoration of Charles II. After that event the persecution against him being revived, he went to Rotterdam, Holland. Here he began to publish an edition of Bible which he did not live to complete. He died at Rotterdam, Holland, in August, 1672. He married, at Edinburgh, in the West church, June 23, 1635, Janet, eldest daughter of Bartholomew Fleming, of the old Scottish family of that name, of which the then head was the Earl of Wigton, who with his eldest son, Lord Fleming, was present at the wedding. She was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, November 16, 1613, died at Rotterdam, Holland, February 13, 1693-94, and was buried in the French church in that city. Children, fifteen in number, all born in Scotland, except John, the eldest, who was born at Melton, Ireland, June 30, 1636. The youngest son, Robert, is the ancestor of the American family of Livingston Manor. James, the ninth child, is the father of Robert Livingston, "the nephew".

(The American Family).

(I) Robert Livingston, youngest son and fourteenth child of Rev. John and Janet (Fleming) Livingston, was born at Ancrum, Scotland, December 13, 1654, died October 1, 1728 (some authorities say at Boston, Massachusetts), and is buried in the family vault at Livingston Manor, town of Livingston, Columbia county, New York, over which the Livingston Memorial church has been erected in recent years. It is supposed he accompanied his father to Holland as he was familiar with the Dutch language. He was eighteen years of age when his father died and he was left dependent upon his own resources for support. His thoughts naturally turned to the New World which his father had before him made an attempt to reach. He returned to Scotland with his mother where he made but a short stay. April 28, 1672, he sailed from Grenock, Scotland, a passenger on the ship *Catherine* of Charlestown, Captain John Phillips, master, bound for Charlestown, New England. The exact date of his arrival in New England is unknown. He was soon, however, at New York, which was now under English control. Not being suited in New York, he proceeded to Albany, the next largest city in the colony and an important trading point. His knowledge of the Dutch language here was of great advantage to him and he was appointed in February, 1676, secretary of the commissaries who then superintended the affairs of Albany, Schenectady and adjacent territory, which office he held until July, 1686, when Albany being made a city, the board of commissaries was dissolved. He

was appointed with his brother-in-law, Peter Schuyler, to proceed to New York to obtain the charter of the city from Governor Dongan, under which he was afterwards made town clerk, to which annexed the additional office of farmer of the excise. He was also secretary for Indian affairs and collector of customs.

As early as 1675 he became a lot owner in Albany, owning the lot at the corner of State and North Pearl street, where he lived until his removal to the Manor. On July 18, 1683, he made a purchase of tracts along the east side of the Hudson containing 2,000 acres of land from four Indian chiefs, a purchase which was later confirmed by Governor Thomas Dongan.

His purchases were continued and on July 26, 1686, Governor Dongan issued a patent erecting a vast territory of not less than 125,000 acres into a lordship and manor to be recognized as the Lordship and Manor of Livingston, the only requirement being the annual payment to the government of Great Britain of twenty-eight shillings sterling, to be paid at the city of Albany, March 25, of each succeeding year. The land included, commenced about five miles north of the city of Hudson, running twelve miles on the Hudson, extending back to the Massachusetts line, widening as it receded from the river, so as to embrace not less than twenty miles on the boundary of the latter colony. The patent allowed the proprietor the privilege of holding a court seat and court baron with the advowson and right of patronage of the church within the manor. The tenants also had the privilege of assembly together to choose assessors to defray the public charges of cities, counties, and towns within the manor, in the same manner as those within the province. It granted the right of fishing, hawking, hunting, and fowling, the possession of mines, minerals (silver and gold mines excepted), and the right to fish in the Hudson along the boundary of said Manor. In 1715, however, the grant being confirmed by royal authority, the additional privilege of electing a representative to the general assembly of the colony and two constables were conferred upon the tenants. In 1710 more than 5,000 acres were taken to constitute a settlement for the Palatinates, which was called Germantown. This tract was purchased by the crown for this purpose, for the sum of 200 pounds sterling. The Manor of Clermont, comprising about 13,000 acres was severed from the upper manor by the will of Robert, the first lord of the Manor, and bequeathed to his youngest son, Robert (grandfather of Chancellor Liv-

ingston), to reward him for having discovered and frustrated a plot which had been formed by negroes on the estate to murder all the whites. In 1689 the tide of prosperity turned and he became involved in the troubles with Leisler, taking sides as did most of the prominent families against the Dutch governor. His party being beaten, he retired to one of the neighboring provinces probably to avoid the fury of his enemies. He made a trip to England during this period and brought back with him his nephew, Robert Livingston. His fortune ebbed and flowed alternately; in 1702 his estates were confiscated and he was suspended from the council board. But the tide again turned in his favor, and February 2, 1703, he once more obtained possession of his estates and in September, 1705, received from Queen Anne a commission reinstating him in all his former appointments. A mansion was erected on the Manor as early as 1692, but he did not reside there until 1711. In that year he was elected a member of assembly from the city and county of Albany, and in June, 1716, a representative from his Manor. In 1718 he was chosen speaker of house of assembly, which position he retained until 1725, when ill-health compelled his retirement from public life.

He married, July 9, 1679, in the Presbyterian church at Albany, Alida, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler and his wife, Margarita Van Schlechtenhorst, only daughter of the director of Rensselaerswyck and widow of Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer. She was born February 28, 1656, died March 27, 1729. Children: 1. Colonel John, born April 26, 1680, died February 19, 1720; married (first), at New London, April 1, 1701, Mary (died Jan. 8, 1713), only child of Fitz John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut. He married (second) October, 1713, Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Knight, who died March 17, 1735. No issue by either wife. 2. Margaret, born December 5, 1681; married, December 20, 1700, Colonel Samuel Vetch, first English governor of Annapolis Royal. She died June, 1758. 3. Johanna Philippina, born February 1, 1683-84, died January 24, 1689-90. 4. Philip, of whom further. 5. Robert, born July 24, 1688, died June 27, 1775. He was first proprietor of Clermont. He married, November 11, 1717, New York City, at the Reformed Dutch church, Margaret Howarden. 6. Gilbert (or Hubertus), born March 3, 1689, died April 25, 1746; married, December 22, 1711, Cornelia Beekman. 7. William, born March 17, 1692, died November 5, 1692. 8. Johanna, born December 10, 1694; married Cornelius Gerrit Van Horne.

9. Catherine, born May 22, 1698, died December 6, 1699.

(II) Philip (second lord of the Manor), second son and fourth child of Robert and Alida (Schuyler-Van Rensselaer) Livingston, was born July 9, 1686, died February 4, 1748-49. He was named for his maternal grandfather, Philip Schuyler. He studied law and was admitted to the New York bar, December 31, 1719. In the following year he was appointed one of the commissioners of Indian affairs and succeeded his father as secretary of that board. He was an appointed member of the legislative council, 1715, and the following year was despatched on a mission to the French governor of Canada to prevent the French proceeding further with the erection of a fort at Niagara. On the death of his father he succeeded to the entailed and largest portion of the Manor estate and for many years the new lord of the Manor took a prominent part in the political affairs of the province. His family connections and personal attractions made him a person of note in New York City, where "he lived in a style of courtly magnificence". He became involved in a quarrel with Admiral George Clinton, the English governor of the province, who made serious charges against him and endeavored to have him dismissed from the council but failed, Philip holding the office and continued to take a leading part in the affairs of his native province until his death. His funeral was a most elaborate and expensive one and was the occasion of general comment. He married, September 19, 1707, Catherine Van Brugh, baptized November, 1689, died February 20, 1756, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Cuyler) Van Brugh. Of their seven sons, Peter Van Brugh, Philip "the signer," and William, became prominent in the war of the revolution. The fourth son, John, was the only important member of the family who adhered to the king during the war for independence. Children, all baptized in Albany: 1. Robert, of whom further. 2. Peter Van Brugh, baptized November 3, 1710, died 1793. He was a member of the committee of one hundred, 1775, a member of provincial congress, 1775, president of the same, 1775, and treasurer, 1776. He was a merchant of the city of New York. He married (first), Mary Alexander, (second), a widow, Mrs. Ricketts. Twelve children by first wife. 3. Peter, baptized April, 1712, died young. 4. John, baptized April 11, 1714, died 1788; married, December 3, 1742, Catherine, daughter of Abraham de Puyster and Margaret Van Cortlandt. 5. Philip, born January 15, 1716; member of committee of

one hundred, 1775, president of the provincial convention, 1775; member of continental congress, 1774-78; signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1776; member of provincial congress, 1776-77. He died at York, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1778. He married, April 14, 1740, Christiana Ten Broeck, born December 30, 1718, died June 29, 1801, daughter of Dirck Ten Broeck, recorder and mayor of Albany, and Margarita Cuyler. They were the parents of nine children, of whom two served as officers in the war of the revolution. 6. Henry, baptized April 5, 1719, died in Jamaica, West Indies, February, 1772. 7. Sarah, baptized May 7, 1721, died October, 1722. 8. William, born November 8, 1723, died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, July 25, 1790. He was a member of continental congress, 1774-76, brigadier-general New Jersey militia, 1775-76, governor of the state of New Jersey, 1776-90, signer of the federal constitution, 1777. He married, about 1745, Susanna, daughter of Philip and Susanna (Brockholst) French. She was baptized at New York, June 19, 1723, died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, July 17, 1789. They were the parents of thirteen children, one of whom, Sarah Van Brugh, married John Jay, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. Another daughter, Susanna, married John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey and a judge of the supreme court of the new Northwest Territory in 1786. 9. Sarah, baptized November 7, 1725; married, March 1, 1748, William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, major-general in the continental army. His right to this title was never recognized by the British government, but as a matter of courtesy he was always addressed during the war as Lord Stirling. She died March, 1805. 10. Alida, baptized July 18, 1728; married (first), September 26, 1750, Henry Hansen, of Harlem; married (second), Colonel Martin Hoffman, September 26, 1766. She died February, 1790. 11. Catherine, baptized April 18, 1733; married, April 18, 1759, John Lawrence, alderman of New York City.

(III) Robert, third lord of the Manor, eldest son of Philip and Catherine (Van Brugh) Livingston, was born in Albany, New York, December 16, 1708, died November, 1790. He inherited the vast estates entailed to the eldest son, and although he filled no official position himself during the revolutionary war, he proved his loyalty to the cause by placing his iron mines and foundry at the disposal of the New York committee of safety. His seventy years, no doubt, was the cause of his not taking a more active part. He was elected

representative from his Manor to the twenty-first New York assembly, 1737, and during the next twenty years he sat uninterruptedly through seven general assemblies, returned at every election by the Manor Freeholders. When the elections were being held for the twenty-eighth assembly he retired in favor of his younger brother, William, then coming into prominence as a leader of the Presbyterian party. He married (first), May 20, 1731, Maria, daughter of Walter Tong and granddaughter of Rip Van Dam, president of the council. He married (second), Gertrude, daughter of Killaeen Van Rensselaer, and his wife, Maria Van Cortlandt, and widow of Adonijah Schuyler, born October 1, 1744. Children, all by first marriage: 1. Catherine, born August 4, 1732, died in infancy. 2. Philip, born February 9, 1733, died unmarried April 3, 1756. 3. Sarah, born April 23, 1735, died September 4, 1745. 4. Peter R., born April 27, 1737, died 1793; he was a member of the provincial convention, 1775, member of the provincial congress, 1775-76, president of provincial congress, 1776-77, member of assembly, 1780-81; colonel of militia during the revolutionary war. He was the last of the representatives returned to the New York assembly under the patent of 1715 and with him ends the political history of the old Colonial Manor of Livingston, which became by the new order of events absorbed into the electoral district of Albany. He married Margaret Livingston. 5. Maria, born October 29, 1738, died May 6, 1821; married, October 21, 1759, James Duane, afterwards one of the New York delegates in the continental congress. 6. Walter, born November 27, 1740, died May 14, 1797; he was a member of the provincial congress 1775, member of the assembly, 1777-78-79, speaker of the assembly, 1778, commission of United States treasury, 1785, deputy commissioner-general of the northern department, 1775. He married, in 1769, Cornelia, daughter of Peter and Gertrude (Schuyler) Schuyler. She was baptized July 26, 1746, died 1822. Walter Livingston built and resided in his mansion "Teviotdale" in Columbia county, New York. 7. Robert (better known as Robert Cambridge, because he was a graduate of Cambridge University, and to distinguish him from numerous other Roberts), born December 26, 1742, died August 23, 1794. He married, November 12, 1778, Alice, daughter of John Swift. 8. Catherine, born December 22, 1744, died May, 1832; married, 1766, John Paterson. 9. Sarah, born February 16, 1745-46, died May 11, 1749. 10. Alida, born December 15, 1747, died September, 1791;

married Valentine Gardiner. 11. Margarita, born February 16, 1748, died June 22, 1749. 12. John, of whom further. 13. Hendrick or Henry, born January 8, 1752, died unmarried, May 16, 1823.

(IV) John, twelfth child and fifth son of Robert and Maria (Tong) Livingston, was born at New York, February 11, 1749, died at Oak Hill, Columbia county, New York, October 24, 1822. He built the family mansion, "Oak Hill," the only Livingston mansion, except "Clermont," now owned by a Livingston, and lived there the life of a country gentleman. He married (first), May 11, 1775, Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Cornelia (Rutgers) LeRoy; married (second), November 3, 1796, a kinswoman, Catherine, daughter of William Livingston, the "War Governor of New Jersey," and widow of Matthew Ridley. Children, all by first marriage: 1. Cornelia, born October 23, 1776; married Nicholas G. Rutgers. 2. Robert Le Roy, of Claverack, New York, born October 10, 1778; married Maria Diggs, of Washington, D. C. 3. Jacob, of Cherry Valley, New York, born July 13, 1780; married (first), Catherine De Puyster; married (second), Levantia White and had issue by both wives. 4. John G., born January 29, 1782, killed in a duel, unmarried. 5. Child, born November 30, 1783. 6. Daniel, of New York City, born June 3, 1786; married Julia Oothout. 7. Philip Henry, born November 17, 1787. 8. Anthony Rutgers, of Tarrytown, New York, born April 27, 1789; married Anna Hoffman. 9. Henry, of Claverack, New York, born September 2, 1791; married Ann Eliza Van Ness. 10. Herman, of whom further.

(V) Herman, son of John and Mary Ann (LeRoy) Livingston, was born August 2, 1793, died May 9, 1872. He inherited "Oak Hill," where he maintained an open-handed hospitality for forty-five years until the death of his wife. He was a Republican and member of the Dutch Reformed church. He married Sarah Lawrence Hallett, who died September 10, 1868. Children: John Henry, born September 8, 1822, died October 7, 1846; Cornelia, born February 29, 1824, died September 21, 1851, married Clermont Livingston; Herman Tong, of whom further.

(VI) Herman Tong, youngest child and second son of Herman and Sarah Lawrence (Hallett) Livingston, was born at "Oak Hill," Columbia county, New York, June 12, 1827, died October 20, 1899. He continued in the ownership and occupancy of "Oak Hill" and adjoining estates, bequeathing same to his son Herman, the present owner (1910). He was an active business man the most of his life.

As a merchant and ship owner in New York City, first in the firm of Livingston & Crocheron, owning a line of steamers plying between New York, New Orleans and Havana; later the head of the firm of Livingston, Fox & Company, when they added the *Savannah* to their line with the others. Their vessel, commanded by Captain Bullock, was the last to enter New Orleans before the war. It was seized by the rebel government and afterwards released by order of Jeff Davis, on the grounds that they were not fighting private interests. Captain Bullock was formerly of the United States navy, but resigned and accepted a position with this firm. Later joined the confederacy, and was sent to England, where later he fitted out the *Florida* and the *Alabama*.

Herman T. Livingston spent the latter part of his life in his home on the Hudson. He was a strong Republican, and a member of the Episcopal church. He married, December 6, 1853, Susan Bard, daughter of Archibald and Anna (Pendleton) Rogers, of Hyde Park, New York. Children: Herman, of whom further; Edmund Pendleton, born September 21, 1857, died December 10, 1888; John Callendar, born May 8, 1862; Anna Pendleton, born January 6, 1866; Archibald, born November 23, 1868; Sarah, born August 22, 1871.

(VII) Herman (2), son of Herman Tong and Susan B. (Rogers) Livingston, was born in New York City, June 24, 1856. He was educated in private schools in New York City, entered Yale university and was graduated A. M., class of 1879. He is now (1910) engaged in the operation of his oil properties in Virginia. His home is the old Livingston mansion at Oak Hill overlooking the Hudson, which was built by his grandfather. He is the fourth generation of the family to own and occupy the fine old mansion. He is a Republican and has taken quite an interest in local politics, holding minor offices, attending state and county conventions as delegate, and was presidential elector when Harrison was defeated.

He was married, November 9, 1882, to Emmeline C., daughter of Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Cornell) Hopkins. Children: 1. Herman, born August 18, 1883; graduate of Williams College, now engaged in the insurance business in Boston; married, April 24, 1909, Alga Kobbe, of New York. 2. Henry Hopkins, born February 5, 1887; graduate of Yale University, now engaged in the oil business in West Virginia. 3. Edmund Pendleton, born October 23, 1889, student at Yale University.

The family name of VAN ALSTYNE Van Alstyne is derived from the Dutch, and signifies from the old or high stone; doubtless those who first bore the name dwelt upon the top of a rocky eminence, or near to some boulder which for years had been a prominent landmark among all the families of that neighborhood. The early records show that it was also spelled Van Aelsteyn, Van Aalsteyn, Van Alstyn, Van Alstein and Van Alstine; but in 1900 these forms were reduced to Van Alstine, Van Alstyne and Alstyn, one family having eliminated the Dutch prefix.

It is claimed with reason, following the preserved records in Holland, that the family may be traced back to the year 936, at the crowning of Otho. The family name first appears under the name of Ralsko, which it abandoned in order to take that of Wartemberg, which it bore for several centuries. Jean Ralsko, who died in Flanders in 1236, had built there the Chateau de Waldstein, the name of which he took to distinguish himself from his brother, who bore that of Wartemberg. The family has been traced under the name of Balstein in Spain, Vallenstein in France, Halsteyn in Flanders and Van Alstein in Holland. From Waldstein, the name changed to Wallenstein, Walstein, Valstein, and finally became Van Alstein. Those who located in Flanders were loyal to the church of Rome, and those living in Holland allied themselves to the Reformation of Martin Luther, and displayed the courage of their convictions. Those who came to America have particularly demonstrated their courage of independent thought and action, and were well represented in the war of American independence as well as in the civil war. Invariably they have been men of middle ground, neither acquiring vast riches nor suffering poverty, freed both from the worries of life and the cares of wealth. In the same measure they have been prominent in politics and religion, as well as the professions.

(I) The progenitor of the family in America was Jan Martense Van Alstyne, son of Marten Van Alstyne, of Holland. There is record of his being in New Amsterdam (New York City), as early as 1646, where one finds an entry on the date December 11, 1646, being a bill of sale, Thomas Hall and Jan Peterson to Hendrick Jansen and Jan Martense, of a yacht. It is not known just how long he remained in that place; but he is recorded, in 1657, as owning a lot in Albany, on the east side of Broadway and north of Columbia street, which he held as late as

1693, and in the meantime had become patentee of two tracts of land in Ulster county. He likewise purchased a large tract of land "behind" Kinderhook, New York, not many miles from Albany. This became the real home of the family, and the locality was then given the name because in the Dutch it signified "Children's Point," thought to have been bestowed because of the great number of Indian children who ran out on the point of land the better to observe Hudson pass in his "Half Moon," or else because the Indians living there had an unusual number of children in their families. The first proprietor resided there until his death, about 1698, and the land continued for more than two centuries in the possession of the descendants of his son, Abraham, to whom he conveyed the farm in 1695, conditioned on his paying the other heirs certain sums of money as provided explicitly. He married Dirckje Harmense, a woman endowed with all the characteristics necessary to make her a fitting helpmate for a pioneer husband. Children: Marten; Abraham; Lambert, see forward; Isaac, and possibly others.

(II) Lambert Janse, son of Jan Martense and Dirckje (Harmense) Van Alstyne, emigrated to this country in 1665, and settled in Kings county, but no record has been found of his birth. About 1684 he came into possession of a tract of land lying on the east side of Kinderhook creek, and adjoining the lands of his father. This he acquired by purchase of the patent, or lease, from the heirs of Peter Van Alen. He held it until his death, which occurred October 13, 1703. About 1682 he married Jannetje, daughter of Thomas and Marritje Abrahamse (Vosburgh) Mingael, she and her husband being first cousins, once removed, as her father and her husband were first cousins. There is no record of her birth; but she was doubtless much younger than he, for following his demise, she married, February 2, 1713, Jochem Lambertse Van Valkenburgh and had five sons. As all their children excepting the first born were baptized in Kinderhook, it is safe to believe that the eldest was born in Kings county, New York, and all the others after his removal, about 1684, in Kinderhook. Children: Catharine, born about 1683, married Bartholomeus Van Valkenburgh; Marritje, baptized December 27, 1685; Thomas, baptized August 22, 1688, see forward; Johannes, baptized August 11, 1691; Dirckje, baptized May 26, 1695, married Peter Vosburgh; Antje, baptized January 16, 1698, died young; Annetje, baptized July 28, 1700; Pieter, baptized August 9, 1702.

(III) Thomas, son of Lambert Janse and Jannetje Mingael, Van Alstyne, was baptized in Kinderhook, New York, August 22, 1688. On the death of his father in 1703, he came into possession of the homestead lying along Kinderhook creek, adjacent to the farm of his grandfather, the pioneer settler. He was a member of the Dutch church of Muitzeskill, where were baptized most of his offspring, although one of them, Maria, was baptized in Albany. In 1752 he bought a tract of land in the district of Claverack, described in the records kept at Hudson, New York, as lying between the Claverack and Kinderhook creeks. His will, dated November 15, 1760, and on file in Albany, devises the farm occupied by William, and his big gun to that son, provided that he pay off the debt on it amounting to one hundred pounds, and divided his property among five children after providing for the support of his wife during life, and to Peter his bouvery or whole farm, with all belongings thereto, provided that he pay his brother, Lambert, four hundred pounds in current money within six years of the testator's death. He died in August, 1765, at Kinderhook. He married, December 12, 1718, Maria Van Alen. She was baptized June 21, 1695, and was the daughter of William and Marritje (Van Patten) Van Alen. Children: Jannetje, baptized March 6, 1720, died young; William, baptized December 10, 1721, see forward; Lambert, baptized October 4, 1724, married (first) Alida Conyn, married (second) Aletteka Osterhout; Maria, baptized September 10, 1727, died young; Catharine, baptized January 17, 1731, married Petrus Hoffman; Maria, baptized November 18, 1733, married Dr. Johannes Paterson; Pieter, baptized May 16, 1736, married Marritje Conyn.

(IV) William, son of Thomas and Maria (Van Alen) Van Alstyne, was baptized in Muitzeskill, December 10, 1721. In 1752 he and his wife were members of the Dutch church of Kinderhook. He probably settled upon the farm which had just come into possession of his father by purchase of the patent from John Van Rensselaer, and which was bequeathed to him outright on his father's death, situate between Kinderhook and Claverack creeks. One or two records are of interest. On May 1, 1772, he leased a house, shop and a fulling mill, with dam and two acres, to Thomas Avery, and as much wood as he required for burning. In August, 1791, he bought a farm in Hillsdale from John Collier. A document bearing date October 19, 1793, deeds a negro boy named Tom to his son, Lawrence. July 12, 1799, he sold

to the same son the farm he had bought of Nicholas and Philip Hoffman a few years before. He was commissioned a captain in Colonel Jeremiah Hogeboom's regiment, which served in the revolutionary war; his commission, signed by Governor Cadwalader Colden, preserved by the Holland Society, bears date April 4, 1770. He died May 22, 1802, and his tombstone was found a century later on the farm which he had bought from the Hoffmans. He married (first) in 1744, Christina Van Alen, who was baptized June 16, 1723, daughter of Stephanus and Mary (Muller) Van Alen, by whom he had five children; married (second) September 17, 1762, Catharine Knickerbocker, who was baptized October 19, 1731, daughter of Lawrence and Catharine (Van Horne) Knickerbocker, by whom he had four children. Children: Maria, baptized March 23, 1745, married Richard Esselstyn; Hillette, baptized January 25, 1746, died young; Janette, baptized February 29, 1749, married William Winne, Jr.; Albertina, born in 1754, married John DeForest; Thomas, born February 18, 1765, see forward; Lawrence, born June 22, 1767, married Mary Murdock; William, born January 31, 1770, married Maria Vosburgh; Mary, born January 6, 1773, married John Leggett.

(V) Thomas (2), son of William and Catharine (Knickerbocker) Van Alstyne, was born February 18, 1765. In the Columbia county records, under date of May 7, 1795, it is stated that he and his wife, together with other ownership claimants, deeded the farm which was apparently the property of the first Thomas Van Alstyne secured from John Van Rensselaer in 1752, to Thomas Goldthwait. He died September 10, 1838. He married Mabel Butler, born January 3, 1768, died January 10, 1832, daughter of Ezekiel and Mabel (Jones) Butler. Her father displayed so much zeal in the American cause for liberty that the British offered a reward for his head, dead or alive, and it is probable that he died before the close of hostilities because he was privately buried for fear that his body would be disinterred for the sake of the reward. Mabel Butler was a lineal descendant of Colonel John Jones, one of the regicides of Charles the First, whose wife was Henrietta Cromwell, sister of Oliver Cromwell. Children: 1. William, born November 12, 1791; married Polly Ostrander; died October 12, 1867. 2. Maria, married February 14, 1815, Martin Barton. 3. Catharine, married, March 13, 1819, Scovil Martin. 4. Thomas Butler, born July 27, 1797, see forward. 5. John Thomas, born September 28, 1800; married,

February 8, 1826, Jane Ackerman; died February 10, 1876. 6. Temperance, born in 1802, died October 29, 1877. 7. Jane, born March 4, 1805; married, December 27, 1827, Dr. Levi B. Skinner; died December 18, 1886. 8. Lawrence, born February 16, 1807; married, March 28, 1829, Eliza Van Hoesen; died January 18, 1835. 9. Sally, married John Van Bramer. 10. Ezekiel Butler, born November 6, 1811. 11. Louisa, born November 27, 1813; married, December 14, 1839, Rev. Nicholas Van Alstine; died February 11, 1871.

(VI) Dr. Thomas Butler Van Alstyne, son of Thomas (2) and Mabel (Butler) Van Alstyne, was born in Ghent, Columbia county, New York, July 27, 1797. He was a well-known physician of Richmondville, Schoharie county, New York. Having completed a common school education, he began as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Hudson, but not finding this occupation at all congenial to his tastes, he prepared for the profession of his real choice, that of medicine, commencing his studies under Dr. Samuel White of the same place, then graduated from the Fairfield Medical College in 1818, and, following his advice, located the following year at Richmondville, where he continued to practice for over forty years. He met with considerable success, and became widely known in that section, and although often summoned elsewhere for consultation in critical cases and offered a medical college professorship, he favored his work and declined. He was a forceful advocate of the abolition of slavery and not only practiced but frequently preached abstinence from intoxicants as a beverage. He died October 26, 1867. Dr. Van Alstyne married, August 10, 1820, Eliza Shepard Giles, born October 28, 1799, died May 13, 1877. Children: 1. Jane Ann, born May 22, 1821; married, October 8, 1839, Rev. Joseph Kingsley Barry; died December 4, 1853. 2. Thomas W., born December 12, 1822, died April 25, 1825. 3. Thomas Jefferson, born July 25, 1827, see forward. 4. Sylvester Memford, born February 28, 1833; married, July 9, 1855, Cynthia E. Whitney; died October 28, 1882. 5. Fayette Edgar, born June 15, 1837, died September 30, 1905; married, August 19, 1857, Rose M. Markel. 6. John Lawrence, born October 8, 1840; married, October 8, 1868, Carrie A. Shults. 7. Mary Eliza, born March 18, 1846; married, November 7, 1873, J. Leslie Multer.

(VII) Hon. Thomas Jefferson Van Alstyne, son of Dr. Thomas Butler and Eliza Shepard (Giles) Van Alstyne, was born in



L. J. Van Alstyne

Richmondville, Schoharie county, New York, July 25, 1827, where his father was then a practicing physician. He first studied at the public schools, until, by his natural inclination for serious application and a strong desire for knowledge, he had prepared himself thoroughly for a higher education. At the age of thirteen, while visiting the house of his brother-in-law, a Baptist in Cayuga county, he conceived the purpose of acquiring an education which should fit him to make his own mark in the world, so he entered the Moravia Academy. After that he completed his preparation for college by attending Hartwick Seminary. With six of his companions he matriculated at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1848, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1851 that of Master of Arts. In the college course his class standing was good, and he excelled especially in mathematics. So assiduous was he at this age, on entering upon maturity, that he applied himself at the same time to a course in law, under instruction from Professor Theodore W. Dwight, who subsequently became eminent in the law department of Columbia College. After graduation he entered the law office of Harris & Van Vorst of Albany, then a well-known legal firm of the Capital city. By diligent attention to the business of this office, he was enabled, with his knowledge of the principles of law which he had previously acquired, to pass a most satisfactory examination before the close of the year, the examining committee for the court consisting of Hon. John H. Reynolds, Hon. John K. Porter and Orlando Meads. He was admitted on March 6, 1848, and continued his studies in the same law office until the year 1850, when he opened his own office, continuing to practice alone until 1853, when he formed a partnership with Matthew McMahon, which association continued through four years. In 1858 Mr. Van Alstyne formed a partnership with Mr. Winfield Scott Hevenor, of Albany, and had its office in the Douw Building, Broadway and State street, until the death of Mr. Van Alstyne.

His political life was notable. He was ever a Democrat of the staunchest kind. He was elected judge of Albany county in 1871, and presided for twelve years. He was elected congressman in 1882, after a hard-fought contest in the political arena, where his forensic powers shone brilliantly and his sturdiness of character combined with a manly positiveness won for him a notable victory. The city was at that time considerably stirred in politics. The mayoralty contest of that pe-

riod, Swinburne vs. Nolan, will remain in local history as a political battle waged with fearful animosity and an unpleasant degree of venom exhibited on both sides. On taking his seat in the forty-eighth congress, he was appointed a member of the committee on claims, and also on the committee on expenditures of the department of justice. He was credited with being thoroughly attentive to his duties as the public's representative, and his term will be remembered by his constituents as one giving abundant satisfaction to political friends and foes alike, for he arose above his party strife once he was elected. His party renominated him at the end of two years; but the dissension in his party prevented his chance for being elected, and his opponent, Dr. John Swinburne, known as the "Fighting Doctor," with an enormous following among the poor, was chosen. He was nominated for mayor of Albany and elected November 2, 1897, and served from January 1, 1898, to 1900. He had as opponents General Selden E. Marvin, Hon. George H. Stevens, Robert H. Moore and George Du Bois. His vote was 8,172; that of General Marvin, 6,014, and of George H. Stevens, 6,012.

He was a Mason of prominence, associated with the fraternity for many years and when a young man actively concerned in all its affairs, officiating frequently on committees because of the value of the services he could render through able advice. Entered Mount Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, October 4, 1855; Master Mason, November 19, 1855; master, 1858-61; marshal, 1865. He was a prominent member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, and a life member of the Young Men's Association, in which he had shown great concern, as his interest seemed to center naturally in the welfare of young men of the city. Often he found it a pleasure to converse and consult with them, and in this particular trait his genial character was seen at its very best. He was a member of The Albany Institute and one of the most aggressive in the movement which resulted in the combination of the two bodies forming the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. As a trustee he was the most regular of all upon the board in attending meetings and his keen interest was felt decisively. Whenever discussion of important business showed tendency to delay, he was ready before the tabling of a motion with a resolution, in which he forcefully, cogently and sagaciously pointed the solution, thus bringing matters to a direct issue by his terse amendment, uttered in phraseology as one

would present salient features of a legal brief.

Judge Van Alstyne was fond of travel, and was wont to bring back with him rare souvenirs of countries visited, and in this way made a collection of rare, old china. Friendly intercourse with him was a source of pleasure, as his intellectuality lent a decided charm and made the moments pass worthily. He was a man of unusually large physique, broad-shouldered, and giving an appearance of unusual strength throughout his bearing. His features bore the stamp of ruddy health; his eyes were ever bright and sparkling as with ready wit actuating his thoughts, and he walked with a firm, elastic step, which was a noticeable characteristic.

Mr. Van Alstyne died at his home, No. 289 State street, in the early morning of October 26, 1903, of heart failure. He had never missed regular attendance at his office until that time and in all sorts of weather might have been seen taking his afternoon recreation in driving about the country roads, a habit which no doubt gave him his large share of health. So soon as Mayor Gaus received intelligence of the death, he ordered that the flags on the City Hall, police stations, schools and fire houses be lowered, and the first to call a meeting for action on his demise was the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. The Fort Orange Club, of which he was charter member, lowered its flag, and the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society held a special meeting that afternoon. The Albany County Bar Association assembled in the supreme court on October 29, President William P. Rudd in the chair, and an address was delivered by Judge D. Cady Herrick, a life-long friend, while the committee prepared resolutions. He said in part: "My acquaintance with him dates back to the time when, after I began the practice of law, I became located in an adjoining office, where I had excellent opportunity to study his remarkable personality, and up to the time of his death our relations were always close and sometimes intimate. Eminence in his profession did not fill the measure of his honorable ambition. He represented his home constituency in the Legislative halls of the Nation, and as the crowning event of his political career, rendered efficient service to his fellow citizens as their chief magistrate. Honest and faithful in the discharge of every trust, public or private, attentive and conscientious in the performance of every duty, official or self-imposed, his integrity was manifest at all times and in all places, and on every occasion. He was strong mentally, strong morally, and strong phys-

ically—there was no hypocrisy in his nature, and as time rolled on and I grew to understand him better, I liked him more. A peculiarity in his nature which no doubt many of you have observed, when we were assembled here on such sad occasions as this, was the tenderness with which he spoke in memory of those with whom he had had many conflicts in life. In private life, a man of domestic habits, literary tastes and scholarly attainments, a student of books and a lover of nature. In his conversation and public utterances he was frank and candid, adopting the honest and forcible manner of stating plain truths rather than the methods of polite insincerity. He was a good citizen and neighbor, an affectionate husband and parent, and a true friend." Mayor Gaus and the heads of departments of city government assembled previous to the funeral and drew up resolutions.

Judge Van Alstyne married (first), Albany, September 3, 1851, Sarah, born February 29, 1832, died September 25, 1859, daughter of Reuel Clapp, of the Albany firm of Clapp & Townsend, and Sarah (Coon) Clapp, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Married (second) N. Louisa Peck, of Albany, born July 14, 1842, died November 12, 1884, daughter of Samuel S. and Eliza M. (Colum) Peck. Married (third) February 17, 1886, Laura Louisa, daughter of William and Lydia (Van Derbilt) Wiirdemann, of Washington, D. C., the former of whom was a prominent manufacturer of astronomical and mathematical instruments. Children of first wife: 1. Thomas Butler, born June 3, 1852; married, May 7, 1879, Anna Richards, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Lysander and Content (Clapp) Richards. 2. Charles Edwin, born July 18, 1855, died July 10, 1858. Child of third wife: 3. William Thomas, born July 28, 1887; educated in Albany Academy and Yale University, graduating in class of 1910, after which he entered Columbia Law School of New York City.

The family name of Sanders is to be found in English records earlier than the year 1500, where it is also frequently spelled Saunders; but those who have taken special interest in following the history of the branch of the family which came among the early settlers to America, declare that it is an alteration or abbreviation by the Hollanders for the Scottish name Alexander, whence they originally emigrated, going first to Holland at the time of religious persecution. The name is derived from the Greek, and signi-

fies an aider or benefactor of men, from the words meaning "to aid" and "man." It betokens a powerful auxiliary. If derived from the somewhat similar surname, Sand or Sands, it would then signify sense, or wit. The Sanders Arms—Shield: Sable, a chevron ermine, between three bull's heads, cabossed, argent. Crest: A demi-bull erased, gules.

The family occupied a prominent position before coming to this country, and the records show that the men were not alone thoroughly educated, but possessed a determination of character which could lead them to suffer death for a cause in which they believed themselves to be in the right. Laurence Sanders, who died a martyr, was the son of Thomas Sanders, of Harrington, Siebertoft, Northamptonshire, England, by his wife, Margaret Carr, daughter of Richard Carr. He was elected in 1538 from Eaton, Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1541; M.A., in 1544, and later, it is said, became B.D.

Laurence Sanders was cited to appear before the vicar-general for having married March, 1553-54. He was born in Oxfordshire, where his father owned considerable land. He entered holy orders toward the end of the reign of Edward VI, and became one of the famous preachers of the earliest Reformation period. While fearless in denouncing the corruption of the men who professed to represent the pure principles of the ancient Christian church, he was not one of the class of preachers who disgust the thoughtful by violence and religious hysteria. He was summoned before the crown authorities on trumped-up charges, and when it was found that he fearlessly continued his work and preached for reformation, he was imprisoned and finally burned in Coventry in 1555. His widow and his son and daughter escaped to Holland. Reliance is placed in this line of descent because the coat-of-arms on an ancient tablet in Allhallows Church in London is identical with that on old pieces of silver and other family heirlooms handed down in the Sanders family in this country.

(I) Thomas Sanders was the progenitor of this family in America. He was a silversmith in Amsterdam, Holland, and it is on record that he was in this country in 1640, for he married Sarah Cornelise Van Gorcum in New Amsterdam (New York City) in December, 1639. He received a patent from Kieft, the Dutch governor, for a house and twenty-five morgens of land on Manhattan Island; but in 1654 removed to Beverwyck, where he bought a house and lot, which he sold later

on to Jan Van Aecken. It is probable that he returned to New Amsterdam. Children: Robert, baptized in New Amsterdam, November 10, 1641, see forward; Cornelis, baptized in New Amsterdam, November 25, 1643; Cornelis, baptized in New Amsterdam, November 17, 1644; Thomas, baptized in New Amsterdam, July 14, 1647, was a bolter of New York, and his children were born there, namely: Robert, October 4, 1696; Styntje, December 26, 1697; Robert, January 1, 1700; Jacob, October 19, 1701; Elsje, October 27, 1703; Anneke, January 30, 1706; Maritje, May 13, 1708; Jacob, June 9, 1712; Beatrix, September 25, 1715.

(II) Robert, son of Thomas and Sarah Cornelise (Van Gorcum) Sanders, was baptized in New Amsterdam, November 10, 1641. He attained considerable prominence as a man of wealth and through his dealings with the Indians in public matters. He was a great land owner before his death. He came to Beverwyck, (Albany, New York), before 1654, with his father. In 1667 he was a silversmith, as his father was before him, probably serving apprenticeship under his guidance, and in 1692 was a merchant. He was admitted a "Freeman" in 1698.

Robert Sanders acted an invaluable part in the colonists' dealings with the Indians, and the Dutch settlers always gave him a most prominent part because they realized his ability to transact matters amicably. Whenever there was a disturbance the inhabitants relied on him to take a major share in bringing peace out of threatening trouble. When, on July 1, 1689, authentic news reached Albany that William and Mary had succeeded to the throne of England, Mayor Pieter Schuyler called a meeting of the council, and it was voted to proclaim their majesties without delay. The proclamation was made at the fort in English and Dutch, amid the firing of cannon. All went well for the space of nearly a month, when there was a rumor that Jacob Leisler intended to establish authority over the city, and to turn out the officials. War was proclaimed between England and France, and a convention was held in Albany on August 1, to consider the situation so as to prepare. Fifty persons were required, each to hang a gun, powder and balls in the church, and new palisades were erected to keep out the enemy expected to come from Canada, where the French had their strongholds. There was great excitement. Men were sent out to procure fighters, and Robert Sanders was selected to enlist Indians along the Hudson river and at Esopus to serve as scouts, knowing the trail to the north. A subscrip-

tion provided pay for one hundred men, and only three hundred and sixty-seven pounds, English money, was pledged. A few months later it was announced that "ambassadors from Onondaga and Oneida" were on their way to Albany, desiring to be heard in convention so as to determine on which side the Five Nations were to be allied, and at the Indian council to be held it was necessary for somebody of ability to come and represent the province. It was decided that some of the wisest Mohawks should represent the city in conjunction with Robert Sanders, because he understood the language and could act as a fair interpreter.

In 1690, Robert Sanders and Colonel Pieter Schuyler were commissioned to attend another important council of the Five Nations, which should decide about the return of all prisoners taken to France. On February 8, 1693, Albany was startled by the report that the French had fallen on the Mohawk castles, and Lieutenant Johannes Schuyler was despatched to Schenectady with a troop of cavalry; but Albany could not spare any quantity of its soldiers as it feared attack from the French who designed to take the city as part of the program to capture the province for France. Lieutenant Sanders was sent out with Lieutenant Schuyler to locate the enemy and reported that they had occupied the two lower villages. Major Ingoldesby sent several hundred men to Albany, who proceeded to Schenectady, and Governor Fletcher arrived there with two hundred and eighty men from New York. In this campaign the French lost thirty-three, with twenty-six wounded, and were driven back to Montreal.

Robert Sanders acquired land a mile square in Dutchess county, the tract including the site of Poughkeepsie. Governor Thomas Dongan on June 2, 1688, issued a patent of confirmation to Colonel Pieter Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany, for two tracts on the east side of the Hudson river, for which a patent had been previously granted by Governor Lovelace, the first being just south of the Livingston Manor; the second, a long reach on the Hudson bounded on the south and east by Wappinger creek, and Colonel Schuyler sold the tract on the long reach, August 30, 1699, to Robert Sanders and Mynrdert Harmense (Van der Bogert), who owned the tract adjoining north, on which site the city of Poughkeepsie now stands.

That Robert Sanders also acquired other important tracts at other localities in New Netherland is shown by the following peculiar record signed by Harmen Vedder at Albany,

August 21, 1670: "Appeared before me, Ludovicus Cobes, Secretary of Albany, etc., in the presence of the honorable Heeren commissaries, etc., Mr. Jan Verbeeck and Mr. Abraham Staats, Herman Vedder, who declares that in true right, free ownership, he grants, conveys and by these presents makes over, to and for the behoof of Robert Sanders, the half of the land called Stone Arabia with all his title thereto, free and unencumbered, with no claims standing or issuing against the same, save the lord's right, without the grantor's making the least pretension thereto any more, also acknowledging that he is fully paid and satisfied therefor, the first penny with the last, by the hands of Robert Sanders, and therefore giving plenam actionem cessam and full powers to said Robert Sanders, his heirs and successors or assigns, to do with and dispose of said portion of land as he might do with his patrimonial estate and effects."

Robert Sanders married Elsje Barentse. Children: 1. Helena, born June 23, 1674; married, September 20, 1704, Johannes Lansing, born January 1, 1675, died August 10, 1771, son of Gerrit and Elsje (Van Wythhorst) Lansing. 2. Barent, born May 8, 1678; see forward. 3. Maria, married, November 24, 1680, Gerrit Roseboom, son of Hendrick Janse Roseboom, who was sexton of the Dutch church before 1674. 4. Sara, married Hendrick Greefraadt. 5. Elsje, baptized July 13, 1683; buried December 31, 1732; married Evert Wendell, Jr., born in 1660, son of Evert Janse Wendell, who came from Emden, Holland.

(III) Barent, son of Robert and Elsje (Barentse) Sanders, was born May 8, 1678, buried in the old Dutch church, June 22, 1738. It was during his lifetime that the ancient Glen-Sanders house at Scotia, Schenectady county, New York, was built, which became the Sanders homestead for six generations, in fact, it was erected when he was thirty-five years old, in 1713. This house but replaced the older, almost upon or near the same site, and of the self-same material, but half a century later. It is, in 1910, in admirable condition throughout, and attracts visitors daily to it despite the fact that it is at least a mile from the city of Schenectady. The original mansion was built about 1659 by Alexander Lindsey Glen, founder of that family in America, who was one of the original "Fifteen Proprietors" of Schenectady. He was born about 1610, near Inverness, Scotland, and when he crossed to Holland because of religious persecution, the Dutchmen called him Sander Leendertse. He was a partisan

in the days of Charles I, and had to flee to Holland to protect himself, where he was warmly received. He later emigrated with his wife, Catherine Dongan (Catalyn Doncasen), and the early Dutch settlers to New Netherland. He was a man of liberal education, which he received in Scotland, and possessed a large fortune; was typical in physique and temperament of his native heath, and was known as a strong man. He was the agent of the Dutch West India Company at Fort Nassau on the Delaware river, in 1643, and in 1646 was granted land at Graves End on Long Island. In 1658 he removed to Schenectady, where he commenced building his stone mansion.

This was the first house built upon the north bank of the Mohawk river for the entire one hundred and thirty-five miles of its length. It was constructed close to the water's edge and against the side of a steep slope leading to the broad, sandy plateau on which the village of Scotia stands. It was located about three-quarters of a mile west of the old Glenville bridge leading across the Mohawk to Schenectady. Herein for generations were deposited important colonial documents. It stood about one hundred feet south of the present Sanders edifice, and had to be taken down because each spring the high water was an inconvenience and a serious menace, so in 1713 much of the same material was used in the construction of the one now occupied by the Sanders family, and the inroads of the river have obliterated even the outline of where stood the foundations, filling the same in with silt. Between the two sites was the place where the Indians enjoyed burning their white victims at the stake. On the flats to the east the savages grew their corn, as set forth in the title as their "corn-field." He named the place Scotia in memory of the land of his birth. The title was from the Mohawk Indians from 1658 to 1665, and then he obtained a patent from the crown. He was a religious man, and finding it irksome to drive the seventeen miles to Albany every Sabbath morn, in 1682 built the Dutch Church which was also used as the town hall. Mr. Glen also owned a town lot in Schenectady, with two hundred feet frontage on Washington avenue, the residence thereon occupied by his descendants until burned in 1819. He died in 1685, and was buried under the church beside his wife, who had died the previous year.

The reason why the house was neither attacked nor burned during the great massacre of 1690, is interesting. It was Major John Alexander Glen, son of the former, who built

the present mansion in 1713, and who was alive at the time of the massacre. The Glens were very friendly with the Indians, alive also to rescue a white captive from the savages. One day a party of Mohawks brought to the original house a Jesuit priest who had come down from Canada, where were the French, intending to have him locked up by Major Glen until the following day, when they proposed to torture him before taking his life. Glen pretended to fear the magical powers of the priest, and having two keys to his cellar door told the Indians that they might lock the priest in there, and on handing one key to the redskins remarked that he would have nothing to do with the matter, for he did not believe a key would hold a priest confined so long as there was a key-hole through which he was doubtless able to send his spirit and body likewise. Early the next morning, Major Glen placed the priest in a cask and despatched it in his cart for Albany. This act had its important bearing. It gratified the French of Canada, so when Schenectady was attacked on the bitterly cold night of February 8, 1690, by the French and their savage allies under Seigneur Le Moyne de Sainte Helene, it was ordered that no harm be done to the house of the Glens or to any relative. Glen undertook to persuade the Indians that he had many relatives in Schenectady, whom he wished spared; but the number increased so extensively that he had to desist or the Redmen, perceiving the ruse, would spare none, as they began to have doubts. In this massacre, now a feature in colonial history, about eighty houses were burned to the ground and some three hundred souls were slain.

The present house is charming in its colonial quaintness. The walls are unusually thick and the timbers massive. The latter were cut from trees so large that they were first cut into lengths, and these split into four timbers each two feet square. They are wonderfully dovetailed together and fastened with wooden pins. The doors are wide, and what is peculiar they are made of one mammoth piece of wood, while those leading out are divided in the middle, the upper portion set with small lights of glass. Across the exterior, beneath the eaves, are to be seen the large iron letters and numerals, "A O 1713." The furniture, silverware and crockery in this house have been in use for generations, and attract much attention by their beauty. In the attic were stored countless documents from which a history might be written; but unfortunately at the time of the civil war, when paper was in great demand, about a ton was

river Severn, eleven miles north by west of Bristol, England. Its length is about one hundred and thirty miles, navigable to Hereford, and the stream is noted for its picturesque scenery, in fact so beautiful is the river Wye, made attractive by its castellated shores, that it is well called "the Rhine of England." It was appointed the boundary between England and Wales by Athelstan in the year 939.

The early owners of the land were, before the days of surnames, known as "Eustace" or "Baldwin," or "Robert of Whitney," as the Christian name might be. Written in the style of those times, "of" was "de" and after a while, "De Whitney," or "De Wytteneye," as it was usually spelled, came to be regarded as the family name. Finally the letter "h" was introduced and the "De" was dropped, so that throughout four centuries the present form has been the established one. It also shows on old English records as Witney, Wittney, Witnenie, Witeney, Witteneye, Wytney, Wyttneye, Wytteney, Wytteneye, Whiteneye and Whitteneye.

The Whitney Arms—Shield: Azure, a cross chequy or and gules. Crest: A bull's head couped sable, armed argent, the points gules. Motto: *Magnanimitur crucem sustene*; "Gallantly uphold the cross." As registered in the College of Arms, and probably originating during the early crusades, remaining unchanged up to the time of emigration of John Whitney, in 1635.

Regarding the origin of the family and its location, as it leads towards the departure of a member in direct descent who became the progenitor of the family in America, there is much of interest, and it must necessarily be expressed in brief. At the present day, there is a tract in England known as "Whitney Wood," probably identical with the one referred to in a writ of the seventeenth year of Henry III (1233), wherein the sheriff of Hereford was commanded "to cause a good breach to be made through the woods of Erdelegh, Bromlegh and Witteneye, so that there may be safe passage between the City of Hereford and Maud's Castle." This castle was built by William le Braas, Lord of Brecknock, about 1216, in the reign of King John, and so named in honor of his wife. The Domesday Book mentions Whitney in the year 1086, at which time the land was scarcely under cultivation, as follows: "In Elsedune hundred, the King holds Witenie, Aluward held it in the time of King Edward, and was able to go where he pleased. There is half a hide yielding geld. It was and is waste."

Rolf, or Guy, has the credit of being the first of whom there is undisputed, authentic trace. He had a son, Turstin de Wigemore, the Fleming, who was living in 1086, and married Agnes, daughter of Alured de Merleberge, of Ewias Castle. Their son was Eustace, who, "at the request of my mother, Agnes, have given to St. Peter and the brothers of Gloucester a hide of land in Pencombe which is called Suthenhale (Sydnal), free and clear from any encumbrance; and through this deed, I have placed it on the altar of Saint Peter of Gloucester."

Eustace had a son, also named Eustace de Wytteneye, Knight, who confirmed this deed of gift, by a document so signed and delivered to "the monks and Lord Reginald, Abbot of Saint Peter's at Gloucester, and to the convent of that place." Thus, while there may be no record showing that Eustace, the elder, used the name in full, his son, in the days of Reginald the Abbot, or 1263-84, wrote himself as "Eustace de Wytteneye," and it is therefore proved that he was third in descent from Turstin the Fleming, son of Rolf, who owned the land on the river Wye, the home of the Wytteneyes, later changed to Whitney in records.

That the Whitney family was represented in the Crusades seems more than likely, for a cross on a coat-of-arms which is known positively to date to that period is quite generally understood by the most careful students of ancient heraldry to indicate that it once belonged to a crusader, and in the Whitney arms the cross, in fact, the only, solitary symbol is a cross.

Nearly every writer dealing with the history of this family has given the following explanation: "Sir Randolph de Whitney, the grandson of Eustace, accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to the Crusades, and distinguished himself greatly by his personal strength and great courage. On one occasion he was sent by Richard on a mission to the French commander, and, as he was leaving the British camp, the brother of Saladin (whom he had twice before defeated) followed him with two Saracens in his company, and, riding around a small hill, made a furious attack upon De Whitney, who defended himself with the greatest vigor; but his assailants were gaining upon him, when a furious Spanish bull, which was feeding near the field of conflict, was attracted by the red dresses of the Saracens, and becoming angry at the color flitting before him, made so vigorous an attack upon them that they were diverted from their intended prey, and sought safety in flight. Sir Randolph soon succeeded in wounding his

single assailant, whom he left for dead, and then, overtaking the two Saracens, dispatched them and proceeded upon his mission from the King."

To carry the entire line, even by name and date from the time of Turstin, son of Rolf, in 1086, to the time of John Whitney, who emigrated to America in 1635, more than two and one-half centuries ago, would require much space; but in brief it perfects the family history.

Sir Robert de Whitney, of Whitney, Knight, living in 1242, had son, Sir Eustace de Whitney, Knight, who was granted Free Warren by King Edward I, in 1284, and was summoned to military service beyond the seas in 1297, and summoned to the Scotch war in 1301. His son was Sir Eustace de Whitney, of Whitney, who was knighted by Edward I, in 1306, and was member of parliament for Herefordshire in 1313 and 1352. His son was Sir Robert de Whitney, Knight, one of two hundred gentlemen, who in 1368 went to Milan in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence, and was member of parliament for Herefordshire in 1377-79-80. His son, Robert, was sent abroad to negotiate a treaty with the Count of Flanders in 1388; was member of Parliament in 1391; was sent to France to deliver castle and town of Cherbourg to the King of Navarre, in 1393; was Knight Marshal at the Court of Richard II; was killed, with his brother and relatives, at the battle of Pilleth, in 1402.

His son, Sir Robert Whitney, of Whitney, Knight, was granted the Castle of Clifford and lordships of Clifford and Glasbury, by Henry IV, in 1404, on account of his services; was member of parliament, 1416-22; fought in the French war under Henry V, was captain of Castle and town of Vire, in 1420, and died March 12, 1441.

His son, Eustace de Whitney, Knight, born 1411, was head of the commission sent to Wales by Henry VI, in 1455; member of parliament for Herefordshire, 1468; married Jenett Russell, daughter of Sir Thomas.

His son, Robert, probably also a knight, was an active participant in the War of the Roses; attainted as a Yorkist by Lancastrian parliament, in 1459; probably was at battle of Mortimer's Cross, in 1461, and was the subject of a poem by Lewis Glyn Cothi, on his marriage to Constance, the great-granddaughter of Sir David Gam.

His son, James Whitney, was appointed receiver of Newport, part of the estate of the Duke of Buckingham, confiscated by Henry VIII, in 1522.

His son, Robert, of Icomb, was placed in

charge of Brecknock, Hay and Huntington, the confiscated estates of the Duke of Buckingham, in 1523; was nominated Knight of the Bath by Henry VIII, at coronation of Anne Boleyn, in 1531, and died in 1541. He furnished forty men to put down rebellion in 1536. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Wye, of Gloucestershire, England.

His son, Sir Robert Whitney, Knight, was dubbed in October, 1553, the day following Queen Mary's coronation; was summoned before the Privy council in 1555-59; member of parliament for Herefordshire, 1559, and died August 5, 1567.

His son, Sir James Whitney, born in 1544, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Windsor, in 1570; was sheriff of Herefordshire, 1574-86-87; died May 31, 1587.

His brother, Robert Whitney, married Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan Guillims, or Duglim, who had a son, Thomas Whitney, of Westminster, Gentleman, see forward.

Thomas Whitney, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Guillims) Whitney, was a native of Westminster, England, and was buried in St. Margaret's, April 14, 1637. It is recorded that in 1611 he paid the subsidy tax, and on December 6, 1615, on the probate of the will of his father-in-law, John Bray, he was appointed executor. He apprenticed his son, John, on February 22, 1607, and his son, Robert, on November 8, 1624. At the time of his death, in 1637, his oldest surviving son, John, being out of the country, administration of his estate was granted, May 8, 1637, to his remaining sons, Francis and Robert. Of the other six children, he having had nine, all six were then dead. He obtained, May 10, 1583, from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, a license to marry Mary Bray, in which document he is mentioned as "Thomas Whytney of Lambeth Marsh, Gentleman," and the marriage took place on May 12, at St. Margaret's Church. She was the daughter of John Bray, of Westminster, and she was buried in St. Margaret's on September 25, 1620. "Lambeth Marsh" is the name still existing, and denotes a locality near the Surrey end of the Westminster bridge. Children: Margaret, born 1584, died 1604; Thomas, 1587, died 1587; Henry, 1588, died 1589; John, 1589, see forward; Arnwaye, 1590, died, 1591; Nowell, 1594, died 1597; Francis, 1599, died at Westminster, 1643; Mary, 1600, died 1600; Robert, 1605, died in parish of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, England, 1662.

(I) John Whitney, son of Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, was born in Westminster, England, 1589; was baptized in St. Margaret's church, July 20, 1592, and com-

ing to America in 1635, died at Watertown, Massachusetts, June 1, 1673. He was recorded "Gentleman" in his marriage license taken out in England, and it is presumed that his education in the famous "Westminster School" now known as St. Peter's College, was a good one. When fourteen years old, he was apprenticed by his father, February 22, 1607, to William Pring, of the Old Bailey, London, who was a "Freeman" of the Merchant Tailors' Company, then the most famous and prosperous of all the great trade guilds, numbering in its membership distinguished men of the professions, the nobility and the Prince of Wales. On March 13, 1614, when twenty-one years of age, he became a full-fledged member. He made his residence at Isleworth-on-Thames, eight miles from his Westminster home, and about 1618, married Elinor —, who was born in England, 1599, and six children were born to him before sailing for America, three afterwards. His father apprenticed to him his youngest brother, Robert, November 8, 1624, who served seven years. He removed, about 1631, to London, where entries in the register of St. Mary Aldermery indicate that he resided in "Bowe lane," near Bow church, where hang the famous bells. Early in April, 1635, he registered with his wife, Elinor, and their sons, John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas and Jonathan, as passengers in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master. They arrived at Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, and settled there, where their son, Joshua, was born July 15. John Whitney purchased a sixteen acre homestead, which had been granted to John Strickland, who had been dismissed from the Watertown church, May 29, 1635, and was one of that colony to remove and plant Wethersfield, Connecticut. This homestead was the permanent home of John Whitney. It was situated a short distance north of Belmont street and east of Common street. In 1668 he requested his youngest son, Benjamin, who had settled in York, Maine, to return and live with him at the homestead, assuring him that it should be his after his death. With the father's consent, Benjamin conveyed his rights for forty pounds, in 1671, to his brother, Joshua, and when the father died, Joshua returned to Groton, and October 29, 1697, sold the homestead to Deacon Nathan Fiske. John Whitney was admitted freeman, March 3, 1635-36, was appointed constable of Watertown, June 1, 1641, by the general court; selectman, 1638 to 1655, inclusive, and town clerk, 1655.

He married (first) in England, Elinor —, born in 1599; died at Watertown,

Massachusetts, May 11, 1659; married (second), Judah Clement, who died before his death in 1673. Children: Mary, baptized in England, May 23, 1619, died young; John, born in England, 1620, died at Watertown, October 12, 1692, freeman of Watertown, May 26, 1647, selectman, 1673-80, married, 1642, Ruth, daughter of Robert Reynolds, of Watertown, Massachusetts; Richard, born in England, 1626, see forward; Nathaniel, born in England, 1627, nothing further known; Thomas, born in England, 1629, died September 20, 1719, married, Watertown, January 11, 1654, Mary Kedall or Kettle; Jonathan, born in England, 1634, died in Sherborn, 1702, married, Watertown, October 30, 1656, Lydia, daughter of Lewis Jones; Deacon Joshua, born in Watertown, July 5, 1635, died at Watertown, August 7, 1719, married, (first) Lydia —, (second) Mary —, who died at Groton, March 17, 1671, (third) September 30, 1672, Abigail Tarball; Caleb, born at Watertown, July 12, 1640, buried December 5, 1640; Benjamin, born at Watertown, June 6, 1643, died in 1723, married (first) probably at York, Maine, Jane —, who died November 14, 1690, married (second) April 11, 1695, Mary Poor, of Marlboro, Massachusetts.

(II) Richard, son of John and Elinor Whitney, was born in England in 1626, and came to Watertown, Massachusetts, with his parents, arriving in June, 1635. He was admitted freeman, May 7, 1651; was proprietor of Stow, June 3, 1680, whither he probably removed when it was a part of Concord or belonged to it. On April 7, 1697, being seventy years of age, he was released from training by the court. He married, March 19, 1650, Martha Coldam, and their eight children were born in Watertown, Massachusetts. Children: Sarah, born March 17, 1652; Moses, August 1, 1655, married Sarah Knight; Johannah, January 6, 1656; Deborah, born October 12, 1658; Rebecca, December 15, 1659, died February, 1660; Richard, January 13, 1660, see forward; Elisha, August 26, 1662; Ebenezer, June 30, 1672, at Concord, Massachusetts, died August 5, 1727, married Anna —.

(III) Richard (2), son of Richard (1) and Martha (Coldam) Whitney, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, January 13, 1660, died at Stow, Massachusetts, December 15, 1723. He had land granted to him at that place, October 24, 1682, whither he removed from his native town. He married Elizabeth, born February 3, 1668, died November 24, 1723, daughter of Jonathan Sawtell, of Groton, Massachusetts. Children: Richard,

born at Stow, Massachusetts, in 1694, see forward; Jonathan, born at Stow, February 26, 1699, died November 8, 1773, married, at Lancaster, Massachusetts, January 29, 1718, Alice Willard, born December, 1699, died February 19, 1792, daughter of Simon Willard; Sarah, born 1703, married, 1723, Captain Hezekiah Hapgood; Ruhamah, born 1705; Joshua, born at Stow, 1706, married Zerviah —; Hannah, married Samuel Farr; Elizabeth, married, December 29, 1722, John Wetherby; Hepzibah, born 1710, married, October 12, 1732, Seth Sawyer.

(IV) Richard (3), son of Richard (2) and Elizabeth (Sawtell) Whitney, was born at Stow, Massachusetts, in 1694, died April 27, 1775. He married (first) Hannah, daughter of Josiah Whitcomb, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who was born in 1693, died November 17, 1743; married (second) October 26, 1745, Mrs. Hannah Ayers, born in 1704, died September 27, 1775. Children: Mary, born November 24, 1715, married — Gates; Dorothy, April 13, 1718, married — Taylor; Daniel, February 13, 1720, died in 1782, married, November 9, 1744, Dorothy Goss, of Lancaster, Massachusetts; Hannah, May 29, 1723, married — Wetherbee; Richard, born at Stow, July 31, 1725, died May 4, 1798, married, Sudbury, December 10, 1747, Mary Perry; Elizabeth, July 23, 1728, died before 1775, married, April 15, 1748, Joseph Wetherbee; Josiah, born in Stow, October 12, 1731, see forward; Sarah, married, December 23, 1769, Captain Hezekiah Whitcomb, of Harvard, Massachusetts.

(V) Brigadier-General Josiah Whitney, son of Richard (3) and Hannah (Whitcomb) Whitney, was born in Stow, Massachusetts, October 12, 1731, died in Albany, Massachusetts, January 24, 1806. He was the citizen of Harvard, Massachusetts, who held the highest military rank during the revolution, and was at one time the town's most noted and influential citizen, being the leader in town politics. His mother was a near relative of the veteran military leaders, Colonel Asa and General John Whitcomb. On September 2, 1746, his parents deeded to him land in Harvard, which he occupied soon after his marriage, his dwelling standing nearly opposite the almshouse, until torn down in 1869. He inherited a fondness for military affairs, and when about his majority, he entered upon what proved a most brilliant military career. In the spring of 1755 he was a member of the company commanded by Captain William Pierce, that marched in Colonel Whitcomb's regiment against the French and Indians at Crown Point. He was in the notoriously

bloody battle at Lake George, September 8, 1755, where the gallant General Dieskau was defeated by the New England yeomanry. From August 13 to 26, 1757, he was a member of the foot company commanded by Captain Israel Taylor that marched on the late alarm for the relief of Fort Henry, as far as Springfield, and on September 26, 1774, he was chosen commander of a company. When, on December 19, 1774, the Continental Resolves were read before the town, a committee was appointed to prepare a covenant to be signed by the inhabitants, pledging adherence to independence, he was one of ten named to inspect breaches of the covenant. Colonel Asa Whitcomb, having been authorized to raise a regiment at the time of the provincial congress, April, 1774, he did so, and on May 25 announced that Josiah Whitney, of Harvard, was lieutenant-colonel. That regiment contained five hundred and sixty volunteers, mustered into eleven companies, and was the largest of the twenty-six Massachusetts regiments before Boston. He was appointed to take command of a battalion of men raised by the state, April 10, 1776, and on October 29 wrote from Camp at Hull, "though the pay of the state was small, yet my zeal for the liberties of my country was so great that I cheerfully undertook it." When the continental army departed for New York, his regiment went with the Massachusetts militia to the defense of the coast. When General Burgoyne was marching toward Albany from the north, he ordered, on July 27, 1777, a draft of one-sixth of the training bands and alarm lists in his regiment to march at once to Bennington, and on August 2, ordered one-half of the militia to follow. On January 13, 1778, he was made chairman of a committee which the town had appointed "to take into consideration the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union of the United States of America Concurred on by Congress." He was commander of the Second Worcester Regiment of militia, as colonel, when it took part in the operations in Rhode Island, when in August and September, 1778, an attempt was made to wrest that colony from the others. He was chosen one of two delegates to be sent to the convention for the state constitution. He was made brigadier-general in 1783; but resigned the office before the breaking out of Shay's insurrection. In 1782 the governor appointed him a justice of the peace in and for the county of Worcester. In 1783-84-87-88-89, he was a member of the board of selectmen, and during this period one of the most popular moderators at the deliberations

of the town voters. He was the delegate from Harvard to the convention held to ratify the federal constitution, in Boston, January 9, 1788, and voted with the minority in opposition but would support it nevertheless. He was representative in legislature, 1780-81-87-88-89. With church matters he was prominently identified.

He married (first) in Stow, Massachusetts, September 9, 1751, Sarah Farr, born January 19, 1735, died in Harvard, Massachusetts, April 21, 1773; married (second) at Harvard, February 3, 1774, Sarah Dwelly, of Bridgewater, who died at Whitingham, Vermont, February 18, 1817. Children: Josiah, born at Harvard, Massachusetts, February 25, 1753, died January 2, 1827, married, Harvard, January 10, 1776, Anna Scollay, baptized April 18, 1756, died, Nelson, New Hampshire, March 8, 1824; Elizabeth, born May 7, 1755, married, April 28, 1796, Phineas Barnard, he married (second), her sister, Mrs. Burgess; Stephen, born, Harvard, May 1, 1757, died, Lynn, Massachusetts, married, February 6, 1783, Persis Locke, born 1757, died in Deerfield, June 25, 1806; infant, died June 4, 1761; infant, died May 10, 1762; infant, died March 16, 1763; infant, died February, 1766; infant, died February 18, 1768; Sarah, born April 11, 1755, married (first) December 14, 1791, Laomi Burgess, born March 1, 1770, married (second) September 27, 1827, Phineas Barnard, of Harvard, and she died May 23, 1860; Oliver, born January 9, 1777, reported to have died at sea; Artemas Ward, born November 17, 1778, similar report as on Oliver; Susanna, born October 2, 1780, married, November 8, 1803, John Adams, of Ashburnham, and died in North Adams, Massachusetts, May 5, 1866; Dwelly, born August 2, 1782, similar report as Oliver; Lemuel, born Harvard, September 19, 1784, died July 9, 1853, Ashburnham, Massachusetts, married, December 4, 1804, Elizabeth Hall, born February 6, 1788, died April 30, 1852; Daniel, born October 25, 1786, see forward; John Hancock, born December 13, 1788, married and resided at Cazenovia, New York; Moses Gill, born February 4, 1791, married Ann Shields.

(VI) Daniel, son of Brigadier-General Josiah and Sarah (Farr) Whitney, was born in Massachusetts, October 25, 1786, died April 18, 1869. He was a master mason builder, and moved with his family from Boston, in 1825, on a sloop, with all his goods and a family consisting of ten children, to New York City, the trip consuming one week. There he resided until he died at the age of eighty-two. He had presentiments the year

previous to his death that it was to be his last, as it proved, and accordingly named his eight pall-bearers. He was most active in building circles after the great fire of 1835. He married, March 10, 1808, Hannah Shedd, of Waltham, Massachusetts, where he had resided in younger days. Children: Daniel J., born February 11, 1809, died in San Francisco, February 10, 1850; Hannah Maria, October 10, 1810, died, unmarried, December 25, 1859; George, October 30, 1812, died at sea; Josiah Marshall, Boston, January 19, 1814, married, at Astoria, New York, May 16, 1839, Mary Jane Ayers, born September 8, 1820; Edward Oliver, December 24, 1816, married Eliza Lawrence; Lucy Jane, December 16, 1818, died January 11, 1861, married, October 19, 1854, George B. Revere, born January 26, 1823, died December 11, 1882; Susanna, February 24, 1821; Benjamin Shurtliff, November 5, 1822, died August 6, 1850; Abigail, November 21, 1824, married Theodore Crowell, and removed to Dillsburg, Pennsylvania; William Minott, Boston, January 2, 1827, see forward; Warren Webster, New York City, March 12, 1829, married in New York City, February 4, 1856, Jenny A. Bord, born in Troy, New York, February 10, 1836; Sarah Louisa, September 26, 1831, died August 14, 1832.

(VII) William Minott, son of Daniel and Hannah (Shedd) Whitney, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1827, died at his residence, No. 156 Washington avenue, Albany, New York, May 10, 1905. He resided with his parents in Boston until they removed by boat trip in 1828 to New York City. At the start of his career, he found employment in a metropolitan dry goods establishment, and then in a wholesale dry goods house. He soon became recognized as an expert in the buying of goods, and from 1852 to 1859 was chief buyer for various large houses. The large store, Nos. 43-45-47-49 North Pearl street, Albany, to which he was to devote the larger share of his life, was opened in 1859 by Ubsdell, Pierson & Company, and in 1860 he came to Albany as their manager. In 1862, when James T. Lenox purchased the business, Mr. Whitney continued to represent the new management. In 1865 he formed a partnership with John G. Myers by the purchase of the Lenox store, and the place became widely known as the "New York Store." Its business increased until it became the most extensive of its kind between the metropolis and Chicago. This arrangement continued until 1870, when Mr. Myers retired, and Mr. Whitney continued the business alone until 1877, when he admit-

ted William H. Pangburn and S. M. Van Santvoord as partners. Twelve years later this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Whitney continued the business with his son, William M. Whitney, Jr. In 1896, he admitted his other son, Charles L. A. Whitney, as a partner, which resulted in its continuation as one of the most enterprising and successful concerns in this part of the country. Mr. Whitney was a Mason, a member of the Universalist church, and a member of the Fort Orange and Albany clubs. He was a director of the First National Bank, and in 1886, by appointment of the mayor, served as chairman on the committee of public celebration which arranged the Bi-Centennial of Albany as a chartered city.

For many years Mr. Whitney resided in his handsome home, No. 5 Lodge street, but removed to a larger residence, No. 156 Washington avenue, where he died at 5 o'clock on the morning of May 10, 1905, having suffered a stroke of apoplexy the previous day.

William M. Whitney married, in New York City, June 16, 1856, Amelia Cook, born in New York City, January 31, 1831, and in 1910 was living in Albany. Her parents were Walter and Mary (Munro) Cook. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney: 1. Leila, born in New York City, May 17, 1857; married, Albany, New York, November 25, 1879, William Henry Stott, born at Stottville, September 12, 1855, died at Albany, August 22, 1888, son of Charles Henry and Catherine (Oakley) Stott; children: Leila Vanderbilt, born at Albany, November 25, 1880; a son, born and died at Stottville, Columbia county, New York, July 3, 1882; Helen Munro, Stottville, New York, June 18, 1883; Jonathan Whitney, Stottville, May 5, 1885; Whitney, Stottville, March 20, 1887. 2. William Minott, Jr., born in New York City, December 3, 1858, died there, December 21, 1858. 3. William Minott, Jr., born in New York City, August 1, 1861, died at Albany, February 6, 1899; married, Stottville, New York, June 9, 1886, Jessie Douglas Stott; children: Leila Douglas, at Albany, May 3, 1887; William Minott, 3rd, at Albany, June 5, 1888; Prudence, at Albany, October 15, 1890. 4. Virginia Belle, born in New York City, January 8, 1865, died there December 8, 1865. 5. Charles Lee Anthony, born at Albany, New York, September 19, 1870, see forward. 6. Mabel, born at Albany, December 4, 1874; married, Albany, December 29, 1897, Charles Hamilton Sabin, born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 24, 1868, and in 1910 was located in New York City as the vice-president of the Guarantee Trust Company; child,

Charles Hamilton Sabin, Jr., born Albany, New York, July 4, 1902.

(VIII) Charles L. A., son of William Minott and Amelia (Cook) Whitney, was born in Albany, New York, September 19, 1870. He received his education at the Albany Academy and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Immediately afterward he entered the large store of his father, and in 1896 he was admitted to the firm as a partner. When his father died, in 1905, he assumed the responsible position of manager of the establishment, and has been thoroughly successful. He has traveled abroad, is a man of refined tastes, and is particularly fond of outdoor sports, more particularly polo. His home in Loudonville, to the north of Albany, is named "Wyebrook Farm," because of the original settlement of the family several centuries ago at Whitney on the Wye river, in England. He has furnished it in most attractive manner with rarest of antique material, and devotes personal attention to the cultivation of his handsome estate. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, a director of the Albany City Savings Institution, and a member of the Fort Orange and Albany Country clubs of Albany, of the Loudon Hunt Club, the Albany Academy Alumni Association, the Remsen Polo Club and the Remsen Country Club of New Jersey. He married, at Monmouth Beach, New Jersey, September 27, 1893, Grace Niles, born in New York City, July 3, 1874, and was educated at Briarley's. Her father was Lucien Hanks Niles, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1841, and in 1910 was a resident of New York City. Her mother was Mattie A. (Bradford) Niles, born at North Yarmouth, Maine, September 4, 1841, died in New York City, April 24, 1897; their marriage took place at Providence, Rhode Island, September 30, 1863. Child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. A. Whitney, Marjorie, born at Albany, September 26, 1894.

MELVILLE

The Melville-Melvell family is distinguished in the civil, religious and literary history of Scotland. The branch here traced descended from the Melvilles of Fife, a branch of the noble and ancient family later represented by the Earl of Leven and Melville, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland in 1806. The original Melville was a Norman warrior who came to England with William the conqueror. He was not pleased with the treatment he received and withdrew in wrath to Scotland, where he came into the favor of King Malcolm, who granted him lands and

favours. He received lands in Lothian and his descendants established themselves on lands in Angus and Fife. The name of Melville often appears in Scottish charters and records as early as the twelfth century. The name was early written Melvill. The great-grandfather of the American ancestor is:

(I) Sir John Melville, who was knighted by James VI. of Scotland, and in 1580 raised to the peerage with the title Baron of Granton.

(II) Thomas, son of Sir John Melville, married and had sons, Rev. Thomas and Rev. Andrew Melville. A son of Rev. Andrew, General Robert Melville, became a distinguished officer in the English army, rendered efficient service to his country, and at the time of his death was the oldest general but one in the British army.

(III) Rev. Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Melville, was a highly educated and respected minister of Scoonie in the Levan, county of Fife, Scotland. He was pastor of the church at Scoonie from 1718 to 1764, when he resigned in favor of Rev. David Swan. He died in 1769, greatly beloved and universally regretted. His children were: 1. John, married Deborah Scollay, and died in London, about 1798. 2. Allan, see forward. 3. Margaret, married Captain Lindell.

(IV) Allan, with whom the American record begins, was the second son of Rev. Thomas (2) Melvill, of Scoonie. He was born in Scoonie, county of Fife, Scotland, in 1728, died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1761. He arrived in Boston in 1743, where he established himself in commercial business. He was distinguished for his enterprise, industry and rectitude of life. In 1750 he married Jean, daughter of David and Mary (Abernethy) Cargill. She died in 1759, leaving an only child and son, Thomas.

(V) Major Thomas (3), only son of Allan and Jean (Cargill) Melvill, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 16, 1751. Losing his mother at the early age of eight years, his care and education devolved upon his maternal grandmother, Mary (Abernethy) Cargill. She was a sister of the noted Dr. Abernethy, and was a woman of great intelligence. Her memory was ever warmly cherished by her grandson during life. At the age of fifteen he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1769. He was destined for the ministry and devoted more than a year to the study of theology, but finding his health impaired and his constitution too frail for that arduous profession, he changed his plan of life. In 1771 he visited Scotland, the home of his ancestors, on busi-

ness as heir-at-law to his cousin, General Roland Melvil, and was received with marked attention, receiving a degree from the St. Andrews College, Edinburgh, together with the freedom of the city. He remained in Scotland and England two years, returning to Boston in 1773. From this period the cause of civil liberty engaged his attention and its progress was marked with deep interest to the termination of his life. He took part in many of the important and stirring events preceding the revolution. He was one of the youthful disciples and confidential associates of Samuel and John Hancock, whose friendship and intimacy he ever retained. He was one of the band of Indians, who, on the night of December 16, 1773, held the famous "Tea Party" in Boston Harbor. Some of the tea that he found in his shoes after his return home that night he preserved, and in after years exhibited it to such a distinguished visitor as General Lafayette as a precious souvenir of that memorable party. He was selected by General Warren as one of his aides a short time previous to the death of the latter at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1776 he was commissioned captain by the state of Massachusetts in an artillery regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Crafts, and in 1777 was promoted major of the same regiment. For a time he was on garrison in and about Boston. When the British evacuated that city in 1776, a portion of their fleet was left in Nantasket Roads to prevent any British vessels from entering the harbor and falling into the hands of the patriots. Major Melvill commanded a detachment of artillery sent to drive them from their station. A battery was erected under heavy fire from the British ships and Major Melvill aimed and fired the first gun which, followed by others equally well aimed, soon drove the enemy to sea. He served with Colonel Craft's regiment in 1777 in Rhode Island, under General Spencer, and was with the regiment in 1779 at the battle of Rhode Island under General Sullivan. He also served on the committee of correspondence and on the town committee to obtain its quota of troops for the continental army. Prior to the organizations of the general government, Major Melvill, in 1787, was chosen three years in succession by the Massachusetts legislature as naval officer of the port of Boston. His first election was from fifteen candidates, one of them, Mr. Otis, being a member of the legislature, and brother of the speaker. Upon the adoption of the federal constitution the appointment of custom house officers was transferred to the president of the United States. For the port of Boston

President Washington appointed General Lincoln, collector; James Lowell, naval officer; and Major Melvill, surveyor and inspector. He held this office until the death of James Lowell, when he was appointed naval officer by President Madison. This office he continued to hold under successive presidents until 1829, when he fell a victim to the pernicious doctrine "To the victors belong the spoils," and was removed from office by President Andrew Jackson. There was no pretence that he was incapable or unfaithful to the duties of his office. The victorious party wanted the office and took it. The old hero bitterly resented his removal and often referred to it as the "bitterest insult" of his long life. At the first state election held after his removal from office he was chosen one of the representatives from Boston in the state legislature, and held by successive reelections during the remainder of his life. In 1779 he was chosen one of the fire wardens of Boston and continued to be reelected until the reorganization of the fire department in 1825, a period of forty-seven years. For twenty-five years he was chairman of the board. On his retirement he was presented with a silver pitcher as a token of personal respect and a public testimonial of his faithful services. One of the engines and companies bore his name and ever honored his memory. The Massachusetts legislature appointed him a director of the State Bank and other public institutions, and he was chosen as delegate to the convention that revised the state constitution. He had many warm friends among the military and public men of his day. He was known among these as "the last of the cocked hats," from the fact that until his death he always wore a three-cornered cocked hat and knee breeches. Being once asked why he did not add a finel e. to his name, the reply was: "My father did not." The leading and prominent traits of his character were a sound judgment, a quick discernment, firmness and decision in time of danger and pressing emergency; a strong sense of justice; the strictest fidelity to engagements, public and private; an ardent attachment to personal friends; great tenderness and the most considerate regard for his family and those depending on him. Notwithstanding an intense aversion to the disclosure of religious feeling, it was manifest to his intimate friends that the highest of all obligations were daily and habitually remembered. He died peacefully at his home in Boston, September, 16, 1832, in his eighty-second year.

He married, in Boston, August 20, 1774, Priscilla, daughter of John Scollay, grand-

daughter of James Scollay, who came from Orkney Island to America, and great-granddaughter of Malcolm Scollay, of Scotland, born 1648, died 1746, at the great age of ninety-eight years. The name is perpetuated in Boston by "Scollay Square" and other memorials. Priscilla (Scollay) Melvill survived her husband with whom she spent a congenial, happy life, continuing fifty-eight years. Children: 1. Thomas (2), born June 26, 1776, educated at Boston Academy, was a merchant in Boston, was sent to Paris by his employers at the age of eighteen, became a banker of note, and remained in France fourteen years, except two years spent in Spain; married a French girl of Spanish mother, Françoise Raymonde Eugénie Marie des Doulouers Louise Fleury, eldest daughter of François Lamie Fleury and his wife, Raymonde Gavisa. His home in Paris was the scene of a great deal of hospitable entertainment, General Lafayette being a frequent guest. He returned to the United States in 1811; during the war of 1812-14 was appointed commissary of prisoners; was with General Dearborn when he selected the grounds in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where the "Cantonment" for prisoners was located, and occupied with his family a cottage on the grounds. April, 1814, his wife died, followed in a few weeks by two of his children. He married (second) November 21, 1815, a daughter of Dudley Hobart, of Maine. In 1832 was elected to the Massachusetts legislature. In 1836 removed to Galena, Illinois, where he died at the age of seventy-six, the father of fourteen children. 2. Mary, born 1778, died October 22, 1809; married Captain John De Wolf. 3. Nancy W., born March 22, 1780, died July 8, 1813. 4. Allan, see forward. 5. Priscilla, born February 2, 1784. 6. Robert, born July 4, 1786, died June 19, 1795. 7. Jean, born March 6, 1788, married ——— Wright. 8. John Scollay, born March 23, 1790, died May 10, 1815. 9. Lucy, born August 22, 1793, died in infancy. 10. Lucy (2), born February 11, 1795; married (first) Justin Wright Clark; (second) Dr. Nurse. 11. Helen, born January 14, 1798; married Levitt Souther.

(VI) Allan (2), second son and fourth child of Major Thomas and Priscilla (Scollay) Melvill, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 7, 1782. He was well educated and became an importer of silks and French goods of rare and superior quality. In pursuit of his business he spent a great deal of time in journeying at home and abroad; was with his brother Thomas in the French Capital. Between the brothers, though not con-

nected in business, existed a warm and commendable intimacy. He first went to Europe in 1800, and made his last visit in 1822. He visited the principal capitals and manufacturing centres in search of attractive and saleable goods for his trade and made heavy purchases. Once during the second war with England the vessel on which he was a passenger was captured by a British frigate and all made prisoners. He was soon released and returned to the United States. He was a most methodical man and a daily record of all his travels, home and abroad, at sea or on land, was faithfully kept and is carefully preserved. It records travel by sea of forty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty miles in the twenty-two years. He closed up his Boston business and for a time was in the wholesale dry goods business in Albany, New York, but about 1818 located at 123 Pearl street, New York City, where he dealt in wholesale imported silks and dry goods; also, as his advertisement says: "Acting as commission merchant for others." He was one of the early importers of French goods and prospered. He kept up a constant correspondence with his distinguished father, whose advice and counsel he sought and followed. His letters to his wife, many of which are preserved, show the deepest devotion and love, breathing an exquisite tenderness that charms the reader, although a century has elapsed since some of them were written. He died about 1835. He was a man of deep religious sentiment, as shown by his letters, and constantly invoked the Divine blessing upon his beloved wife and children to whom he was devoted. He married Maria, daughter of General Peter Gansevoort, Jr., of revolutionary fame. She was born 1791, died 1872. Children: 1. Gansevoort, born December 6, 1815, died in London, England, May 2, 1846. He was an accomplished scholar, possessed of unusual powers of oratory, a gift that was employed with good result by the Democratic party, particularly during the campaign that resulted in the election of James K. Polk to the presidency. He was appointed secretary of legation at the Court of St. James, dying in London, 1846. His body was returned to his native land and buried with honors in the Albany Rural Cemetery. He was a young man of great promise and brilliant prospects. 2. Helen Maria, born August 4, 1817; married, January 8, 1854, George Griggs. 3. Herman, born 1819, married, August 5, 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of Chief Justice Shaw, of Boston. 4. Augusta, born 1821. 5. Allan, born 1823, married (first) September 22, 1847, Sophia E. Thurston; (second) Jane Dempsey.

6. Catherine, born 1825; married, September 15, 1853, John C. Hoadley. 7. Frances Priscilla, born, 1827. 8. Thomas, born 1830.

Melville Arms: "Bears gules three crescents argent with a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first. A small crescent of the second in chief for difference." Crest: "A crescent argent." Motto: "Denique Coelum."

Miss Charlotte Hoadley, of Chicago, a descendant of the Melville family, says, after reading the above sketch: "The family tradition has always been that Fanny Fleury was an adopted daughter of Madame Recamier and that she was married to Thomas Melville from Madame Recamier's salon. I have in my possession Fanny Fleury's miniature in an exquisitely carved tortoise-shell box, with her monogram wrought in the carving. I also own the miniature pin painted by Copley of Deborah Scollay. It was sent to David Swan and many years after returned to the Melville family in Boston. The little paper which accompanies it reads, 'Deborah Scollay was the eldest sister of Priscilla Scollay.' She married John Melville, uncle of the Thomas Melville who married Priscilla Scollay."

The following is a sketch of "Broad Hall," now the Country Club of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, taken from "The History of Pittsfield," by J. E. A. Smith, Springfield, 1876. The place was formerly owned by Major Thomas Melville and later by his son Robert: "Broad Hall was built by Henry Van Schaack in 1781, with extraordinary care and liberal expenditure, and was for many years much the best built edifice in the town. The wooden walls were lined with brick, and the carpentry exhibits a perfection of skill which excites the admiration of modern workmen who are called upon to make alterations in it. It is little changed except by the removal of the broad chimney and the old-fashioned balustrade which surrounded the roof. Mr. Van Schaack removing to his native place, Kinderhook, New York, in 1807, sold his house in Pittsfield to Elkanah Watson, a gentleman of very similar tastes, and the founder of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, who occupied it until his removal to Albany in 1816. It was then purchased by Major Thomas Melville who resided in it until 1837 and was succeeded by his son Robert Melville. For some years previous to its purchase by Mr. J. R. Morewood in 1851, it was kept as a boarding house and numbered among its guests Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville and President John Tyler."

Mr. J. R. Morewood sold Broad Hall to his brother, George Morewood, and his son sold it to the Pittsfield Club about 1900.

The original ancestors
GANSEVOORT the Gansevoort families of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys in New York state lived in a town called Ganzfort, which was situated on the borders of Germany and Holland. Wesselus Gansefortius, otherwise known in his own day as Wessel Gansevoort and also as John Wessel Gansevoort, was born at Groningen, Holland, in the year 1419, in a house standing in the Heerestraat, near the Caroliweg, and which can be recognized by the family arms which remain to this day in the front stone. The arms themselves appear to present an emblem of agriculture and commerce, from which it may be assumed that the Gansevoorts of early times were engaged in those avocations. And besides the family name of Gansevoort (doubtless derived from the village of Ganzfort, in Westfalen), he bore in later times among men of eminent learning the name of Basilius, and the title of *Lux Mundi* (light of the world), and also the name of *Magister Contradictionis* (Master of Contradictions or Debates). For this latter title he is probably indebted to his continued attacks against the errors and abuses of the church. He also has been referred to and mentioned as the forerunner of Luther, and he favored the school of absolute nominalism in philosophy. He was a leader in the pre-Reformation movement in Holland, and ranked among the most learned men of his time; was an intimate friend in early life of Thomas à Kempis, studied at several of the great schools of Europe, and was offered and declined a professorship at Heidelberg. At Paris he was the instructor of two men who afterward achieved wide fame, Reuchlin and Agricola, and subsequently he visited in Rome when Sixtus IV. was Pope. He had been on terms of intimacy with Sixtus when the latter was superior-general of the Franciscans. It is related that he was asked by Sixtus what favor he could do for him, and in answer Wessel asked for a Greek and Hebrew Bible from the Vatican library. "You shall have it," said the Pope, "but what a simpleton you are; why did you not ask for a bishopric or something of that kind?" "Because I do not want it," replied Wessel, a reply truly characteristic of his high tone and independent spirit. On religious subjects his views were broad and deep, and he promulgated with boldness the doctrines of the Reformation forty years in advance of Luther,

who held his character and attainments in high esteem and who published an edition of part of his works. His name, still retained by the family in this country, is revered in Groningen, his native city, where in 1862 an ancient tablet to his memory was restored by the authorities of the city and placed in the large church with demonstrations of public regard.

The Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, when minister to The Hague, stated that there was no doubt of the descent of the family from this philosopher, and papers in possession of the family of the late Judge Peter Gansevoort, of Albany, show the fact more clearly. In 1860 his tomb at Groningen was visited by Judge Gansevoort and his son, and a few days previous to their arrival the remains had been disinterred and were lying in the cloister of the Holy Virgins, to which place they had been removed from the chapel of the University to make room for modern improvements. His tomb also had been removed and was lying in pieces ready to be reerected. It was of the medieval style and surmounted by a bust of Wessel, such as was usually placed over tombs of that description. The bust was of marble, but, like that of Shakespeare at Stratford, it had been painted in different colors. It showed him to be a man of intellect and benevolence, and the inscription on the tomb was elaborate and magniloquent. The bones of the body were in perfect preservation and were regarded by those in charge with great reverence, and they were reinterred with ceremony. It is a somewhat singular fact that at the time of the arrival there of Judge Gansevoort and his son, the house of their ancestor Wessel Gansevoort was being demolished to make room for a more modern building. It contained above the front door a marble slab on which was carved the same coat-of-arms as that borne by the family in America, viz.: 4 quarters, a ship and wagon.

Wesselus Gansefortius died October 9, 1489. It is said that during his last sickness he complained that through various considerations and reflections he felt his belief in the great truths of the Christian religion shaken, but not long before his death he was heard to exclaim with great thankfulness, "I thank God, all these vain thoughts have gone, and I know nothing but Christ and Him crucified." Such then are something of the qualities and characteristics of the great scholar and philosopher, who, without doubt, is the remote ancestor of the family of the Gansevoort surname purposed to be treated in these annals. It is not known in what year the first

Gansevoort emigrated to the Low Country of Holland, but it is known that the first of the surname on this side of the Atlantic Ocean appeared in New Netherlands in the year 1660.

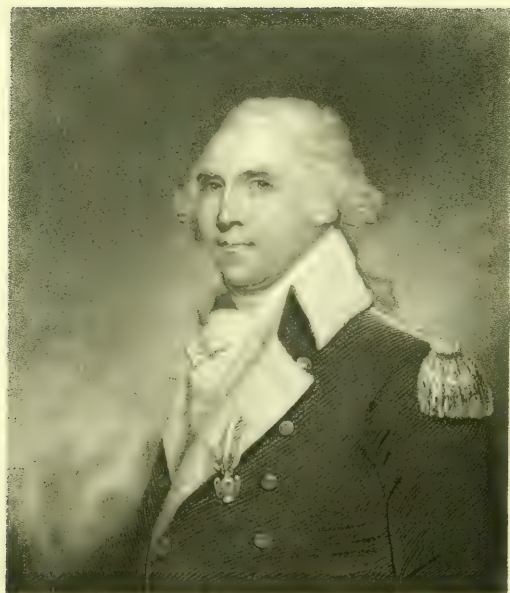
(I) Harme Van Ganzvort (he so wrote his name in all of his business and family transactions so long as he lived) came to America and settled at Catskill, on the Hudson river, in 1660. There he had an extensive manor, doubtless acquired from the Indians, but afterward his lands were granted to others. It is related by one chronicler of the family history that Harme lived for some time at Catskill, on an estate more recently owned by the Van Vechten family, and that he was unjustly deprived of his property by one of the Dutch governors who went by water from New Amsterdam to Albany and on his passage up the river anchored his vessel opposite Catskill creek. There the governor went ashore with his secretary or aide, walked up to the Ganzvort dwelling, and was hospitably entertained by the proprietor. The secretary expressed his admiration of the estate, solicited a grant of it from the governor, and secured it. In consequence of this, Harme Van Ganzvort, who had no other title to the land than that of possession and the consent of the Indian owners, was compelled to leave and locate elsewhere. From Catskill he removed with his family to Albany, where, having been brought up to the trade of a brewer, he set up in that business and continued it so long as he lived. His home and brew house were at the corner of Market street and Maiden lane. This property has been kept in the family and on the site now stands Stanwix Hall.

Harme Van Gansevoort (or Van Ganzvort) died July 23, 1710. He was a man of character and ability, a member of the Lutheran church. Of his means he gave to the society of that church a lot of land on which to erect a house of worship, and beneath the pulpit in the church his remains were buried. The lot is on South Pearl street, where the market house was built in later years. His wife was Marritje Liendarts, who died in 1742. Children: 1. Elsie, married, 1689, Francis Winne. 2. Maria. 3. Aguitie, married, 1698, Teunis Williams. 4. Anna, married, 1692, Jacobus De Warrien. 5. Lysbeth, married, 1701, Johannes De Wandelaer. 6. Hillitie, married, 1706, Albert Van Derzee. 7. Catarine, married, 1714, Asent Pruyn. 8. Leonard, born 1681 (see post). 9. Rachel, born 1686, married Teunis Hamerin. 10. Lydia, born 1690. 11. Rebecca, 1693. 12. Hendrick, 1696.

(II) Leonard Gansevoort (Liendart Van

Ganzvort), son of Harme and Marritje (Liendarts) Van Ganzvort, was born in Albany, in 1681, and died there November 30, 1763. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the brewery and its business, and continued it as his principal occupation. He is remembered as a man of small stature, of placid and serene countenance, and of upright character. He married, in 1712, Catherine De Wandelaer, who survived him, and it was in a large measure through her strong character and superior business abilities that her husband was enabled to accumulate a comfortable fortune. One of her descendants writing of her said that "her activity of mind made her quite a business woman and rendered her a great blessing to her husband, who was a quiet, moderate man." Children: Harme, born 1712, (see post); Henry, born 1716, died 1746; John, died young; Sarah, born 1718, died 1731; Johannes, born 1719, died 1781, married (first) 1750, Marritje Douw (born 1725, died 1759), married (second) Elsie Beekman, daughter of Jacob; Maria, born 1723, died 1739; Peter, born 1725, died 1809, married, 1751, Garritje Ten Eycke; Elsie, born 1728, died 1753; Aguitie, born 1730, died 1731; Elsie, died 1761.

(III) Harme, son of Leonard and Catherine (De Wandelaer) Gansevoort, was born in Albany, and baptized there April 20, 1712, and died there May 7, 1801. He was a merchant in Albany and carried on an extensive business, importing his goods from Europe. He inherited from his father the brewery property and continued it in connection with his other business interests. He also appears to have been somewhat engaged in public affairs, and it is evident that he was a man of excellent understanding and business capacity. From September 25, 1750, to 1760, he was clerk of the county court and of the court of common pleas, clerk of the peace and of the sessions. In 1763 he purchased and caused to be brought over from England what probably was the second hand fire engine ever used in Albany, paying therefor the sum of \$397.50. He married, May 29, 1740, Magdalena Douw, born August 1, 1718, died October 12, 1796, daughter of Petrus and Anna (Van Rensselaer) Douw. Petrus (sometimes written Pieter) Douw, was born March 24, 1692, died August 21, 1775, son of Jonas Volkertse Douw of Manor Rensselaerwyck, who married (first) November 14, 1683, Magdalena Pieterse Quackenboss, and married (second) April 24, 1696, Catrina Van Witbeck, widow of Jacob Sanderse Glen. Jonas Volkertse Douw was the eldest son of Captain Volkert Janse Douw, who came from



Peter Gunwoort

Frederickstadt and was in Beverwyck as early as 1638. He died in 1686. He had his house on the west corner of State street and Broadway, which property is now owned by his descendants. He was a trader and brewer, and in connection with Jan Thomase he dealt quite largely in real estate. Their brewery was located on the east half of the Exchange block lot and extended to the river. This they sold in 1675 to Harmen Rutgers, son of Rutger Jacobsen. In 1663 they bought of the Indians, Schotack or Apjen's (Little Monkey's) island and the main land lying east of it. Captain Douw also owned Constapel's island, lying opposite Bethlehem, half of which he sold in 1677 to Pieter Winne. In 1672 he owned Schutter's island, below Beeren island, which he sold to Barent Pieterse Coeymans. He married, April 19, 1650, Dorotee Janse, from Breestede, Holland. She was a sister of Rutger Jacobsen's wife, and died November 2, 1681. He died in 1686. Anna Van Rensselaer, wife of Petrus Douw, was born January 4, 1719, daughter of Kilian and Maria (Van Cortlandt) Van Rensselaer, granddaughter of Jeremias and Maria (Van Cortlandt) Van Rensselaer, and great-granddaughter of Killian Van Rensselaer, merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, who married (first) Hillegonda Van Bylet and (second) Anna Wely. Killian Van Rensselaer, son of Jeremias, was the first lord of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. Children of Harne and Magdalena (Douw) Gansevoort: 1. Sarah, born 1741, married John Ten Broeck. 2. Peter, born 1742, died 1743. 3. Anna, born 1744, died 1794; married, 1778, Cornelius Wyncoop. 4. Catherine, born 1747, died 1749. 5. Peter, born 1749 (see post). 6. Leonard, born 1751, died 1810, married, 1770, Hester Cuyler, born 1749, died 1826. 7. Henry, born 1753, died 1755. 8. Hendrick, born 1757. 9. Catrina, died 1761.

(IV) General Peter Gansevoort Jr., son of Harne and Magdalena (Douw) Gansevoort, was born in Albany, in 1749, where Stanwix Hall now stands, and died in his native city, July 2, 1812, at the age of sixty-three years. On July 2, 1775, he was appointed by congress a major in the Second New York regiment. In August of that year he joined the army which invaded Canada under Montgomery. In March, 1776, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and on November 21 following became colonel of the regiment. In July, 1776, he was colonel commanding at Fort George, on Lake George. In April, 1777, he took command of Fort Stanwix (afterward called Fort Schuyler), on the present site of the city of Rome, and made a gallant

defence of the post against the British under St. Leger, which was the first blow to their great scheme to sever New York from the residue of the confederacy, and by thus preventing the coöperation of that officer with Burgoyne, contributed most essentially to the great and decisive victory at Saratoga. For this gallant defence the thanks of congress were voted to Colonel Gansevoort. In the spring of 1779 Colonel Gansevoort was ordered to join General Sullivan in an expedition against the Indians in the western part of New York. At the head of a chosen party from the army he distinguished himself by surprising, by the celerity of his movements, the lower Mohawk castle, and capturing all the Indian inhabitants of the vicinity. In 1781 the state of New York appointed him brigadier-general, and afterwards he filled a number of important offices, among which was that of commissioner of Indian affairs and for fortifying the frontiers. He also was military agent and a brigadier-general in the United States army in 1809, sheriff of Albany county from 1790 to 1792, a regent of the University of the State of New York from 1808 until the time of his death, and one of the first board of directors of the New York State bank in 1803.

The foregoing account is hardly more than a very brief outline of the career of one of the bravest and most determined soldiers and patriots of the revolution, an officer whose courage never was doubted, whose achievements as a commanding officer were fully appreciated, but whose splendid service never was more than half rewarded. And it has remained for one of his descendants, a granddaughter, to cause to be erected an appropriate memorial of his noble record and unselfish patriotism; and all honor is due Mrs. Catherine Gansevoort Lansing for the gift which marks the place of old Fort Stanwix—"a fort which never surrendered," and the fort from which the first American flag was unfurled in the face of the enemy. The "General Peter Gansevoort Statue," in bronze, stands in the circle in the East Park, Rome, New York, facing the west. The figure is in full uniform, heroic in size, seven feet two inches tall, standing at ease in military position, the left foot slightly forward. In the right hand is held the letter of St. Leger demanding the surrender of the fort, while the left hand rests on the hilt of the sword. The pedestal weighs nearly three tons and stands on a base weighing twenty tons, and the whole rests on a solid concrete foundation nearly four feet thick. On the outer edge of the flag walk around the monument is a stone coping of

Barre granite, rock finish, the same material on which the statue rests, the coping being a foot wide and a foot thick. On the front tablet of the monument appears this inscription:

Brigadier-General Peter Gansevoort, Jr., Colonel in the Continental Army. He served under Montgomery in Canada in the campaign against Quebec in 1775, and in 1777 he successfully defended Fort Stanwix against the British forces and their Indian allies under St. Leger, thus preventing their junction with Burgoyne at Saratoga. He took part in the campaign of 1779 under General Sullivan. He was in active command at the outbreak of the War of 1812, and died on the second day of July of that year at the age of 63.

On the rear tablet this inscription appears:

Erected near the site of
FORT STANWIX
at the request of Peter Gansevoort,
Henry S. Gansevoort, U. S. A.,
and Abraham Lansing, all of
Albany, N. Y.
Presented to the City of Rome by
Catherine Gansevoort
Lansing.
A. D. 1906.

The designer of the statue was Edward L. Henry, N. A., the sculptor E. F. Piatti, and the architect D. N. B. Sturgis, all of New York City. The ceremony of unveiling was held on Thursday, November 8, 1906. The principal orator of the occasion was Hon. Hugh Hastings, then state historian, who said, in concluding his address:

"In these days an heroic defense of such conspicuous character would have met with the reward of a brigadier-general's commission at least. Upon the intrepid commander of Fort Schuyler, however, congress conferred the anomalous rank and empty honor 'Colonel Commandant of Fort Schuyler,' an absurd compliment of the record, for Gansevoort had held the rank of colonel since November, 1776, and been in command of the fort since April, 1777. General Gansevoort blocked the way of the triumphant invader like a wall of granite. His achievement is all the more creditable when we consider the delinquency of his superiors in estimating the true situation and the refusal of Tryon county to protect itself or to support him with reinforcements. The fall of Fort Schuyler would have been followed by the certain defeat of Gates, whose left and rear would have been absolutely unprotected before the New England troops could reinforce him. The defeat of Gates would have given the enemy complete control of the valley of the Hudson, would have meant the severance of New England from the rest of the confederacy, led to a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of the colonies to the mother country. The victory at Fort Schuyler paved the way for the final triumph on the heights at Saratoga, or, as it has been so aptly expressed, 'Without Fort Schuyler there would have been no Saratoga.'"

General Gansevoort married, January 12, 1778, Catherine (Catrina) Van Schaick, baptized August 16, 1752, died December 30, 1830, daughter of Wessel Van Schaick, who was baptized February 10, 1712 and married, November 3, 1743, Maria Gerritse, who died January 31, 1797. Wessel Van Schaick was son of Anthony (or Antony) Van Schaick, Sybrant, *filius*, glazier, born 1681, married, October 19, 1707, Anna Catherine Ten Broeck, who died in December, 1756. In 1704 Anthony Van Schaick's house lot was at the south corner of State and Pearl streets, Albany. He was a son of Sybrant Van Schaick, born 1653, who married Elizabeth Van Der Poel, and died about 1785. In 1678 his stepmother agreed to sell him her half of the brewery on the easterly half of the Exchange block for one hundred beavers. He was a son of Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick, brewer of Albany. In 1664 he and Philip Pieterse Schuyler were granted permission to purchase Halve Maan of the Indians, to prevent "those of Connecticut" from purchasing it. In 1664 also he bought of his stepfather, Ryner Elbertse, a lot on the north corner of Columbia street and Broadway, and in 1675 he and Pieter Lassingh bought Harmen (or Harme) Rutgers' brewery on the Exchange block. "In 1657, being about to marry his second wife, he made a contract in which he reserved from his estate 6,000 guilders for his four eldest children by the first wife, that being her separate estate; and in 1668 he and his second wife made a joint will, he being about to depart for Holland." Captain Van Schaick married (first) in 1649, Geertie Brantse Van Nieuwkerk, who died about 1656; married (second), 1657, Annatie Lievens, or Lievensse.

General Gansevoort's children: 1. Herman, born 1779, died 1862; married, 1813, Catherine Quackenboss, born 1774, died 1855. 2. Wessel, born 1781, died 1862. 3. Leonard, born 1783, died 1821; married, 1809, Mary A. Chandonette, born 1789, died 1851. 4. Peter, born 1786, died 1788. 5. Peter, born December 22, 1788, (see post). 6. Maria, born 1791, married, 1814, Allan Melville, born 1782, died 1832.

(V) Judge Peter Gansevoort, son of General Peter and Catherine (Van Schaick) Gansevoort, was born in Albany, December 22, 1788, and died at his home in that city, January 4, 1876. His higher literary education was acquired at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, where he graduated, and afterward he attended the celebrated Litchfield Law School; still later read law in the office of Harmanus Bleecker, and was admitted to the bar



John Green -



Susan Garrison



1861-1862

about 1811. His practice for many years was very considerable, and he ranked among the prominent members of the profession. For some time he acted as private secretary to Governor DeWitt Clinton, and then on his military staff as judge advocate general from 1819 to 1821. In 1830-31 he was a member of the assembly, and then a senator for four years, 1833 to 1836 inclusive. In all matters of public interest he took an active part, and was thoroughly attached to all that concerned his native city. He was a trustee of the Albany Academy for fifty years, and for twenty years was chairman of the board. In 1840 he was one of a committee, with Stephen Van Rensselaer, John A. Dix and others, to organize the Albany Cemetery Association, and to select grounds for the cemetery. He was a trustee of the cemetery until his death, and took a warm interest in arranging and beautifying the grounds. For many years he was a director of the New York State Bank, and occupied other positions of trust. Although his military service was short, he took a warm interest throughout life in military matters.

Among the public positions held by General Gansevoort was that of first judge of the county court of Albany county from 1843 to 1847, the duties of which office he discharged with great fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the legal profession and the public. He carried marked traits of his ancestry with him through life, and was a most thorough representative of the Dutch element of his native city. He was the very embodiment of high-souled honor and integrity, pure in private life, and devotedly attached to his country and its institutions. On more than one occasion he visited the countries of the Old World in search of health and instruction, but always returned home with his love for his own government strengthened by comparison with those abroad. He was a man of courtly manners and commanding presence, and in society was very genial and engaging. His kind heart and generous impulses made him a favorite with all classes of men, and he lived without enemies, and no one is left of all who knew him who does not mourn his death and honor his memory. The illness of Judge Gansevoort was long and trying; but he retained his mental powers to the last and sank quietly and peacefully to his rest, just as his country had entered on the centennial year of its independence, in achieving which his father had rendered such important service. His funeral took place on Saturday, January 8, 1876, and was very largely attended by public officers as well as by family friends and citizens. The officers of the Albany Burgesses

Corps, with the patriotic spirit which always marked that organization, attended in military undress as a guard of honor; and the cadets of the Albany Academy, to the number of nearly one hundred, were also present in their drill uniform. Religious services were performed at the house by the Rev. Dr. Clark of the North Dutch (Reformed) Church, of which church Judge Gansevoort was a member in communion; and his remains were conveyed to that cemetery for which he had done so much.

In 1833 Judge Gansevoort married (first) Mary Sanford, born 1814, died 1841, daughter of Hon. Nathan Sanford, chancellor of this state, and subsequently senator in Congress. He married (second) December 12, 1843, Susan Lansing, who died in October, 1874, daughter of Abraham G. Lansing, of Albany. Children: Henry Sanford (see post); Mary; Catherine, married Abraham Lansing, and survives him; Herman.

(VI) Colonel Henry Sanford Gansevoort, U. S. A., son of Judge Peter and Mary (Sanford) Gansevoort, was born in Albany, New York, December 15, 1835, and died April 12, 1871, on board the steamer "Drew," in the Hudson river, opposite Rhinebeck, on the passage home from Nassau, New Providence. His earlier education was received at the Albany Academy and Phillips Andover Academy, where he fitted for college, then entered the sophomore class at Princeton College, where he soon became a member of the same literary society to which his father had belonged many years before, and was graduated in 1855, with distinguished honors; his collegiate course having been highly successful, not alone in mere scholarship, but in having secured to him a fixed position among his associates as the possessor of leading and brilliant qualities of mind. This general success as a student culminated well at the close of his college life, when his display of oratorical ability at commencement was regarded as showing the possession of powers of a high order. Leaving college he entered Harvard Law School, and afterward became a student in the law office of Sprague & Fillmore, Buffalo, New York, and still later with Bowdoin, Barlow & Larocque, New York City; and while with the latter firm he accompanied his father, mother and sister to Europe, and remained abroad about fifteen months. On his return he became law partner with George H. Brewster, in New York, and as a member of that firm engaged in active practice at the beginning of the civil war.

Many incidents of his life thoroughly prove that while emulous of civil distinction he nev-

ertheless had a strong inclination for the military service; and with tastes and predilections of this character it is not strange that in the public incidents at this time occurring his active mind should at once seek employment in a new and congenial career. He had joined the Seventh Regiment of New York militia, which was among the first to be sent to Washington at the outbreak of the war, and at a time when that city was cut off from all communication with the North. He served as private with the regiment until its return; but what was to some of his comrades the termination of a dangerous service was to him but the beginning of an active public duty to which he became solely devoted, and to which he finally gave up his life. He accordingly applied himself to obtaining a commission in the regular service, for which purpose he went to Washington, and after many delays and disappointments he was rewarded by receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of regular artillery, U. S. A. After receiving his commission and while General McClellan was moulding the material under his command into the Army of the Potomac, Colonel Gansevoort was under orders as second lieutenant in a camp of instruction at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, fitting himself for the duties of an artillery officer. He joined McClellan on the Peninsula, and was with the Potomac army throughout the peninsular campaign after it left Yorktown. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, and afterward at Antietam, where his battery was placed in a position near the famous cornfield, by Hooker's orders, and sustained heavy loss in men and horses. He was with his battery throughout the battle, and for a time was in command.

Obtaining a leave of absence from the regular army to take a command in the volunteers, Colonel Gansevoort was appointed by Governor Seymour, lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, took command of his regiment soon after his appointment, and was almost immediately ordered to take it to Washington. This was about the time when Lee was advancing to the Potomac and just previous to the battle of Chancellorsville. His command, new, undisciplined, and never before in the field, was put on duty in the defenses of Washington. It is stated in Colonel Gansevoort's letters that after he had obeyed orders to report at Washington and had reported the strength of his command, he received an immediate reply that there were an equal number of horses and saddles awaiting them, and orders to go forward to the defense

of the capital. In these embarrassing circumstances, with a regiment secured in the advanced period of enlisting, with untried and to a great extent turbulent and insubordinate soldiers, Colonel Gansevoort's conduct was worthy of the highest commendation. After Lee's retreat the Thirteenth was stationed in Virginia and at other posts with troops engaged in watching the actions of Mosby, and in seeking to effect his capture, a feat at one time actually accomplished by a detachment acting under Colonel Gansevoort's immediate orders. The escape of Mosby after capture, by his feigning to be badly wounded and dying, was an incident of peculiar interest among the many adventures that attended his sphere of service. At another time, through a well-conceived and successfully executed plan, Colonel Gansevoort was rewarded for his patience and energy by the capture of Mosby's artillery, which crippled him and in a measure defeated his further raids on the troops stationed in that vicinity. The duties of this service demanded constant vigilance and activity, and he discharged them with zeal and fidelity, at the time fully acknowledged by the government. His regiment was among the very last mustered out of service, and its condition at that time was not inferior to any other cavalry regiment in the volunteers.

Colonel Gansevoort was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers and lieutenant-colonel in the regular service, and held at the time of his death the rank of captain of artillery in the regular line of promotion in the United States army. After the close of the war he was ordered to Fortress Monroe and thence to Barrancas, Florida, and from the latter place to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. During his long period of service he was several times prostrated with fever, the germs of which appeared to remain in his system and to cause at intervals new attacks. He was thus prostrated anew in the fall of 1870, and when the fever had nearly abated he sought his home at Albany, where he arrived with a bad cough which constantly increased upon him. Not long after his return he insisted on going back to Boston, and although his strength seemed not to warrant it he had so determinedly made up his mind to go that remonstrance was without avail; and it is evident that his chief purpose was to arrange such affairs as he had been unable to attend to during his illness. His visit to Nassau, New Providence, which failed to give him any hopes of a restoration to health; his yearning for home and its comforts and consolations; his homeward journey in company with his sister who could not

be kept from his side; his gradually wasting strength as he neared that home, the goal of his earthly hopes, on the bosom of his beloved river; his consciousness of the death soon to close over him; and his readiness to meet his end, firm in his honor as a soldier and humble in his faith as a Christian—these scenes follow in sad but quick succession upon all that was earthly of the beloved object of this sketch.

Colonel Gansevoort had taste in drawing and painting and was a devoted lover of history; and his inclination for oratory was very strong. He also had a taste for writing, and from boyhood he was distinguished for his readiness in debate and the facility with which he could express his thoughts. When he left Albany Academy he delivered the salutatory oration, and his address at Princeton when he graduated is remembered as conspicuous among the exercises of the day. On one occasion at Allentown, Pennsylvania, he delivered an Independence Day address which was spoken of in terms of warm commendation. While in the army he was frequently called upon to act on courts-martial, where his powers were thoroughly tested and his ability conspicuously exhibited, and he was undeviatingly honorable, and the possession of this admirable trait was fully recognized by all who came in contact with him. Notwithstanding his decided political convictions, it was a part of his creed that the duties of a soldier were incompatible with any active participation in political strifes; and as he never was troubled with misgivings when the path of duty lay clear before him, the adoption of this article of faith without hesitation was followed by a strict adherence to its injunctions from which he never departed.

(The Van Schaick Line).

Those islands formed by the spuytens or sprouts of the Mohawk, and a large tract of land to the northward, including the present village of Waterford, originally called the "Halve Maan," or Half-Moon, were granted by the Indian chiefs (permission having been obtained from Governor Nichols) to Goosen Gerritsen Van Schaick and Philip Petersen Schuyler, September 11, 1665 (the original deed is still extant). The latter, on July 12, 1674, conveyed his interests in the lands embraced by the government to his associate, Van Schaick, who by will deeded the lands to his wife Anetje. After his death she conveyed them to his son Anthony for the consideration of five hundred and fifty good marketable beaver skins. This grant was confirmed by Governor Lovelace, March 30, 1672, and af-

terward Governor Thomas Dongan, then governor of the province of New York, by his patent dated May 31, 1687, confirmed in Anthony Van Schaick the sole title to said land in consideration of an annual quit rent of one bushel of winter wheat (both the Lovelace and Dongan patents are still in existence, and are in an excellent state of preservation). The Indian name of Van Schaick Island was "Quahemesicos," and the names of the Indian proprietors at the time of the transfer to Van Schaick and Schuyler were Itamonet, Amenhasnet and Kishocasna. The Dutch called it "Long Island." In the early writings it was called "Whale Island." After the transfer it was called "Anthony's Island." It is also called "Isle Cohoes," or "Cohoes Island." It was the first land cultivated north of the present city limits of Cohoes.

(I) Captain Goosen Gerritsen Van Schaick, born in 1630, died in 1676. He married, (first) in 1649, Geertje Brantse Peelen or Pealen, who died about 1656, married (second) in 1657, Annatie Lievens or Lievens. Captain Van Schaick was a brewer and a prominent man in Albany. Children by first wife: Genetie, married Johannes Lansing; Gerrit, born 1650, married Alida Van Slichthorst; Sybrant, see forward; Anthony, born 1665. Children by second wife: Livenius, whose daughter Gerritje married Andrew Drawyer, a Danish admiral in the Dutch service; Cornelis; Margareta.

(II) Sybrant, son of Captain Goosen Gerritsen Van Schaick, was born in 1653, died in 1685. He married Elizabeth Van Der Poel. Children: Goosen, born 1677, married Catherine Staats; Catherine, born 1679; Anthony, see forward; Gerrit, born 1685.

(III) Anthony, son of Sybrant and Elizabeth (Van Der Poel) Van Schaick, was born in 1681, died in 1756. He was a glazier, and lived in Albany. In 1717 he was commissioned cornet by Governor Robert Hunter. In an act passed December 22, 1717, there is provided for the payment of claims against the colony, "to Anthony Van Schaick, his executors or assigns the quantity of two ounces two pennyweight of plate (Spanish coin) aforesaid for mending of glass windows in his Majesty's garrison at Albany." There are many references to him in the records of his day. The family were in most everything in the way of business merchandising, trading with the Indians, agriculture. Deeds, indentures, conveyances, accounts, etc., in the family name, are numerous and interesting. He married, October 19, 1707, Anna Catherine Ten Broeck, who died in 1756. Children: Sybrant, born 1708; Wessel, see forward;

Elizabeth, born 1716; Jacob, born 1718; Loomis, 1720; Goosen, 1722.

(IV) Wessel, son of Sybrant and Anna Catherine (Ten Broeck) Van Schaick, was baptized February 16, 1712, died March 13, 1783. He married Maria Gerritse Van Schaick, who died January 31, 1797, aged seventy-nine years. Children: Anthony, born September 6, 1744; Maritje, born July 25, 1746, died August 16, 1813; Jan Gerse, born September 24, 1748, died July 7, 1828, married Anna Van Schaick; Cattrina (Catherine), born August 16, 1752, see forward; Gerrit, born May 22, 1758, in Albany, died December 14, 1816, in Lansingburg.

(V) Catherine, daughter of Wessel and Maria G. Van Schaick, was born August 16, 1752. She married, December 17, 1778, General Peter Gansevoort (see Gansevoort). With this marriage the relationship between the Lansing, Van Schaick and Gansevoort families is established.

The American ancestor of this LANSING fine old Dutch family, famed in the early and subsequent annals of the Hudson Valley, was Gerrit Frederickse (termination *se* has force of son), son of Frederick Lansing, of the town of Hasselt, in the province of Overysse. The name is found in the early records as Lansingh, Lانسinck (Lانسinck family has different coat-of-arms. See De Rietstap's "Armorial Bearings"—the De Brett of the continent)—and Lansing. They settled early in the Hudson (later in the Mohawk) Valley, where they had large land grants and were traders, farmers and mechanics. One of the family, Abraham J., had land granted him along the Hudson, on which he founded the town of Lansingburg, now a part of the city of Troy, New York.

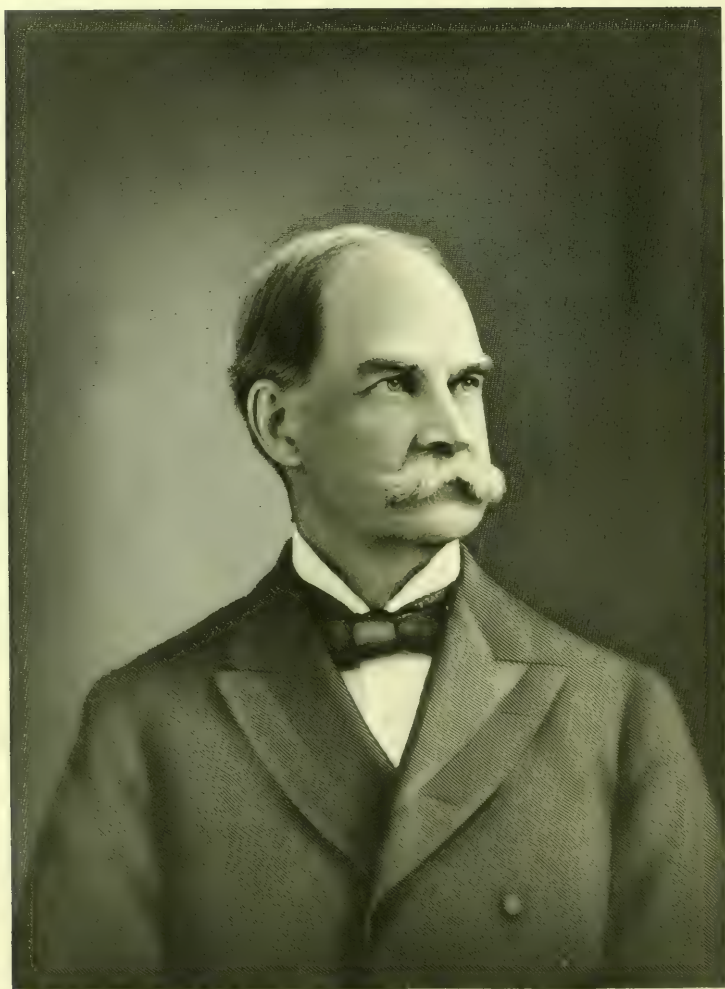
(I) Gerrit Frederickse Lansing came to New Amsterdam with three sons and three daughters, all born before leaving Hasselt, and settled in Rensselaerwyck, probably about 1650. The date of the death of Gerrit Frederickse Lansing, the emigrant ancestor, is only determined as being prior to October 3, 1679, as on that day his children made a joint conveyance of property, supposedly as heirs of the father. Children: 1. Gerrit, see forward. 2. Johannes, married Geritje Van Schaick, widow of Hendrick Coster. 3. Hendrick, married Lysbeth ———. 4. Altie (Alida), married Gerrit Van Slichtenhorst. 5. Gysbertie, married Hendrick Roseboom. 6. Hillette, married Storm Van Der Zee (Bradt).

(II) Gerrit, son of Gerrit F. Lansing,

was born probably in Hasselt, Holland. He married Elsie, daughter of Wouter Van Wythorst. Children: 1. Gerrit (3), married Catherine Sanders Glen, August 21, 1692. 2. Abraham, born 1663, married Magdalena Van Tricht, November 28, 1703. 3. Johannes, born January 1, 1675, died August 10, 1771, aged ninety-six years seven months, ten days; married Helena Sanders, September 20, 1704. 4. Susanna, married Mattys Nack, July 24, 1698. 5. Isaac, born May 14, 1677; married Janetje Beekman, June 27, 1703. 6. Jacob G., see forward. 7. Myndert, unmarried. 8. Wouter, baptized August 12, 1683. 9. Elizabeth, baptized January 20, 1689, died September 1730.

(III) Jacob G., son of Gerrit and Elsie (Van Wythorst) Lansing, was born in Albany, June 6, 1681, and died there December 6, 1767. He built a house in 1710 at the corner of North Pearl and Columbia streets, Albany, known as the "Pemberton House," where all his children were born. He married, about 1710, Helena, baptized November 21, 1683, daughter of Jacob Sanders and Catherine (Van Witbeck) Glen. Children: 1. Gerrit J., see forward. 2. Jacob J., a revolutionary officer, commanded a regiment at the battle of Stillwater, New York; was a captain in the "Middle Forty" at Schoharie, when it was attacked by Sir John Johnson and the Indians under Brant; married Marytje Egberts, November 6, 1742. 3. John J., married (first) Rachel Lievens, August 14, 1741, (second) Catharina Van Schaick, October 20, 1744, (third) Catharina Schuyler, about 1747. 4. Catharine, married (first) Abraham Lansing, about 1742, (second) Abraham Douw, November 23, 1761. 5. Abraham, married Elizabeth Cooper, May 20, 1744. 6. Isaac. 7. Sanders J., died unmarried, April 3, 1807. 8. 9. Elsie and Isaac, twins; Elsie, died April, 1730; Isaac married Annetje Van Woert.

(IV) Gerrit J., son of Jacob G. and Helena (Glen) Lansing, was born in Albany, New York, and baptized March 4, 1711. He married (first) November 29, 1734, Maria, daughter of Johannes and Barentje (Pruyn) Everts, born October 8, 1713, and buried January 27, 1741. Children: 1. Jacob G. (2), married (first) Neeltje Roseboom, March 14, 1767, (second) Femmetje (Frances) Lansing, August 28, 1774. 2. Maria, died in infancy. 3. Alida, died in infancy. He married (second) about 1748, Jane, baptized April 12, 1728, and died March 2, 1810, daughter of John and Sarah (Winne) Waters. Children: 4. John, died in childhood. 5. John, Jr. (2), baptized February 3, 1755.



Grahamson



[Faint, illegible text or signature]

The last seen of him was December 12, 1829, on the pier where the steamboats left for Albany, walking towards the boat on which he intended going to Albany. (See "Lives of the Chancellors.") He dined with his father-in-law, Robert Ray, just before his disappearance in New York City. He was a very prominent public man and his death caused a deep sensation. He studied law with Robert Yates, afterward chief justice of the state, and also with James Duane in New York. He served under General Philip Schuyler in the revolutionary war, being Schuyler's military secretary at Saratoga, and was a distinguished member of the convention that conducted the civil and military operations of the state. Soon after he was appointed mayor of Albany, and in 1787 was with Chief Justice Yates and General Hamilton delegated by the state as member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. On his return he was appointed a judge of the supreme court and later to the high position of chancellor of the state. He married, April 8, 1781, Cornelia, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Bogart) Ray of New York City. She died in Albany, January, 1834. 6. Abraham G., see forward. 7. Gerrit G. (known as Gerrit of Oriskany), baptized November 4, 1760, died May 27, 1831. He entered the revolutionary army at the beginning of the war and served until its close. He led a forlorn hope at Yorktown and was a distinguished and gallant officer. He was a colonel in rank. He married Maria, daughter of Colonel Edward Antill. She died at Utica, New York, August 24, 1834. 8. Sarah, born June 22, 1763, married Barent Bleeker. 9. Sanders G., (the G. for Gerrit) was only used when he was a boy to distinguish him from an uncle, Sanders Lansing), was born in Albany, June 17, 1766; educated to legal profession in Albany and Claverack schools; was register and master in chancery in Albany; removed from Albany to Little Falls in 1820; in 1821 was a delegate to draw up new state constitutions; 1821-28 was county judge of Herkimer county, New York; afterward supreme court judge; died in Manheim, New York, September 19, 1850; married, December 10, 1789, Catharine, daughter of Abraham and Annatje (Lansing) Ten Eyck.

(V) Abraham G., son of Gerrit J. and Jane (Waters) Lansing, was born December 12, 1756, died May 15, 1834. He married, April 9, 1779, Susanna, daughter of Abraham and Anetje (De Ridder) Yates, born August 18, 1762, died February 1, 1840. Children: 1. Jannetje, born February 18, 1780; died unmarried, November 3, 1830.

2. Abraham, died young. 3. Gerrit Y., born August 4, 1783, died January 3, 1862; he held many positions of honor and trust in the city and county of Albany. He was in early life private secretary to Governor Morgan Lewis, clerk of the assembly, and judge of probate. He represented the district in the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth congresses of the United States. He was elected a regent of the State University to succeed ex-President Martin Van Buren. He married, May 31, 1808, Helen Ten Eyck, born June 13, 1787, died June 25, 1838. 4. Cornelius De Ridder, born November 17, 1785, died September 1849. 5. John, died single. 6. Antje, died young. 7. Sanders, born April 15, 1792, married Angelica Schuyler, in 1821. 8. Christopher Y., see forward. 9. Susan, married Peter Gansevoort, December 12, 1843, died October 28, 1874. 10. Anna, born January 26, 1799, married Rev. Walter Monteath; died January 20, 1830. 11. Sarah B., born September 5, 1802, died unmarried. 12. Barent Bleeker, married Philanda Orcutt. 13. George, married Harriet Schermerhorn. 14. Abraham Y., born September 8, 1808, and died November 24, 1857; married Eliza Van Alstyne, April 26, 1836.

(VI) Christopher Yates, eighth child of Abraham G. and Susanna (Yates) Lansing, was born May 27, 1796, died in Albany, August 29, 1872. He was a leading lawyer of Albany. He married, October 27, 1829, Caroline Mary Thomas, born March 23, 1805, died April 29, 1845. Children: Jane Anna; John Thomas, died unmarried, April 14, 1880; Abraham (see forward); William, married October 17, 1867, Caroline A. McClellan; Edwin Yates.

(VII) Abraham, third child of Christopher Yates and Caroline M. (Thomas) Lansing, was born in Albany, New York, February 27, 1835, died October 4, 1899. His academic education was received in the schools of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and at the Albany Academy. He entered Williams College, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B., class of 1855. He decided to follow the profession of law, and entered his father's office for study and instruction. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1857. He at once advanced to the front rank and in a short time was looked upon as a leader in his profession. In 1868 he was appointed city attorney of Albany, and in 1869 was made the first supreme court reporter. While in that position he published the first seven volumes of the supreme court reports. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Dix acting state treasurer, and in 1876 he was chosen

corporation counsel for Albany. In 1882 he was elected state senator for Albany county, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. While in the senate he was actively identified with the passage of the act establishing the State Railroad Commission and the law providing for the establishment of a state park at Niagara Falls. He was interested in other lines of activity outside his political and professional duties. He was a director of the National Commercial Bank, trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, park commissioner of Albany, governor of the Albany Hospital, trustee of the Albany Academy, Albany Medical College, Albany Rural Cemetery, Dudley Observatory and the Fort Orange Club; a life member of the State Geological Society and other organizations and clubs. In his legal business Mr. Lansing had a partner, his brother William. He married, November 26, 1873, Catherine, daughter of General Peter (2) and Mary (Sanford) Gansevoort, (see Gansevoort). Mrs. Lansing survives her husband. She is a granddaughter of General Peter and Catherine (Van Schaick) Gansevoort.

(VI) Gerrit Yates, son of
LANSING Abraham Gerrit Lansing
 (q. v.) and Susanna (Yates)

Lansing, was born in Albany, August 4, 1783, died January 3, 1862. He held a number of positions of honor and trust in Albany. In early life he was private secretary to Governor Morgan Lewis, clerk of the assembly, judge of probate, represented the county in the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth congresses, was elected regent of the University in place of ex-President Martin Van Buren, and at the time of his death was chancellor of the regents. He was a man of genial nature, kind, frank, honest and most open-hearted, respected and beloved by all, and affectionate and benevolent, with the peculiar habit of attracting the young people. He was respected as a gentleman of polish and refinement, in fact, a true representative of the school in which were Clay, Webster, Wright, Marcy and Van Buren. He married, May 31, 1808, Helen, born June 13, 1787, died June 25, 1838, daughter of Abraham Ten Eyck, (son of Jacob C. and Catharina (Cuyler) Ten Eyck, who was born in Albany, November 29, 1743, died November 7, 1824), and Annetje (Lansing), Ten Eyck. Children: Charles Bridgen, see forward; Jane Ann, married, 1841, Robert Hewson Pruyn; Susan Yates, born Albany, August 5, 1816, died there, January 15, 1911, unmarried; Abraham Gerrit, died single.

(VII) Charles Bridgen, son of Gerrit Yates and Helen (Ten Eyck) Lansing, was born at Albany, New York, July 4, 1809, died at his home, No. 146 State street, in that city, of acute pneumonia, on December 1, 1890. He resided throughout his entire life in Albany. Although more than eighty years of age when he died, up to the time of his final sickness he was energetically engaged in looking after his business interests, which were considerable, as he was a large real estate owner in the city, and also in Syracuse. His natural qualities of mind were strengthened and matured by a liberal education and the study of a learned profession. He was of decided practical ideas, and although he favored a college education, he considered that it should be for the purpose of serious study to fit one for the activities of affairs later on. His judgment was thus well developed at an early age, and it was natural that success for him was assured from the start. He was a man of marked characteristics, genial to a friend, prompt in his business dealings, possessed a progressive and enterprising spirit, and yet was appreciated largely for his conservatism. For these reasons he was not only well liked, but his courteous counsel was much sought. The simple life of his ancestors was more to his liking than the hum and bustle, the conventionalities and inconsistencies of modern life in its search for happiness. Although rural pursuits would have furnished him greater pleasures than those of society, yet he did not withdraw himself from the duties and responsibilities which pressed around him, discharging all faithfully and well. He was a director of the Commerce Insurance Company, and one of the oldest directors of the Albany Insurance Company, having served continuously from January, 1864, until his death, or twenty-six years. He was one of the oldest trustees of the Albany Savings Bank, chosen in 1868, and was one of the early promoters and most liberal supporters of the Thomson Pulp & Paper Company, of Thomson, New York, to whom it owed much for his intelligent grasp of its advantages and the courageous aid by which this manufacturing enterprise gained success. He became a director of the New York State National Bank on May 1, 1865, and the board of directors of that institution met on the day of his death, and acknowledged by resolution that he was the oldest member of the board in length of service, that his confrères had always found him "active and enterprising, his life has been an open book to all our citizens, and especially so to those who were

brought into business or social relations with him; always constant to his duties, and serviceable in counsel to his associates."

Charles B. Lansing, married (first) Catherine Clinton, daughter of Mayor John and Abby (Spencer) Townsend, in 1842, by whom he had two children. He married (second) in 1854, Abby Townsend, sister of his first wife. The father of Abby Spencer was Judge Ambrose Spencer, who was the thirty-fifth mayor of Albany, officiating from March 10, 1824, to January 1, 1825, and serving a second term, from January 1, 1825, to January 1, 1826. He was a man of much learning and highly respected. Mrs. Charles B. Lansing died at her home, No. 146 State street, Albany, May 18, 1909. Children: 1. John Townsend, see forward. 2. Charles Abraham, born at Albany, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 8, 1890; married Sarah Macklin; children: Abby Townsend and Charles Bridgen Lansing. 3. Abby Spencer, born at Albany; married at Albany, June 1, 1900, Rev. Edward Griffin Selden, pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, (Madison Avenue) Albany, who died at Saratoga, June 2, 1904. 4. Edward Yates, born at Albany, died unmarried. 5. Gerrit Yates, born at Albany, married Sarah Rathbone, daughter of General Frederick and Sarah (Rathbone) Townsend.

(VIII) John Townsend, eldest son of Charles Bridgen and Catherine Clinton (Townsend) Lansing, was born at Sachem's Head, Connecticut. He received his education at Albany Academy, Luther's Classical Academy of Albany and at Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. In 1863 he was employed as a clerk in the office of Pruyn & Lansing, Albany Iron and Saw Works. In 1867 he became a partner in Albany Saw Works, under the same firm name. Later with Mr. Pruyn they organized the Sheffield File Works for the manufacture of files; also the Embossing Company for the manufacturing of dominoes and wooden articles. Mr. Lansing continued in the business until 1880, and since that time has been actively engaged as trustee of several large estates and officially connected with many charitable and financial institutions. His interest in art and historical matters has always affected his life, but was given definite form when he was elected president of the Albany Historical and Art Society, organized in the fall of 1886, following the historical loan exhibition given in connection with the Albany Bi-Centennial celebration commemorating the charter of July 22, 1686. From that time his interest in these matters has never ceased. It was

only natural, therefore, that on the death of Mr. James Ten Eyck, he was chosen president of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society at a special meeting, October 25, 1910. Mr. Lansing was elected president of the board of governors of the Albany Hospital and continues as such, giving much time and thought to the interests of that institution. He is president of the Public Market Company of Albany, the Lansing Syracuse Realty Company, vice-president of the Albany Insurance Company, the Wheeler Rent and Power Company, the Albany Rural Cemetery, the Young Men's Christian Association board of trustees, trustee of Dudley Observatory, of Albany Medical College, director of the Albany Girls' Academy, and director of the New York State National Bank and Albany City Mission. He is an official member of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the Holland Society of New York, the Fort Orange and Country clubs of Albany.

Mr. Lansing married (first) in Albany, October 27, 1870, Helen Franchot, born March 31, 1846, died at Albany, January 28, 1898, daughter of Volckert Petrus Douw (born April 10, 1790, died at Albany, June 16, 1869) who married, June 2, 1834, Helen, daughter of Paschal Franchot, of Butternuts, New York. Volckert P. Douw was the son of John de Peyster Douw (born January 20, 1756, died February 22, 1835), who married, December 22, 1787, Deborah Beeckman (born November 26, 1763, died July 23, 1791), daughter of Johannes Jacobse Beeckman (born at Albany, August 8, 1733, died December 17, 1802), married, November 22, 1759, Maria Sanders (born November 26, 1763, died November 2, 1784), daughter of John and Debora (Glen) Sanders. Mr. Lansing married (second) at Paris, France, October 4, 1900, Leontine de Kay, daughter of John Fonday Townsend, M.D., son of Charles de Kay and Maria (Hun) Townsend, who resided for many years in Albany, practicing medicine, and removed to New York City, where he died January 8, 1874. Dr. John Fonday Townsend married, September 10, 1836, Catherine Louise Douw, born September 10, 1817, daughter of John de Peyster Douw, by his third marriage, January 22, 1811, to Catherine Douw Gansevoort (born May 9, 1782), daughter of Leonard Gansevoort, died December 16, 1834, and Maria Van Rensselaer (born May 11, 1782, died April 2, 1842), daughter of Colonel Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. John de Peyster Douw (born January 20, 1756, died February 22, 1835) was the son of Volckert Petrus Douw (born March 23,

1720, died March 20, 1801), married, May 20, 1742, Anna de Peyster (born March 28, 1723, died June 14, 1794), daughter of Mayor Johannes de Peyster (born January 10, 1694, died February 27, 1789), married, November 24, 1715, Anna Schuyler (born February 28, 1698, died 1750). Mayor Volckert Petrus Douw was the son of Petrus Douw (born March 24, 1692, died August 21, 1775), married, October 8, 1717, Anna Van Rensselaer (died March 29, 1756), daughter of Hendrick and Catharina (Berbrugge) (or Van Brough) Van Rensselaer. Petrus Douw built the homestead on the shore of the Hudson river, opposite Albany, in 1724, named Wolvenhoeck.

(III) Gerrit (3), Lansing.
LANSING eldest son of Gerrit (q. v.)
and Elsje (Van Wythorst)

Lansing, died July 20, 1708. He was a trader, and had residences in New York, Albany and Schenectady. He married, August 21, 1692, Catherine Sanders, daughter of John Sanders Glen, and widow of Cornelis Barents Van Ditmars, of Schenectady. She died February 15, 1731. Children: Gerrit, see forward; Johannes, married (first) Catalyntje Hun, (second) Jannetje Van Vechten; Anna, married Jacob Egmont; Elsje, baptized March 12, 1699; Sanders, baptized April 20, 1701; Susanna, married Evert P. Wendell; Jacob, married Ida Van Wie; Abraham, married (first) Helena Van Deusen, (second) Catherine De Forest; Evert (q. v.).

(IV) Gerrit (4), son of Gerrit (3) and Catherine (Glen) Lansing, was born August 20, 1693. He lived in Albany, where he owned a lot in the rear of Bleeker Hall, between Dean street and the river. He married Engeltje, buried October 6, 1745, daughter of Rutger Melcherts Van Deusen and his wife Wynthje Harmense Hun. Engeltje Van Deusen was a granddaughter of Abraham Van Deusen, who settled in Beverwyck at an early date coming from New Amsterdam. Children: Gerrit (5), married (first) Annetje Yates; (second) Wyentje Van Den Bergh; Rutger, see forward; Johannes, married Catherine Burhans (?).

(V) Rutger, second son of Gerrit (4) and Engeltje (Van Deusen) Lansing, was baptized March 25, 1722. He settled in the vicinity of Cohoes, where he had lands and followed farming. He married, October 27, 1764, Susanna, born April 18, 1731, daughter of Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, and his wife Susanna Bratt.

(VI) Gerrit (5), only son of Rutger and

Susanna (Van Schoonhoven) Lansing, was born November 18, 1765, on the Lansing homestead just north of Cohoes, and died in 1824. He was a farmer and millwright. He married, September 2, 1787, Alida, born August 21, 1765, daughter of Isaac and Alida (Fonda) De Forest. Children: Susanna, born August 26, 1788; Isaac De Forest, see forward.

(VII) Isaac De Forest, only son of Gerrit (5) and Alida (De Forest) Lansing, was born in the town of Watervliet, Albany county, New York, June 17, 1790, died in 1874. He was a farmer. He married Rachel Schuyler, born 1792, died 1875. Children: 1. Gerrit R., born 1814, died 1858; he was a farmer of Watervliet, and a millwright; never married. 2. Philip Schuyler, see forward.

(VIII) Philip Schuyler, second son of Isaac De Forest and Rachel (Schuyler) Lansing, was born in the town of Watervliet, on the homestead farm, in Albany county, New York, 1816, died in Albany, New York, July 12, 1880. He married (first) Rachel Leversee, born 1818, died 1848; children: 1. Peter L., born 1847, died 1848. 2. Rachel Schuyler, born 1843, died November 22, 1908; married, 1872, Louis H. Comstock, of Providence, Rhode Island. Children: i. Mary L. Comstock, born December 5, 1872, died February 12, 1905; married William C. Huntoon; children: Louis H. C. Huntoon; William C. Jr., ii. Fred S. Comstock, born June 12, 1874, now (1910) of Providence, Rhode Island. Philip S. Lansing married (second) Sarah Ann Visscher, of Albany, born 1819, died 1898, daughter of Johannes B. and Catherine J. (Willet) Visscher (see Visscher). Children: 3. Catherine V., born May 29, 1850, died August 15, 1855. 2. Isaac De Forest, see forward.

(IX) Isaac De Forest, only son of Philip Schuyler and Sarah Ann (Visscher) Lansing, was born in the town of Watervliet, Albany county, New York, January 2, 1855. In that year his parents removed from Watervliet to Albany, where he was educated in the "Boys' Academy." In 1872 he entered the employ of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank as a clerk, remaining until 1890, when he resigned. He succeeded his uncle, John B. Visscher (deceased in 1890), as manager of the Visscher family estate, with his cousins, Edgar W. and William L. Visscher, and continues in that position to the present time (1910). His other business connections are: Trustee of Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank; director of Albany Safe Deposit and Storage Company, and other minor enterprises. His

clubs are the Fort Orange, Albany City, Albany Country, Mohawk, and Mohawk Golf, of Schenectady. He is a governor of the Albany City Hospital; member of Company A, Albany Zouave Cadets, and of the Holland Society of New York. He is unmarried.

(The Visscher Line).

Sarah Ann Visscher Lansing was of the sixth generation of Visschers in America, and was a direct descendant of Harmen Visscher, the emigrant ancestor. The tradition of the family is that originally three brothers only of this name came over from Holland and settled in Rensselaerwyck. That one being a Roman Catholic, soon became dissatisfied with his surroundings and returned to Holland. They were the sons of Bastiaen Visscher, of Hoorn, Holland, who was living there in 1675. The family name has been retained in this country, and although the spelling varies on the records the original name is easily recognized.

(I) Harmen, son of Bastiaen Visscher, of Hoorn, Holland, was born in 1619, died about the year 1693, in Beverwyck. He was a householder in Beverwyck in 1678. In 1666 he was the village surveyor. He married Hester Tierkse. It is supposed they were married in New Amsterdam, as their first child was born there. She survived her husband and was living in 1693. Children: Tierk, born in New Amsterdam, July 7, 1652, married Emmetje Jants; Bastiaen (2), married Dirkje Teunis De Metselaer; Nanning, see forward; Frederick, married (first) Margarita Hansen, (second) Elizabeth Sanders widow of Evert Wendell; Sarah, married Gerrit Lucas Wyn-gaart; Hester, married Abram S. Groot; Johannes, married Elizabeth Nottingham; Maria, married Philip Wendell; Ariantje, married Hieronemus Wendell; Geertje, married Cornelis Dirkse Van Schellyne.

(II) Nanning, son of Harmen and Hester (Tierkse) Visscher, died in Albany, New York, and was buried April 8, 1730. He married, January 6, 1686, Alida, daughter of Jan Dirkse and Maritje Vinhagen. Children: 1. Harmanus, baptized January 23, 1689; died young. 2. Maria, married Jacob Hollenbeck. 3. Hester, married Jacob Vander Heyden. 4. Harmanus (2), baptized September 2, 1694. 5. Geertruy, married David Van Der Heyden. 6. Alida, baptized same day as her sister Geertruy, March 8, 1696. 7. Johannes N., see forward. 8. Harmen, baptized December 29, 1700; married Rachel Vander Heyden, February 24, 1739. 9. Alida, married Jacob Ten Eyck. 10. Nicholas, married Annatje Tymensen.

(III) Johannes N., son of Nanning and Alida (Vinhagen) Visscher, was baptized in Albany, August 14, 1698. He made his will September 18, 1744, and mentioned all his children except Anne. He married, February 16, 1728, Annetje Staats, born December 24, 1703, daughter of Barent Jochems and Neeltje Gerretsie (Van den Bergh) Staats. Children: Alida, died young; Neeltje, baptized March 28, 1730, married Jacob Van Wagener, of New York; Anna, died young; Nanning J., married (first) Catretie Wendell, (second) Helena Lansing; Alida, married Gerrit Roerback, of New York; Barent J., see forward; Johannes (Colonel), married Elizabeth Bratt; Jochim, died 1747, aged seven years; Gerrit (General), married Lady Sarah Turner, in Ireland, entered the British service and rose to the rank of general, no issue.

(IV) Barent J., son of Johannes N. and Annetje (Staats) Visscher, was baptized in Albany, March 13, 1737. He married, April 22, 1765, Sarah, born September 20, 1741, daughter of Harmanus, granddaughter of Bastiaen and great-granddaughter of Harmen Visscher, "the founder." She survived her husband and died April 22, 1822, in her eighty-first year. She made a will June 7, 1822, and mentions John B. Visscher, Annatje, widow of Douw Lieverse, Alida Everton, grandson Harmen, granddaughter Sarah, widow of Franc Lansing, and granddaughter Sarah, wife of Adrian Winne. Children of Barent J. and Sarah Visscher: Annatje, married Douw Lieverse; Sarah, married Benjamin Van Sant; Johannes B., see forward; Alida, died young; Harmen, born 1774, married Anna M. Chapman; Alida (2), married John Everton.

(V) Johannes B., son of Barent J. and Sarah (Visscher) Visscher, was born in Albany, September 4, 1769, died in that city April 15, 1825. He married (first) Geertry ———, born October 17, 1777, died February 1, 1804; (second) Catherine, born June 14, 1779, died May 1, 1862, daughter of Edward S. and Sarah (Fryer) Willet. Children of first marriage: 1. Harmen, born January 4, 1802; married Ann M. Chapman. 2. Geertruy, married ——— Lovell. Children of second marriage: 3. Barent, died in infancy. 4. Barent, (2), died aged twenty-two years, unmarried. 5. Edward, died aged three years. 6. Gerrit, died in infancy. 7. Edward (2), died unmarried. 8. Sarah Ann, see forward. 9. Lydia, died unmarried. 10. John B., born August 31, 1825, died 1890; married (first) Ann Ten Eyck; (second) Alida Douw Lansing. He was manager of the large Visscher estates until his death, being succeeded by his nephew,

Isaac De Forest Lansing. (See Lansing IX.)

(VI) Sarah Ann, daughter of Johannes B. and Catherine (Willet) Visscher, was born in Albany, November 30, 1819, died in that city April 28, 1898. She married, December 19, 1849, Philip Schuyler Lansing. (See Lansing VIII.) Children: Catherine V. and Isaac De Forest Lansing. During the nearly three centuries that are covered by this brief record of two of the leading families of the Upper Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, there have been many noted men in both families. They have been leaders at the bar, judges and chancellors, congressmen, and officers high in military rank. Perhaps the hero of the Visschers was Colonel Frederick Visscher, son of Harmon, son of Frederick, son of Harmen Visscher, "the founder." He was born in Albany, February 21, 1741, died at the family mansion near Fonda, Montgomery county, New York, (Canda, called the most beautiful country residence in that region), June 9, 1809. He married Gazena, daughter of Daniel and Gazena (Swits) De Graff, and had nine children. After his marriage he resided a short distance from the paternal mansion, his brothers John and Harmon and sisters Geertruy and Margaret residing with their mother at the homestead. The Visscher brothers were uncompromising patriots and exceedingly obnoxious to their Tory neighbors, headed by Sir John Johnson. Fearing an invasion, Colonel Visscher sent his wife and infant family to Schenectady for safety, and took up his residence at the homestead. On Sunday night, May 21, 1780, Sir John Johnson, at the head of five hundred British Tories and Indians, descended on the Johnstown settlements from Canada. Dividing his forces, Colonel Johnson sent part of them, mostly Indians and Tories, to Tribes' Hill, under command of Henry and William Bowen. After burning the house of Barney Hensen they proceeded to the home of Colonel Visscher, but finding it unoccupied set it on fire and hastened to the Visscher mansion, which they reached just at daylight. There was in the house, Colonel Visscher, his mother, two brothers and two sisters. The brothers defended the house for some time after the enemy gained an entrance below, and while fighting on the stairs the sisters escaped from the cellar kitchen and fled to the woods not far distant. The mother, about to follow, was struck down by a blow on the head from the butt of a musket, but left unscalped. The brothers continued to fight until their ammunition was exhausted, and as the enemy came up the stairs Colonel Visscher discharged his pistol, and, throwing it behind

him in token of submission, called for quarter. An Indian running up struck him a blow with a tomahawk that brought him to the floor. He fell upon his face and the Indian took the crown scalp from his head that entitled him to the reward, then giving him a gash in the back turned him over and attempted to cut his throat, which was only prevented by his cravat, the knife penetrating just through the skin. His brother, Captain John, retreated to a corner of the room and continued the fight. An Indian, seeing him armed with a sword, hurled a tomahawk at his head and brought him down. He was killed outright, scalped, and left where he fell. Harmon jumped from a back window and attempted to escape, but was shot, killed and scalped. The house was then plundered and set on fire. After the enemy left, Colonel Visscher recovered consciousness and discovered his brother John's dead body and the house on fire. He succeeded in removing the body of John from the burning house, and then assisted his mother, who was seated in a chair, the bottom of which had already caught fire, to a place of safety. This chair is still preserved by the De Graff family, who occupy the Visscher mansion. Carrying out a bed, he lay down on it, thoroughly exhausted, and in this condition was discovered by "Black Tom," a slave belonging to Adam Zeily. Tom revived him with water brought from the brook, and harnessing a team to a wagon, took the colonel, his mother and the bodies of his murdered brothers, to the river, at David Putnam's. His sisters, hearing the noise of the wagon, came out of the woods and were taken along to safety. The family were taken across the river to Ephraim Wemps, who seeing the colonel required medical assistance sent him in a canoe to Schenectady. Colonel Visscher bore through life the broad scar left on his head by the scalping knife, and on all public occasions this was covered by a silver plate made for the purpose. Previous to this time he had fought with honor at the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777. In June, 1782, when President Washington made a tour through northern New York, an elegant entertainment was given him at Schenectady, on which occasion he placed Colonel Visscher at his right hand in honor of his patriotic service. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1787 by Governor George Clinton, but declined the honor. On March 27, 1787, he was appointed the first judge of the court of common pleas of Montgomery county, serving with ability and honor until 1801. He was also a member of the state legislature.

(II) Hendrick G. Lansing, son of Gerrit (I) Lansing (q. v.), was born in Holland, was in Albany as early as 1666, died July 1, 1709. He married Lysbeth ———, and had five children.

(III) Jacob Hendrick, son of Hendrick G. and Lysbeth Lansing, died October 17, 1756. He married, September 20, 1701, Helena, daughter of Frans Janse and Alida Pruyt, and had ten children.

(IV) Abraham Jacobus, son of Jacob Hendrick and Helena (Pruyt) Lansing, was baptized April 24, 1720. He was the ancestor of the Lansings of Lansingburg and Troy, and the founder of the village of Lansingburg now consolidated with and a part of the city of Troy. He died October 9, 1791. The farm on which Lansingburg is built he bought from the heirs of Johannes Wendell, June 21, 1763, for £300. It is remarkable to learn that Peter Van Woggelum, who sold the site of Troy to the Vander Heydens, also sold to Johannes Wendell the site of Lansingburg in 1683. Now the two cities are united and the two families, Lansing and Vander Heyden, have intermarried in several generations. Abraham J. Lansing, married, about 1745, Catharine, daughter of Levinus and Catryna (Van der Bergh) Lieveise.

(V) Levinus, son of Abraham J. and Catharine (Lieveise) Lansing, was baptized August 6, 1749. He married and had a son, Abraham L.

(VI) Abraham Levinus, son of Levinus Lansing, was born in Lansingburg, New York, 1774, died September, 1836. He was a man of means and conducted a large farm near Lansingburg, living in the town. He married, January 22, 1810, Anna Vander Heyden, born January 23, 1782, died September 22, 1855, at Lansingburg, only child of Nanning and Catherine (Leveise) Vander Heyden. They had eleven children (see Vander Heyden VI).

(VII) Nanning Vander Heyden, fourth child of Abraham Levinus and Anna (Vander Heyden) Lansing, was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, May 17, 1806, died in Troy, New York, May, 1862. He was a farmer of Half Moon many years, then removed to Troy, New York, where he engaged in the ice business. He retired from business for several years prior to his death. He was a Democrat in his political views, but was not an active party man. He married Jane Eliza, born in Castleton, New York, 1816, died in Troy, September, 1876, daughter of Philip and Dorcas (Sheldan) Finkle, of Vermont.

(VIII) Catherine Vander Heyden, eldest child of Nanning Vander Heyden and Jane Eliza (Finkle) Lansing, was born in Lansingburg, New York, March 26, 1835. She married, July 14, 1868, John William McPherson, born in Portland, Maine, in the United States barracks, May 15, 1834, died at Lansingburg, New York, January 8, 1896. He was a carriage trimmer in the Lansingburg factory; was first employed in Troy. He was an exceedingly quiet and retiring man, not inclined to make friends easily, but when once made his friendships were lasting. Children: 1. Catherine, died in infancy. 2. Charles Lansing McPherson, born December 10, 1874, died July 22, 1882.

(The Vander Heyden Line).

Jacob Tyssen Van Der Heyden, tailor, came from New Amsterdam to Beverwyck in 1654, having emigrated to New Amsterdam the previous year from Holland. He was over sixty years of age in 1676. He married, July 25, 1655, in Amsterdam, Holland, Anna Hals. They had one son, Dirk.

(II) Dirk, son of Jacob T. and Anna (Hals) Van Der Heyden, "Tapper" of Rensselaerwyck, on June 2, 1707, bought of Pieter Pieterse Van Woggelum, his farm extending from the Poesten Kill to the Piscawen Kill. The title was confirmed to Dirk Van Der Heyden, December 15, 1720, by Maria and Hendrick Van Rensselaer, two of the executors of Killiaen Van Rensselaer, the second patroon of that name. He was required, as also were his heirs and successors, to pay an annual ground rent on the farm in lieu of all other dues of three and three-fourths bushels of wheat, and two fat hens or capons, to the patroon of Rensselaerwyck. The farm is now the site of the city of Troy, founded in 1790, one hundred years later, 1890, with a population of 60,000. In 1731 he deeded the property to his three sons: Jacob, David and Mattys. David released his share and conveyed his interest to his brother Jacob; Mattys and Jacob then partitioned the farm, April 3, 1739, into three parts, Jacob retaining the middle and northern parts, and Mattys the southern division. On the death of Jacob in 1746, his son Dirk came into possession of the middle and northern farms. Dirk conveyed to his brother Jacob "two full, equal, just, fourth parts" of the "two certain tracts of land." On the death of Dirk in 1775, Jacob D. Van Der Heyden inherited the middle farm, Jacob I. and Mattys Van Der Heyden owning the northern and southern farms. The middle farm, between the lines of Grand and Division streets, was watered on its eastward

side by a stream flowing from the hill, east of the line of Federal street, and running southward to the Poesten Kill along the line of Sixth street. An orchard of old apple trees was on the bank of the river between the lines of Congress street and Broadway. A road from the country crossed the farm on the line of Congress street.

The Van Der Heyden homestead, a strongly constructed two-story weather-boarded building, stood on the east side of the River road where now is the New York State Armory. It was opposite the ferry which for many years was a source of income to the family. The one-story brick dwelling of Jacob I. Van der Heyden stood on a rise of ground not far north of the Hoosac Road. It was built in 1756, one hundred feet south of the southern limits of the middle farm, and on the east side of the River road was the one-story and a half brick dwelling built in 1752 by Mattys Van Der Heyden. It was not until 1787, that Jacob D. had a plot of sixty-five acres of the "middle farm" laid out into streets and alleys and gave to the projected village the name of "Vanderheyden." This name it bore until 1789, when the more classical name of Troy was substituted by the freeholders of the village, much to the disgust of the Vander Heyden family. Jacob D. was sorely offended and for years thereafter continued using the former name in his conveyances, writing it "Vanderheyden alias Troy."

Dirk Van Der Heyden, the "original proprietor," married Rachel Jochemse Ketelmy, March 9, 1687. He was buried October 13, 1738.

(III) Jacob, son of Dirk and Rachel Jochemse (Ketelmy) Vander Heyden, was buried April 10, 1746. He was one of the three sons to whom was deeded the site of Troy and owned the middle and northern section. He married Hester Visscher.

(IV) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Hester (Visscher) Vander Heyden, was baptized June 19, 1720. He succeeded to the ownership of the "Northern and Middle" farms which he received from his brother Dirk "two full, equal, just, fourth parts" of the "two certain tracts of land." He married Maria Halenbeck. Children: Jacob, Nanning, Manning, Dirk and Maria.

(V) Nanning, son of Jacob (2) and Maria (Halenbeck) Vander Heyden, was baptized February 24, 1754. He married Catherine Leversee and had a daughter Anna, born January 23, 1782.

(VI) Anna, daughter of Nanning and Catherine (Leversee or Levison) Vander

Heyden, married Abraham Levinus Lansing (see Lansing VI).

(III) Johannes Lansing, son of Gerritt Lansing (2) (q. v.) was born January 1, 1675, died August 10, 1771, in his ninety-seventh year. He married, September 20, 1704, Helena Sanders.

(IV) Johannes (2), son of Johannes (1) and Helena (Sanders) Lansing, was born 1719, died 1813. He settled in Cohoes about 1760. He married Maritje Huyck; eleven children.

(V) Andrew (Andrus), son of Johannes (2) and Maritje (Huyck) Lansing, was born 1760, died 1835. He married Anna Van Denburg. Children: John, Jacob, Evert, Abraham, Anna and Maria.

(VI) Abraham, son of Andrew and Anna (Van Denburg) Lansing, was born in Cohoes, 1794, died 1867. He married Dorothy Van Schaick, born in Albany in 1797, died in Cohoes, 1891, a descendant of Goosen Geritsen Van Schaick, the founder. Children: Anna, John Van Schaick, Egbert Winne, Andrew A., Maria and Anna Maria.

(VII) Egbert Winne, son of Abraham and Dorothy (Van Schaick) Lansing, was born at the Cohoes family homestead of the Lansings, February 23, 1833, died September 6, 1903. He was educated in the Albany Academy. During his early manhood days he was a farmer, and later engaged in the real estate business in Cohoes, being one of the public-spirited and influential citizens of that place. Upon attaining his majority he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, but later became a Republican, serving in the capacity of alderman, member of the water board, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of Cohoes. He was also a member of the hospital commission. He took an active interest in the work of the Reformed church, contributed liberally to its support, although not holding membership therein; his wife was a member of that church. He married, October 29, 1860, Helena, born October 29, 1838, daughter of Douw Fonda Lansing, born in Cohoes, 1811, died in Albany, 1884, and his wife, Jane Ann Leversee, born in Watervliet, in 1816, died in Albany, 1885. Their child was Abram Winne, see forward.

(VIII) Abram Winne, only child of Egbert Winne and Helena (Lansing) Lansing, was born in Cohoes, New York, August 26, 1861. He was educated in the common and high schools of Cohoes, and was graduated from Albany Academy in 1879 and was a member of the class of 1883, of Williams College.

Possessing musical talent of a high order, coupled with a love of music, both vocal and instrumental, he studied and mastered the art of both composition and rendition. His mastery of the pipe organ is complete and places him among the leading performers, making a specialty of church and sacred music. As a composer of religious music he has been prolific and successful. Over one hundred and fifty of his compositions have been published by the leading music publishing houses of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The best known among his sacred songs are: "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah," a duet for soprano and baritone; "The Earth is the Lord's," a baritone solo; "Fear Not, O Ye Israel," a chorus. In 1908, the Tullar-Meredith Company of New York offered a prize for the best anthem submitted to their committee. Among over one hundred competitors, Mr. Lansing was awarded the prize; his anthem, "I am Alpha and Omega," possessing a rare harmonic beauty and depth of dramatic expression unrivalled by other competitors. He is but on the threshold of his achievement, yet already famous. He has genuine harmonic imagination, a rare gift of melody, distinct dramatic expression, and his compositions have enriched the musical world in the field of sacred music. He has been director of the Cohoes Philharmonic Society, the leading musical organization of that city, also director of Hudson Choral Society, and of the Ballston Choral Union. President of the Diatonic Club of Albany, a club composed of musical professionals. In 1897-98-99 he was director of the Round Lake, New York, Musical Festival, a very important musical function. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, one of the best known in that denomination, of which he has been organist since 1883. He is a member of Cohoes Lodge, No. 116, Free and Accepted Masons, and a supporter of the candidates of the Republican party. He is unmarried.

(VII) John Van Schaick LANSING, son of Abraham (q. v.) and Dorothy (Van Schaick) Lansing, was born in Cohoes, New York, in 1829, died December 16, 1905. He was educated at the Albany Academy and there prepared for Union College. On account of ill health he was obliged to give up his studies, but after a year or two of rest became connected with the Bailey Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1832 with mills at Cohoes, Mr. Bailey being the inventor of the knitting frame or machine. In 1852 Mr. Bailey retired and a new company

was organized, known as The Troy Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Lansing was one of the principal stockholders and treasurer until 1890, when, he wishing to retire from business, the mills were sold. He was one of the organizers of the Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes, served as first vice-president for a short period of time, later was elected president, in which capacity he served until his removal in 1892 to Stamford, Connecticut, from whence he removed to New York City in 1897, remaining there until 1902, when he returned to Cohoes, New York, where his death occurred. He was one of the organizers of the first board of fire commissioners in Cohoes, and served as a member of the fire board until his removal from the city. He was active in politics and a leader in the Republican party, serving as alderman of Cohoes two terms and delegate to state convention. He was a member of the Dutch church at Cohoes and a leading spirit in religious matters. He took a great interest in the music of the church, playing the organ for sixteen years, and taking entire charge of the musical part of the service during that time. He was a generous contributor towards the expenses of the church, paying the greater portion of the large organ installed therein. He was one of the organizers of the Cohoes City Club, serving as president of same during his residence in Cohoes. Mr. Lansing was a widely-known and influential citizen of Cohoes, and his mind was ever occupied with projects for its advancement and welfare. This brief history shows that his life was an active one, and that his enterprises were such as added to the general wealth and prosperity of his native city. It is needless to say that he exerted a great influence on the affairs of his city, and that his work was widely extended and appreciated. Mr. Lansing married, 1854, Marie Louise Peake, of Johnstown, New York, a descendant of the Peake family of Roxbury and Woodstock, Massachusetts. Jonathan and Joseph Peake were original proprietors of Woodstock, and the first death in the new settlement was that of Joseph Peake, who died before March 1, 1691. Child: Egbert Peake, see forward. Mrs. Lansing died May 5, 1895.

(VIII) Egbert Peake, only child of John Van Schaick and Marie Louise (Peake) Lansing, was born in Cohoes, New York, January 25, 1857. He was educated in private schools and academies in Troy and Albany, and matriculated at Union College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B., class of 1878. Upon the completion of his studies, he became connected with The Troy Manu-

facturing Company, serving as superintendent of the same until the works were closed in 1890. He then removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he became a stockholder and secretary of the St. John Wood-Working Company, which position he held until 1896, when he moved to New York City and became associated with Frederick A. Braun in the cotton business under the firm name of Braun & Lansing. In 1902 he severed his connection with this firm, retired from active business life, and returned to Cohoes, where he is residing at the present time. In March, 1910, he became the senior member of The Lansing-Morrison Company, dealers in commercial motor cars, manufacturers' agents for the Gramm Motor Car, "The World's Best." Their office is in the Albany Trust Company Building, corner of Broadway and State street, Albany. He also served as trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank. Scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, he bears a reputation for public and private integrity, and being of a sociable and genial disposition has a number of friends who estimate him at his true worth. He casts his vote with the Republican party, but takes no active interest in politics, preferring to devote his time to business pursuits. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church of Cohoes and has served as deacon for two terms. He holds membership in the Holland Society of New York, the Fort Orange and University clubs of Albany, the Schenectady Country Club, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity at Union College. Mr. Luske married, January 20, 1897, Gertrude Orelup, of Cohoes, daughter of John Orelup, who died in 1892, a retired manufacturer, and his wife Eliza (Phaxton) Orelup.

(IV) Evert, son of Gerrit (3) LANSING Lansing (q. v.) and Catherine S. (Glen) Lansing, was born December 31, 1704. He married, in 1735, Annatie, daughter of Obadiah and Cornelia (Gardiner) Cooper.

(V) Johannes E., son of Evert and Annatie (Cooper) Lansing, was born May 1, 1743, at Schodack, Albany county, New York, died 1821. He married, in 1765, Maria, born October 19, 1744, daughter of Barent A. and Magdalena (Schuyler) Staats. Barent A. Staats was a son of Abraham and Maria (Schuyler) Staats, grandson of Abraham and Elsie (Wendel) Staats, and great-grandson of Major Abram Staats, a surgeon who came to Rensselaerwyck in 1642, and married Catrina Jochense. Magdalena Schuyler, mother of Maria (Staats) Lansing, was daughter

of Jeremiah and Susanna Schuyler, granddaughter of Colonel Pieter Philip and Maria (Van Rensselaer) Schuyler, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Philip Pieter Schuyler, died 1683; married December 12, 1650, Margareta Van Slichtenhorst, born 1628, died 1711. These are names celebrated in the early settlement of New York state. Johannes E. Lansing was a soldier of the revolution.

(VI) Evert (2), son of Johannes E. and Maria (Staats) Lansing, was born in Schodack, New York, October 27, 1773, died at Decatur, Otsego county, New York, May 6, 1833. He married, February 19, 1795, Jeannette (or Janet), born November 5, 1770, died at Schodack, May 22, 1809, daughter of Robert Campbell, born 1735, at Londonderry, New Hampshire, killed August 6, 1777, in the battle of Oriskany, and his wife, Margaret ———, born January 10, 1741, died August 16, 1816.

(VII) James E., son of Evert (2) and Janet (Campbell) Lansing, was born in Schodack, New York, March 24, 1807, died at Westford, Otsego county, New York, February 27, 1890. He married, December 25, 1830, Sarah, born in New Scotland, Albany county, New York, in 1805, died at Decatur, New York, August, 1834, daughter of Saxton and Mary (Youngs) Cheseborough. Saxton Cheseborough was born at Stonington, Connecticut, August 10, 1779, died at Carey, Ohio; married Mary Youngs in 1799. He was a son of William Cheseborough, born 1750, and his wife, Mary McDowell, whom he married in 1773.

(VIII) James, son of James E. and Sarah (Cheseborough) Lansing, was born at Decatur, Otsego county, New York, May 9, 1834, died at Troy, New York, January 21, 1904. He received a good education, and just before he attained his majority he left home and went to Mississippi, where he taught school at North Mt. Pleasant. Later he went to Macon, Tennessee, where he was in charge of a school. During this period of his life, which covered eight years, he married and took his wife south, where she assisted him in his school work. While in the south he began the study of law at such hours as could be spared from his profession, principally in the evening. On his return to New York he entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1864. He was admitted to the bar and immediately located in Troy, New York, where he began and continued the practice of his profession the remainder of his life. For a few months he was connected with the law office of Warren & Banker, continuing until receiving an appointment

as clerk of the surrogate's court, the then surrogate of Rensselaer county being Moses Warren. After three years in the surrogate's office he formed a partnership with Robert H. McClellan, which continued fourteen years. He then practiced alone for several years, until associating with William P. Cantwell, Jr. Upon the death of Mr. Cantwell the firm of Lansing & Holmes was formed with John B. Holmes, which continued until the death of Mr. Lansing. He was a most successful lawyer. In his legal career he was connected with many of the noted cases in the county and appellate courts of the state, and in the supreme court of the United States, where he was admitted to practice in 1891 on the motion of United States Senator William M. Everts. In politics an ardent Democrat, Mr. Lansing was in 1889 the candidate of his party for surrogate of Rensselaer county. He was elected and served six years. In 1895 he was a candidate for re-election, but the Republicans carried the county, although Mr. Lansing ran well in advance of his ticket. Upon his retirement from office, the *Troy Times*, politically opposed to him, said: "It is simple justice to say that the retiring surrogate, Hon. James Lansing, has presided for six years with admirable dignity and judicial fairness. His decision and opinions, always sustained by the higher courts, have added to his reputation as a lawyer, while his courtesy has increased the personal esteem in which he is held. Many of his opinions have been published and are extensively cited as authoritative in legal publications, notably: 'Bliss's Annotated Code of Civil Procedure,' and 'Redfield's Law and Practice in Surrogate's Courts.' We call attention especially to certain amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, which at his suggestion was enacted by the Legislature of 1895." After retiring from office Mr. Lansing resumed his private practice, continuing until his death. He was a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church and was for many years president of the board of trustees. He was also a trustee of Albany Law School.

He married Sarah A. Richardson, born in Benson, Vermont, died in Troy, New York, 1895, daughter of Henry and Dorcas (Lynd) Richardson. Henry Richardson, son of Manasseh R. and Mary (Beaman) Richardson, was born in Stirling, Massachusetts, June 7, 1802, died at Stirling Centre, Massachusetts, June 26, 1836; married, 1824, Dorcas Lynd at Palatine Bridge, New York, born September 13, 1804, died September 19, 1880, at Troy, New York, daughter of John and Sarah (Wood) Lynd. Manasseh R., son of

James and Ruth Richardson, born in Massachusetts, September 15, 1766, died March 25, 1826; married, May 5, 1793, Mary Beaman, born in Leominster, Massachusetts, June 15, 1768, died August 31, 1847, daughter of John Beaman, born 1738, died at Poultney, Vermont, aged eighty-two years, was a soldier in the revolution, and his wife, Mary (Fuller) Beaman. James Richardson, great-grandfather of Sarah A. (Richardson) Lansing, was born May 5, 1730. His will was probated in 1808. He served in the Massachusetts militia during the revolution. James and Sarah A. (Richardson) Lansing, were the parents of eight children. Of his daughters, Louella Lansing, is a resident of Troy, New York, as is her sister, Caroline Mary Lansing. Another daughter, Mary J., is a church choir and concert singer of New York City, also a teacher of vocal music and voice culture. Caroline M. is member of Daughters of the American Revolution, Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy, all are graduates of Troy high school.

(IX) Professor Hugh Henry, son of James and Sarah A. (Richardson) Lansing, was educated in the Troy public schools, graduating from the high school, class of 1889. He entered Williams College, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1893. He adopted the profession of teaching, which he has so far made his life work. He first taught in the Troy high school, making a specialty of history. He also taught the same study in grammar schools No. 12 and No. 14, later becoming principal of the latter school. During the Spanish war he enlisted in the United States service, and was absent for several months, the school being left in charge of the assistant principal. On his return he resumed his position. In 1900 he was appointed vice-principal of the Troy high school and for five years filled that position and the chair of history. In 1907 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Watervliet, New York, where he is now located (1910). Professor Lansing is a well-known educator of the state and stands very high in his profession. While vice-principal of the Troy high school he studied law, passed the necessary examinations and in 1907 was admitted to the bar. He is a member of the New York State Council of Superintendents; the Hudson School Master's Club; National Educational Association; the Holland Society; Sons of the Revolution; Colonial Club of Watervliet, Rensselaer County Bar Association and Albany Bar Association. His college fraternity is the Delta Tau Delta of Williams. He served three years in the Citizens Corps of

Troy, preceding 1898. He enlisted May 2, 1898, for the Spanish-American war, with his company, which became Company A, Second Regiment New York National Guard. They were not taken to Cuba, but were kept in camp at Tampa, Florida. He is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Troy. His home for the past twelve years has been in Colonie, New York.

He married, June 28, 1894, Lillian E., born in Colonie, Albany county, New York, daughter of Isaac and Hannah V. (Sherman) Haswell. Isaac Haswell died in 1905, was a prominent business man and influential politician. He was a large landowner and acted as trustee or executor for many estates. He was active in the Republican party, held the office of state loan commissioner by appointment from the governor. Hannah V. (Sherman) Haswell was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, now living (1910) in the town of Colonie, Albany county. They were the parents of three children, of whom Dr. George (or Leo) H. Haswell is the eldest. He is a graduate of Albany Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He is in practice in Watervliet, New York. Children of Professor Hugh Henry and Lillian E. (Haswell) Lansing: Florence Lillian; James Haswell, born February 12, 1898; Helen Victoria.

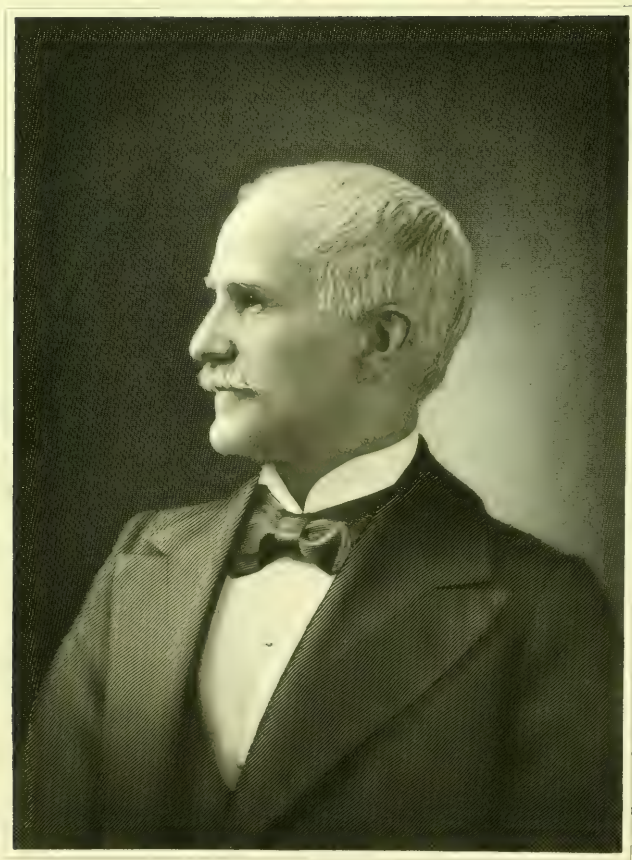
The family of Giles, of Troy, GILES whose history and connection are here traced, descend from the English family of Giles "ancient and honorable." Three brothers of the family went to Ireland with William of Orange, one remaining and founding the Irish branch, the other two retiring after the wars were ended. The family seat in Ireland was Clone House, county Wexford. During the battle of the Boyne, which was fought near Clone House, Ireland, the wounded on both sides, regardless of their religious convictions, were cared for and the kindest attentions paid them as far as possible by the Giles family. It is from the Irish branch, still seated at Clone House, that Leonard House Giles descends. He is of the third generation in the United States. The English family bore arms as follows: "Per chevron argent and azure, a lion rampant, counter-charged; collared or;" "Crest: A lions gambrel erect and erased, gules enfiled with a bear gemelle or holding a bunch of apples of the last leaved vert." The crest differs some, having a lion's head only. Through maternal lines the ancestry traces to some of the oldest families of New England. The Snows, 1623, the Stoddards of

England, whose first representative in America died 1661, the Buckinghams of New Haven, Connecticut, 1637, the Moseleys of Dorchester, 1639, who trace their English ancestry to 1081, the House family of Connecticut and New York, the Murdocks, who came from Ireland in 1696, and other of the older families are connected by marriage with the Giles. There is a constant record of military service to be found, some of which is herein noted.



Giles.

(1) Henry Giles was born in Clone House, county Wexford, Ireland, 1791, six years before the Irish rebellion. His mother's maiden name was Godkin, his grandmother's Webster. He learned the art of glass blowing in Ireland, and while a young man emigrated to this country with a brother William, leaving one brother James at home. He settled at the village of Durhamville, town of Marcy, Oneida county, New York, where he worked at his trade until 1816, and then removed to Elizabeth, county of Leeds, upper Canada. Here he settled upon a wild and unimproved farm, and with the aid of a few neighbors built a log cabin in which he began life as a farmer. He then had a wife and two very



Leonard House Giles.

young children. He worked hard to clear the land of timber, so hard, in fact, that he overworked, and died October 24, 1823, from a ruptured blood vessel caused by overwork in felling trees, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving his widow with six young children, all boys. He was a consistent Christian, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was reared in the Church of England, but in the United States embraced the Methodist faith, and was a local preacher in Canada, often filling the pulpit when no regular minister was available. He married, in 1814, in Oneida county, New York, Margaret Jones, born in Wales. Children: Henry Godkin, see forward; David C., born November 1, 1816, a fireman of Utica, New York, where a stone marks his burial place, erected "by his many friends"; William W., October 18, 1818; James M., 1820; John J., November 13, 1822. After the death of her husband Margaret Giles returned to Oneida county with her six children and settled in Rome, New York, where she died.

(II) Henry Godkin, eldest child of Henry and Margaret (Jones) Giles, was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, New York, March 27, 1815, died at Troy, New York, January 5, 1879. His parents shortly after removed to Canada where his early boyhood was spent. On the return to Rome he attended the public school, and later learned the trade of tinner and coppersmith. He later established a hardware and stove business in Rome, which he continued until 1858. He then spent two years in Rochester, New York, settling in Troy, New York, in 1860. Here he was a stove manufacturer. He admitted his son as partner, and the business continued as H. G. Giles & Son until the death of the senior partner. He was a member of the First Particular Baptist Church, of Troy, which he served as trustee. He was connected with the New York National Guard, and was appointed by Governor Seward, paymaster-general. He married, June 2, 1840, at Houseville, Lewis county, New York, Harriet House, born November 7, 1816 (see House III). Children: Leonard House, mentioned below; Albert Henry, born at Rome, New York, March 22, 1844, died in that city, January 2, 1850, buried with his father at Rome.

(III) Leonard House, eldest son of Henry Godkin and Harriet (House) Giles, was born at Rome, New York, May 23, 1841. He was educated in the common and high schools of that city, and at Rome Academy. After the family removed to Troy he studied law for a year, but abandoning the idea of a profession he entered the hardware store of J.

M. Warren & Company, remaining with that firm until 1866. He then became associated with his father in the manufacture of stoves, as H. G. Giles & Son. In 1888 he established his present business, nickel plating and manufacturing, being senior partner of Giles & Nielsen, with a plant in Troy. He is a member of the First Particular Baptist Church of Troy, the Chamber of Commerce, and through a patriotic ancestry gains membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Politically he is an independent Republican. He married, (first), at Cohasset, January 20, 1869, Susan Elizabeth Snow, born at Cohasset, Massachusetts, October 21, 1847, died at Troy, April 25, 1872; buried at Cohasset, (see Snow VIII). Children: Anna Louisa, born at Troy, February 4, 1870; Henry Snow, April 22, 1872, at Troy. Leonard H. Giles married (second) at Jersey City, New Jersey, December 15, 1880, Anna Laurella Clarke, born at Albany, New York, January 28, 1861.

(IV) Henry Snow, only son of Leonard House and Susan Elizabeth (Snow) Giles, was born in Troy, April 22, 1872. He was educated in Troy, graduating from the high school. His business life has been spent in Troy, and he is now a partner of the firm of Robert Ewing & Sons (incorporated), makers of laundry machinery. He served in the Troy Citizens Corp for ten years, enlisted in the Spanish-American war, and is now a member of the "Old Guard." He is secretary of the Trojan Hook and Ladder Company, and an independent Republican. He is a member of the First Particular Baptist Church. He married, June 29, 1910, Ethelyn Howe Ripley, of Cohasset, Massachusetts.

(The House Line).

Eleazer House was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, September 20, 1759, died at Houseville, Lewis county, New York, January 30, 1833, and is buried there. He went into northern New York at an early day and became a large land owner and lumberman, founding the town of Houseville. He had five sons, to four of whom he gave each a farm. His eldest son was lost at sea during his first voyage to which his parents consented, he promising to then abandon his great desire for a sailor's life. He married, December 25, 1782, Abigail Moseley (see Moseley VI), born at Glastonbury, Connecticut, January 7, 1763, died at Houseville, March 18, 1833. Children, first five born at Glastonbury, two at Houseville: Robbards, April 1, 1785, lost at sea; Leonard, August 24, 1787, see forward; Anson, July 14, 1790,

married Lucinda Foster Blossom; Jared, March 27, 1792, married Lucy Ann Kelsey; Joseph, April 4, 1796, married Amanda Caldwell; Abby, January 4, 1802, married Amos B. Carpenter; Hopy, March 2, 1804, married James Murdock.

(II) Leonard, second son of Eleazer and Abigail (Moseley) House, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, August 24, 1787, died at Houseville, New York, December 23, 1879, and is buried there. He was a farmer of Lewis county, New York, and a large land owner. He married, at Houseville, December 28, 1809, Louisa Murdock, born in Sandgate, Vermont, January 12, 1788, died at Houseville, July 6, 1870 (see Murdock V). Children, all born at Houseville: Ann Louisa, November 10, 1810; an infant son, born and died January 12, 1813; James, born February 6, 1814, died November 13, 1876, married Emily Olivia King; Harriet, mentioned below; Moseley Leonard, May 28, 1819; Caroline, December 9, 1821, married Ralph Henry Foster; Abby Murdock, July 10, 1824, married Alfred Ethridge; Harvey Douglass, August 17, 1828, died September 14, 1828; Emily, October 2, 1830, married Joseph Cutler Fuller.

(III) Harriet, second daughter and fourth child of Leonard and Louisa (Murdock) House, was born at Houseville, New York, November 7, 1816. She married, June 2, 1840, Henry Godkin Giles (see Giles II).

(The Snow Line).

Nicholas Snow, born about 1600, arrived in Plymouth Colony, on the "Ann" in 1623. He had a share in the first Plymouth land division and was of Stephen Hopkins' company in 1627, to whose lot fell a "black weaning calf and calf of this year to come," etc. He was a freeman and taxpayer before 1627. He married Constance, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, both of whom came in the "Mayflower" in 1620. She died October, 1677. There is no complete list of his children but Governor Bradford says, in 1650, he had twelve, all alive and well. He was of sterling value to the new town in all departments, bore its burdens and offices; he died in 1676. Sons mentioned: Mark, Joseph, Stephen, John, Jabez; daughter, Mary, married Thomas Paine.

(II) John, son of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, was born in Plymouth, in 1639, died in Eastham, in 1692. He married Mary Smalley, September 19, 1667. They had nine children, all born in Eastham. Later he moved to Truro, where his father was a large land owner. His sons, John, Isaac and

Elisha, moved with him and all became actively identified with the interests of the town.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Smalley) Snow, was born in Eastham, May 3, 1678. He married Elizabeth Ridley, May 25, 1700. He was, next to Thomas Paine, the most active man in the settlement of the town of Truro. He had seven sons and one daughter: John, born 1706, married Hannah Paine; Anthony, 1709; Elisha, 1711; Isaac, 1713; Mary, 1716; Ambrose, 1718; Amasa, 1720; David, 1723.

(IV) Anthony, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Ridley) Snow, born July 28, 1709, died July 11, 1796. He married March 21, 1731, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Paine. Children: David, born 1732; Daniel, 1734; Elisha, 1736; John, 1738; Jonathan, 1740; Sylvanus, 1742; Anthony, 1744; Sarah, 1746; Elizabeth, 1748; Anne, 1750; Mary, 1753; Jessie, 1759.

(V) David, son of Anthony and Sarah (Paine) Snow, born July 17, 1732, died May 25, 1792. He lived in Truro, on Cape Cod. He was a soldier of the revolution, a private in Captain Mathias Tobey's company. He and his son David were in the same company and marched to Crown Point, in January, 1777. He was afterwards commissioned, September 16, 1777, as first lieutenant of the Barnstable Company, Massachusetts Regiment. During the year 1775 David Snow was living with his large family in the broad, flat house originally belonging to John Snow. Mr. Snow, accompanied by his son David, a lad of fifteen years, while fishing in a boat in Cape Cod bay were captured by English privateers and taken to Halifax. Later they were transferred to "Old Mill" prison, England. A thorough search was made for them on the coast, but they were given up as dead by family and friends. They, with thirty-four others, managed to file the bars and escaped to Plymouth harbor, fifteen miles from the prison, where they secured a large scow and were soon afloat on the English channel. They boarded a small vessel and under threat of surrender or death, took command of the vessel and sailed for the coast of France, where they sold their prize, each having a share of the money. They gave themselves up to the French government and were placed on a vessel and sent to America, landing on the coast of the Carolinas. As the war was still going on, and the coast guarded, Mr. Snow and his son made their way home by land. Friends and neighbors escorted them to their home, all rejoicing in their return. David Snow was a man of influence

on the Cape. He was for years a justice of the peace, an important office at that time. He was always called Squire Snow. He married Hannah Collins, July 7, 1758. They had eight sons and two daughters. All the sons became masters of vessels, some were lost at sea while still young. Children: Stephen, born August 14, 1759; David, November 23, 1760; Sarah, March 27, 1763; John, July 28, 1765; Daniel, September 6, 1767; Richard, December 21, 1771; Hannah, February 27, 1774; Benjamin, November 19, 1775; Ephraim, March 15, 1778; Henry, 1781.

(VI) Henry, son of David and Hannah (Collins) Snow, was born in Truro, October 4, 1781, died in Cohasset, February 5, 1860. When only eight years of age, he went on a fishing cruise of five months to the Great Banks. At the age of eighteen he moved to Cohasset, Massachusetts, where he was master of a coasting vessel. In 1812 he was master of the schooner "Random" which leaked like a sieve, but could sail like the wind. On two occasions during the war of 1812, while sailing the "Random," he was chased by the British, but escaped. He sailed the "Ann," a full rigged brig, for seventeen years. While in Antwerp, Belgium, he had his portrait painted by a celebrated artist; it is now in the possession of his granddaughter. He married June 1, 1803, Deliverance Dyer, of Truro, born November 12, 1781, died in Cohasset, November 9, 1859. Children: Henry, born January 11, 1804, died March 5, 1808; Benjamin, August 23, 1806, died March 5, 1829; Paulina, December 14, 1807; Henry, September 18, 1810, died April 4, 1904; Ruth, April 16, 1813; Elijah, September 27, 1815, died March 6, 1816.

(VII) Captain Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Deliverance (Dyer) Snow, was born in Cohasset, September 10, 1810, died April 4, 1904. He followed the sea from an early age. While quite a young man he became master and part owner of the "Myra." Later he owned and sailed the "Eldridge" and "Star of Hope." The last named vessel was wrecked in a storm on Brendante Reef, Newport Harbor, in the spring of 1871. Captain Snow then retired from the sea. He lived to an advanced age, was hale and hearty, taking a great interest in all events both local and foreign. He married, December 13, 1840, Susanna Stoddard Lincoln, born August 21, 1822, in Cohasset, Massachusetts, died September 13, 1880, (see Stoddard VIII). Children: James Henry Snow, born June 30, 1842; Anna Frances, August 25, 1844, died July 5, 1869; Susan Elizabeth, October 21, 1847; Ruth Nichols, June 29, 1848; Char-

lotte Otis, November 8, 1850; Benjamin Lincoln, August 2, 1852, died January 23, 1859.

(VIII) Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Henry (2) and Susanna Stoddard (Lincoln) Snow, was born in Cohasset, October 21, 1847, died April 25, 1872. Her early life was spent at the homestead, South End, Cohasset. Here she first met her future husband, who spent the summer of 1857 on the sea with her father. He returned to Cohasset succeeding summers, and she married Leonard House Giles, January 20, 1869. She was a beautiful girl, loved by all, but spared only about three years after her marriage. She died in Troy, New York. Children: Anna Louisa Giles, born February 4, 1870; Henry Snow Giles, April 22, 1872 (see Giles III).

(The Stoddard Line).

Coat-of-Arms, Sa. three estoiles and a bordure gules, crest on a ducal coronet, a demi horse, salient erm. Motto: Festina Seute: "Be in haste, but not in a hurry." The name Stoddard is derived from the office of standard bearer, and was anciently written De La Standard. William Stoddard, a knight, came from Normandy to England, in 1066, with William the Conqueror, who was his cousin. Of his descendants we find record of Rickard Stoddard, of Nottingham, Kent, near Elthen, about seven miles from London bridge, where was located the family estate of about four hundred acres which was in the possession of the family in 1490 and so continued until the death of Nicolas Stoddard, 1755.

(I) John Stoddard died in 1661. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, before 1638, as he received at that time a grant of land. His wife was Anna.

(II) Samuel, son of John and Anna Stoddard, born 1640, died 1731. He married Elizabeth, born 1647, died 1693, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Otis) Gill.

(III) Jeremiah, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gill) Stoddard, born in Hingham, 1683, died 1763. He married Elizabeth —, who died in 1775, aged eighty-eight.

(IV) Jeremiah (2), son of Jeremiah (1) and Elizabeth Stoddard, was born in Hingham, 1709, died in 1790. He married, in 1729, Sarah McVaile, born 1710, died 1775.

(V) James, son of Jeremiah (2) and Sarah (McVaile) Stoddard, was born in Hingham, in 1733. He married, 1755, Susanna, born in 1736, daughter of William and Susanna (Beal) Humphrey.

(VI) James (2), son of James (1) and Susanna (Humphrey) Stoddard, was born September 24, 1756, died in Cohasset, March 11, 1833. He was apprenticed when a boy to

a shipwright, in Boston; this occupation he afterward followed. A picture in oils in possession of Mr. Stoddard, of Quincy, Massachusetts, shows him at the age of seventeen, with straight dark brown hair done in a cue, large, dark brown eyes, and a dark complexion. Mr. Stoddard also has his sword and other revolutionary relics. In the early days of the controversy, Cohasset was represented in the Boston Tea Party by Major James Stoddard. Tradition also tells of an English brig, bound for Boston with supplies for the British army, becalmed off the shore and taken by Cohasset men. Major Stoddard was the leading spirit on this occasion and when one of the boat's crew pointed to the brig's artillery, and proposed to return, the major declared there should be no going back. The defense of the brig proved to be "Quaker guns," and she became an easy prize. On the muster roll of Captain John Cushing's company in the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, continental army, encamped October 5, 1775, is James Stoddard, engaged May 17. He marched to Fort Ticonderoga, and is said to have been under General Washington during that dreadful winter in Valley Forge. He married Susanna Lincoln, born 1756, died September 25, 1819. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Major Stoddard, March 11, 1833, aged seventy-six years."

(VII) Elizabeth, daughter of James (2) and Susanna (Lincoln) Stoddard, was born in the old homestead at Cohasset, December 13, 1784. A descendant of the Stoddard family, Herbert Towle, occupied the homestead in 1897. She married, February 17, 1819, Captain John Lincoln, of Cohasset, she died January 9, 1848. She was always called Betsey.

(VIII) Susanna, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Lincoln, was born in Cohasset, August 21, 1822, died there September 13, 1880. Her father being a sea captain who sailed to foreign parts, Susanna had seven silk dresses when she was married, besides other valuable articles of use and adornment. She married Captain Henry Snow, of Cohasset, December 13, 1840, (see Snow VII).

(The Murdock Line).

Colonial series. Report of State Historian, 1896. Muster Roll of ye Suffolk Regiment, A.D., 1715, Henry Smith, Colonel, Second Company, Hampton Fort. Private Peter Murdock, First Company, Private David Fithian.

(I) John Murdock was a wool comber and had a wool factory and store in Limerick, Ireland. He carried on a large business

and became wealthy. Being of English descent and a Protestant, he was dispossessed of his property during the Irish wars, 1688 to 1690, between James II and William of Orange. After losing everything he owned in Limerick, he took shelter with an aunt whose house was fortified. He married Mary Munson. He died in Ireland about 1690.

(II) Peter, son of John and Mary (Munson) Murdock, was born in Ireland, May 6, 1679. In 1696 he emigrated to America and landed in Philadelphia without funds or friends. He went about seeking employment but with little success. At length a Quaker employed him to thrash for his board. He soon began to earn money and was very saving and prudent. He combined day labor with a small trade in scissors, pen knives, needles, etc. (From Saybrook Records). "The Murdocks, though not among the first settlers here, were for more than a quarter of a century the most wealthy and influential families in the parish. Peter Murdock, the progenitor of the family, first appeared in this part as a peddler of scissors, pen knives, needles, etc. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, he married Mary Fithian of East Hampton, Long Island, about 1705, and set up a small store in that town; next running a small trading sloop on the coast of Long Island Sound, leaving his wife to attend the store. In this business he went on to Westbrook or West Saybrook, as it was sometimes called, where he purchased between eight and nine hundred acres of land, bordering on Pachong river, about one-half mile on its west side. About six years later, he built a dwelling on the bank of the river to which he moved his family and store. There he carried on the mercantile business with the limited stock necessary to the merchant of the olden time when each family produced its own prime necessities. This was the first store in town and its inventory must have been a simple affair, he probably imported his stock from the West Indies." Peter died November 6, 1753, leaving his entire estate to his son John. His wife, born 1689, died in 1753.

(III) John (2), only child of Peter and Mary (Fithian) Murdock, was born in East Hampton, Long Island, in 1708, died January, 1778. He inherited his father's property and his native sagacity, to which was added a superior intelligence, culture and moral character that made him conspicuous among the distinguished men of the colony. He first carried on the business of farming his plantation with the aid of his slaves, who have left monuments of their labor in enormous stone

walls surrounding it. His thrift and sagacity brought a large fortune for the times, and made him a power in the community. He was a deacon in the Congregational church; judge of the court of common pleas, a representative in the general assembly for a number of years, was captain of the Tenth Company, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Militia, and served under Abercrombie in Fort Ticonderoga in 1750, during the French and Indian war. May 13, 1766, he was appointed by the general assembly major of the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Militia. At the time of his marriage, about 1730, his father settled upon him one-half of his estate and built him a dwelling where he spent his remaining days. He carried on the farming business extensively for half a century. He was small of stature and of a very fair complexion, with keen, black eyes. His first wife, Phoebe Sill, of Lynn, and her infant died ten months after their marriage. April 11, 1732, he married (second) Frances Conklin, of East Hampton, Long Island. They had thirteen children, seven of whom were boys and six girls. Three boys, Peter, Jonathan and James, graduated from Yale College, and the other four attended the cultivation of the original estate. Major Murdock died at his homestead on the hill. Frances, his wife, died January 10, 1799, aged eighty-six years.

(IV) Rev. James, youngest child of Major John (2) and Frances (Conklin) Murdock, was born in Saybrooktown, February 18, 1755, died January 14, 1841, aged eighty-six years. He graduated from Yale in 1774, and was settled as a Congregational minister at Sandgate, Vermont, in 1780. He moved to Lewis county, New York, 1805. In January, 1811, he was settled as pastor of the church at Martinsburg, New York; resigned in 1820 and removed to Gouverneur, New York, where he labored until 1825. He was then seventy years old, but preached occasionally after this for several years. He resided mostly at Houseville, Lewis county, where his wife died November 11, 1838. In 1839 he made a journey to Vermont, to New York City, and to his native place, where he preached in the same pulpit in which he had officiated at the outset of his ministry, fifty years before. In 1839 he went to reside with his son Samuel at Crown Point, New York, at whose home he died. He married Ann Buckingham, September 30, 1779. (See Buckingham V). They had ten children, three sons and seven daughters.

(V) Louisa, fifth child of Rev. James and Ann (Buckingham) Murdock, was born at Sandgate, Vermont, January 12, 1788, died in

Houseville, July 6, 1870. She married Leonard House (see House II), of Houseville, New York, December 28, 1809.

(The Buckingham Line).

Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan settler, arrived in Boston, from London, June 26, 1637, in the ship "Hector." The company sailed for Quinnipiac, near New Haven, March 30, 1638. His home in New Haven probably stood on or near what is now the corner of College and George streets. He removed to Milford, Connecticut, in the autumn of 1639, and was one of the company (of which Mr. Peter Prudden was the pastor) who first settled in that town. The church was organized at New Haven, August 22, 1639, and Thomas Buckingham was one of the seven pillars of which it was composed. He was a deputy to the general court, February 24, 1657. He died in Boston (in the fall of 1657) where he had gone to seek a pastor for the church. He married (first) Hannah ——— in England, by whom he had five children. She died June 28, 1648, in Milford. Married (second) Ann ———.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Buckingham, was baptized in Milford, November 8, 1646, died April 1, 1709. He preached in Wethersfield, when only eighteen years of age, and commenced preaching in Saybrook in 1665; ordained pastor of the church of Saybrook, in 1670. He was one of the founders and fellows of Yale College, his connection continuing from 1700 until his death. He evidently held high rank among the clergymen of that time for he was one of the moderators of the famous synod which convened at Saybrook, in 1708, and formed a platform for the government of the churches. His monument is still standing in the old burying ground at Saybrook, where his wife, who died June 3, 1702, is also buried. They had nine children, six boys and three girls.

(III) Thomas (3), eldest son of Thomas (2) Buckingham, born in Saybrook, September 29, 1670, died September 12, 1739. He was a prominent man in town affairs, being appointed to many important offices of trust. He was an influential member of the church and a land holder in Lebanon. He married, December 16, 1691, Margaret, daughter of Francis Griswold. They had four sons and four daughters.

(IV) Joseph, son of Thomas (3) Buckingham, was born June 20, 1707. He married September 24, 1741, Sarah, daughter of William and Abigail (Maverick) Tully, of Saybrook. They had six daughters.

(V) Ann, youngest daughter of Captain Joseph Buckingham, born August 4, 1753, in Saybrook, Connecticut, married Rev. James Murdock, of Saybrook, September 30, 1779. She died at Houseville, Lewis county, New York, November 11, 1838 (see Murdock IV).

(The Moseley Line).

The family is of English origin and it has been ascertained that the name was on record as early as 1081.

(I) John Mawdesley or Moseley was among the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was a freeman March 14, 1639. He married twice. His first wife, Elizabeth, had three sons, Thomas, Joseph and John, and a daughter, Elizabeth. At his death, 1661, his second wife Sicily was appointed administratrix. It is supposed he lived near what is now Crescent avenue, bordering the salt marsh and eastward of Humphrey Atherton's old homestead. Mr. Moseley's descendants have some of them lived at this place and an avenue is named for them. An impressive monument of brown freestone on a brick foundation in the Dorchester burying ground marks his grave.

(II) John (2), youngest son of John (1) and Elizabeth Moseley, was born in Dorchester, in 1640, died in Windsor in 1690. Soon after the death of his parents, he removed to Windsor, where in 1667 he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Newbury. Captain Benjamin Newbury was deputy twenty-two sessions, a member of the council of war, and a captain in King Philip's war. In 1677 Mr. Moseley removed to Westfield, where he became a large land owner. His home was built of very heavy logs and provided with loops for protection from Indians. He was a lieutenant of a Westfield company, and took part in King Philip's war. He removed to Windsor some time before his death, which occurred there in 1690. He had ten children, three sons and seven daughters.

(III) Joseph, second son of Lieutenant John (2) and Mary (Newbury) Moseley, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 20, 1670, died in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1719. He married Abigail Root, of Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1695. They removed to Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1715. They had nine children, four sons and three daughters.

(IV) Abner, oldest son of Joseph and Abigail (Root) Moseley, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, 1699. He was a colonel in the Connecticut militia. As executor of his father's estate, he gave a tract of land to the town of Westfield, in 1722. The farm pur-

chased by his father in Glastonbury, Connecticut, and equally divided between his sons, Abner and Isaac, is recorded as bounded west by the Connecticut river, running three miles and ninety-three rods in width north and south. Abner remained at the homestead. He married Elizabeth Lyman, of West Hampton, Massachusetts, 1722. Children, five sons and six daughters.

(V) Joseph (2), son of Abner and Elizabeth (Lyman) Moseley, was born at Glastonbury, Connecticut, August 13, 1735, died October 25, 1806. He was a prominent member and for many years a deacon in the Congregational church. He represented the town twelve times in the legislature, was captain of the Seventh Company, in Colonel Fisher Gray's battalion, of General Wadsworth's brigade, which served in the battle of Long Island and White Plains. Later, besides caring for a large farm, he kept a hotel. He married, September 10, 1761, Hopeful Robbins, of Wethersfield, born August 3, 1735. They had eight children, three girls and five boys.

(VI) Abigail, eldest child of Joseph (2) and Hopeful (Robbins) Moseley, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, January 7, 1763. She married, December 25, 1782, Eleazer House, of Glastonbury (see House I). They removed to Turin, New York, in 1800. She died at Houseville, Lewis county, New York, March 18, 1833.

Of that type of man which
BLESSING makes the esteemed citizen
was Albany's mayor, Hon.

James H. Blessing. In him were well combined certain opposing traits which gave a peculiar and a pleasing balance. He was a fighter of the war of the rebellion, an active participant therein, yet his disposition was decidedly humane; although he rose to the greatest height of honor his city could possibly bestow, its mayor, yet never was he in the least degree vaunted; by nature he was retiring, and while skilled as a scientist and an inventor of repute, he was also able to turn his ideas into practical service, and unlike many of this sort was highly successful in his business. For either one or all of these qualities, he was both respected and admired by those within the wide circle of his acquaintance. Even his severest political critics and enemies never thought to breathe the least suspicion touching his character, or thought to assail his honesty, for they well knew that such an intended wrong could not have injured him, and having the fullest confidence of the people such a reprehensible act

would simply and surely hurt their own cause.

For fully fifty years he was actively engaged in business in Albany, although not born there, and he was known more or less intimately by business men and others from the South End, where his plant had been and thrived for a great many years, to the North End, where later was his establishment with office, and from the river to the Pine Hills section, for his political life had brought him into contact with people outside the business centers of the city. To all of these people he was much more than a common friend, for they regarded him as a man of sterling integrity and business principles, as one possessing uprightness of character and actuated by the noblest purposes. Frequently they sought him for his sound advice, often for genial and generous encouragement, and at times for charitable help. They never went to him in vain. It was not uncommon for him to offer.

James Henry Blessing was born at French's Mills, near Sloan's, in Albany county, September 14, 1837. His father was Frederick I. Blessing, and his mother was Lucinda (Smith) Blessing. When he was about five years of age his parents moved into Albany, and he was able thus to attend the city's schools near where they lived. At the age of twelve he secured a position as a clerk in a grocery store, but this did not prove to his liking. It was so uncongenial that he cast about for something else to do, in which, with his heart in his work, he might the better count upon success to reward patient effort. He abandoned the position in 1853 and became an apprentice in the machinist trade, which evidently well suited his natural inclination and accounts for his success all through life. The new position was with the large and well-known firm of F. & T. Townsend, and there he completed his term of instruction in 1857, but remained with this firm until 1861. This was at the time when Albany was cast into excitement over the outbreak of the civil war. It was a place where recruiting was going on beneath tents erected in the broad streets, and a drummer upon the outside kept people's patriotism at a glow. With the late General Frederick Townsend, he worked hard over the invention of a novel form of a breech-loading rifle which they intended for army use. From its improvement over older mechanical devices, they contemplated great results, and their endeavors were induced largely through patriotic motives, for General Townsend shortly recruited a regiment in Al-

bany with which he departed for the front, while Mr. Blessing likewise entered the service in defense of the Union, but applying his ability in his individual field.

Mr. Blessing entered the United States service in the navy as an acting assistant engineer. He was very acceptable, for he was an expert and thoroughly interested in his line. He participated in both battles of Fort Fisher. His enlistment dated under Commodore Porter, March 29, 1864, and he served continuously, receiving promotions. From 1862 to 1864, he was connected with the construction department of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn. No matter what honors came to him afterward, he cited that period of his life with greatest pride, for its scope was the nation's existence, the later honor a city's advancement. Following the close of the war, he was engineer in charge of the steam machinery of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

He returned to Albany, in 1866, to accept the position of superintendent of the extensive foundry and machine works of Townsend & Jackson, located in the southern part of the city and upon the Hudson river front. It was in its day the most important works of this character for many miles around, having succeeded to the firm with which he had served his apprenticeship, and the management had fullest confidence in his ability. In the year 1870 Mr. Blessing invented the "return steam trap," which has become well known and is used generally in nearly all parts of the globe. It was regarded as a great step in advance, and his friends, perceiving this, were willing to back him financially. Leaving the Townsend & Jackson firm in 1872, he, with General Frederick Townsend, engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling steam traps under the firm name of Townsend & Blessing. The business proved a success, and in 1875 the Albany Steam Trap Company was formed, with three stockholders, General Townsend, the late Henry H. Martin and Mr. Blessing.

Mr. Blessing's mechanical training had developed many novel and useful inventions, among them steam engines, steam pumps, steam traps, steam boilers, valves, steam packing, pump governors, steam and oil separators, friction clutches, boiler purifiers, water filters and many other useful contrivances which the firm manufactured. The breadth of his training and experience led many persons busily engaged upon inventions to come to him, and it was often the case that his assistance, freely given, helped to bring about the perfection of a mechanical appliance

which had failed to work until he gave it his attention. Often people came to him, that at his word credence would be placed in their work.

Before his election as mayor of Albany, he had held but one public office, that of supervisor. He represented the fifth ward on the board in the years 1894-95, and during the latter year was the president of that body. After the mayoralty term he retained an interest in politics; but having declined to accept a second nomination, because of the time demanded from his business and through impaired health, he sought no other office, yet continued as vice-president of the Fifth Ward Republican organization, and was a delegate from his ward to the convention nominating Mayor McEwan. He was elected the sixty-first mayor at the election held November 7, 1890, heading the Republican ticket, and was the first man of that party to be elected mayor for a period of some twenty years. The significance of this is that he accomplished what a dozen other leading Albany Republicans had failed to achieve. Out of the total of 22,848 votes cast, he received 12,364, and Judge Thomas J. Van Alstyne, Democrat, 9,995 votes. He had turned a continuous Democratic majority into a handsome Republican victory, and took office on January 1, 1900, officiating through two full years. He was the first mayor to serve under the new charter granted to cities of the second class, and while experimental in some ways, his administration has gone into municipal history as one of the most successful and satisfactory.

During his term, among many important civic events were the city's endeavor to cope with the serious strike of the traction line, Public School No. 12 was completed, the first public bath opened, the city draped in mourning for McKinley, reconstruction of the Central railroad's bridge across the Hudson, the chamber of commerce organized, an enormous ice gorge at Cedar Hill threatened the business interests, the freshest being the greatest in forty-three years, and being twenty feet above the normal required city relief by the police navigating the streets in boats, the Pruyn Library given to the city and accepted in a speech by him, the Albany Institute united with the Albany Historical and Art Society, a children's playground inaugurated in Beaver Park, the cruiser "Albany" placed in commission, reconstruction of the Central railroad's viaduct crossing Broadway, coal famine because of the strike in Pennsylvania fields, Albany County Bar Association incorporated, curfew law advocated at common council hearings, the new and costly union

railway station opened, Albany connected with Hudson by an electric line, Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang, LL.D., a guest of the city, the John Marshall centennial ceremonies held in the assembly chamber, annexation of Bath to Rensselaer, Dana Park opened and dedicated by Mr. Blessing, the Schenectady railway running its first electric cars into Albany, statistical record at the filtration plant inaugurated, completion of the resurfacing of Madison avenue with asphalt, the Humane Society acquired its own building, and improvements instituted in many of the schools. These constitute the affairs with which he was directly concerned, either because of his advocacy and consideration in some form as the city's executive, or through his personal solicitude, and they go to show the advancement of the city's interests in various directions as affected by his connection therewith, while in many minor ways there was a steady improvement in which all citizens benefited. In these ways his term will remain memorable.

Mr. Blessing was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the Albany Institute, and the Capital City Republican Club. He was an attendant of the Baptist church, and resided at No. 107 Eagle street.

Mr. Blessing married (first) at Albany, September 15, 1857, Martha Hutson, who died July 17, 1866; children: Martha, married Charles W. Backus, and died in New York City, January 5, 1907; Lucinda, died in infancy. Mr. Blessing married (second) at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 9, 1870, Mrs. Mary (Gilson) Judd, residing in Albany in 1910. County Treasurer John W. Wheelock married Miss Judd, a daughter of his second wife, and both residents of Albany. Mr. Blessing had also two sisters living in Albany, Miss Lucretia Blessing and Mrs. Sarah J. Laning.

Mr. Blessing was not a man of robust health, although active in attention to business, and after suffering for a little more than a week with an attack of grip, at the end sank rapidly and died early in the morning of February 21, 1910. Having always lived a quiet, domestic life, the funeral was held at his home to avoid public demonstration, the Rev. Creighton R. Storey, pastor of the First Baptist Church, officiating, and Mayor James B. McEwan issued a proclamation, ordering: "As a mark of appreciation of the impress made by him upon the life of our city, it is ordered that the flags be placed at half staff upon all the city's public buildings, until after his funeral, and that the heads of city departments and members of the Com-

mon Council attend his funeral with the Mayor in a body."

The bell in the tower of the City Hall tolled, and as the solemn cortège moved slowly through the streets, the people stood in throngs with uncovered heads, showing all possible honor to one whom they had unreservedly respected and who had served them well as their executive.

FLANDERS

The first and only Flanders to emigrate to America in the early period was Stephen,

who came with his wife Jane to Salisbury, Massachusetts, between 1640 and 1646, and were among the first settlers of that town. He was admitted a townsman in February, 1650. His will was dated April 4, 1684, and he died June 27 following. His wife Jane died November 19, 1683. Children: Stephen (2), see forward; Mary, Philip, Sarah, Naomi and John. Deacon John, the youngest son, settled in South Hampton, New Hampshire. He was in the fight at Turner's Falls, and died in his eighty-seventh year.

(II) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) and Jane Flanders, was born March 8, 1646. He married, December 28, 1670, Abigail Carter, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carter. He was a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he died in the latter half of his ninety-ninth year, October 6, 1744. Children: Thomas, Stephen (3), Thomas (2), Daniel, see forward; Joseph, Philip, Sarah, Philip (2), Jane Jeremiah and Abigail.

(III) Daniel, son of Stephen and Abigail (Carter) Flanders, was born March 16, 1675. He lived in Amesbury, Massachusetts. He married and had issue: Daniel (2) and Jedediah.

(IV) Jedediah, son of Daniel Flanders, was born April 13, 1705. He married, January 3, 1728, Eleanor Barnard. Children: Sarah, Timothy, Hannah, Daniel, Barnard, Eleanor and Jedediah, see forward.

(V) Jedediah (2), son of Jedediah (1) and Eleanor (Barnard) Flanders, was born August 29, 1748. In 1795 he removed to Cornville, Maine, where he purchased a large tract of land, built a mill and lived to be seventy-five years of age. He died December 6, 1823, aged seventy-five years.

He married, February 8, 1770, Judith Tewksbury. Children: 1. Molly, born June 8, 1770. 2. Jonathan, October 8, 1771. 3. Thomas, October 20, 1773. 4. Sarah, February 25, 1776. 5. William, November 19, 1778. 6. Jedediah (3), March 18, 1781. 7. Jacob, April 17, 1783. 8. Judith, June 1, 1785. 9.

Eleanor, May 4, 1787. 10. Daniel, see forward. 11. Moses, June 23, 1791.

(VI) Daniel, son of Jedediah (2) and Judith (Tewksbury) Flanders, was born April 28, 1789. He removed either from Cornville, Maine, or Salisbury, Massachusetts, and settled in New Hampshire along the Connecticut river. Prior to 1830 he removed to Bombay, Franklin county, New York, thence to Parishville, St. Lawrence county, where he died. He married Fannie Flanders, a kinswoman (second cousin). Children: Parker, Martha, Arthur, (see forward); Albert E., Caroline.

(VII) Arthur, son of Daniel and Fannie (Flanders) Flanders, was born in Bombay, Franklin county, New York, March 17, 1831. He married, in 1853, Mary Lovell. Children: 1. Arthur W., born February 12, 1855; married Julia Dewey, and had Grace B. and George Emerson Flanders. 2. Imogene, born July 6, 1857, married Lewis Putnam, and had Charles, Edith and Florence. 3. George Lovell, see forward.

(VIII) George Lovell, son of Arthur and Mary (Lovell) Flanders, was born at Parishville, St. Lawrence county, New York, February 29, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and at Potsdam, and took a short course at Union College. He followed the profession of teaching for several years, and was principal of the Madrid Union School, Madrid, New York. In 1884 he was appointed assistant state dairy commissioner, serving until 1893. During this period he took up the study of law at Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1888. In 1893 he was appointed assistant state commissioner of agriculture, a position he has since held continuously. He is considered an authority on agricultural law, and has lectured and written much upon questions of vital importance to agriculturists. Through the press and on the platform he has created a deep interest, and made his department one of practical value. In 1901 he was president of the Farmers' National Congress, and for three years was first vice-president of the National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners, and is now (1910) president, having been elected in 1909. In 1909 he was elected a director of the National Dairy Union, and subsequently president. He is a member of Ancient City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Albany, and of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

He married, April 25, 1885, Catherine Southwick Keeler, daughter of William H. and Annie Keeler, of Albany. Children: Lillian Lovell, and Marion Southwick.

The Thompson family of THOMPSON Troy, New York, whose ancestry is herein recorded, descended from Anthony Thompson, of England, who came to America in 1637 and is the founder of the American family of Thompson known as the New Haven branch. It is not known from what part of England he came, but as Rev. Davenport (with whom he came) had been a minister in London and Eaton, Hopkins and others had been merchants in that city, the inference is that he was a native of or near London. The name has long been known in England, Scotland and Ireland under different spellings—Tompson, Tomson, Thomson and Thompson. In a later generation the line crossed another Thompson family, not known to be related, beginning with John Thompson, of England and Stratford, Connecticut. Through this line descent is gained from Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower," Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lion Gardiner and other famous colonial and revolutionary families. The Thompson arms: Or, on a fesse dancettee az. three etoiles ar. on a canton of the second, the sun in glory ppr. Crest: An arm erect, vested gu. cuff ar. holding in the hand ppr. five ears of wheat or. Motto: In lumine luce.

(1) Anthony Thompson with his wife (name unknown), two children, and brothers, John and William Thompson, embarked at London, England, on the ship "Hector," for America, where they arrived June 26, 1637, according to Winthrop's Journal, but according to Cotton Mather, the date was July 26, 1637. They landed at Boston. They were a part of the company which came with Governor Eaton and Rev. Davenport, dissenters from the Church of England, who left their homes to take up a residence in the new world, where they could be free from the constant persecutions which characterized the reign of Charles I. The company was composed of men of wealth and energy, and after careful selection, they decided to follow their pastor, Rev. Davenport, in his choice of location, which was Quinnipiack or New Haven, Connecticut. The Thompson brothers were allotted lands and became leading citizens. John lived at East Haven, where he died December 11, 1674. The farm he owned is said to be yet owned by descendants. He married but left no male issue. William made his will October 6, 1682, dying the same year. He resided and died in New Haven.

Anthony Thompson signed the Colonial Constitution, June 4, 1639, and appears in the

original list as having shares in the first and second divisions of land. He took the oath of allegiance in 1644. His will was made March 23, 1648, shortly before his death. It was probably made "in extremis." It was drawn up by Rev. John Davenport, pastor, and Robert Newman, ruling elder of the church. He is called Brother Anthony Thompson, and seems to have been a devout member of the church. The name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife was Kathern. By first wife he had two sons and a daughter, and by the second wife, two daughters and a posthumous son. Children of Anthony Thompson, the emigrant: John, born in England, 1632, see forward; Anthony, born in England, December, 1634, died at age of twenty years; Bridget, born 1637, married Rev. John Bowers, of Guilford, New Haven and Derby, Connecticut; Anna, baptized June 8, 1645, married ——— Stanton; Lydia, baptized July 24, 1647, married, September 20, 1665, Isaac Crittenden, of Guilford; Ebenezer, baptized October 15, 1648, married, June, 1671, Deborah Dudley.

(II) John, eldest son of Anthony Thompson, was born in England in 1632. He is called Skipper John Thompson and John Thompson, the "Mariner." This to distinguish him from "farmer" John Thompson. He was a seafaring man and a resident of New Haven. He married Hellenia ———, who died April 8, 1690. Captain John survived her until June 2, 1707. Children: 1. John, born May 12, 1657; was called Lieutenant John; married Rebecca Daniel; children: Anna, married Thomas Ives; Daniel, married Mary Ball; Rebecca, married Caleb Mix; Elizabeth, married John Bassett; John; Anthony. 2. William, born 1660, married Hannah Glover; children: James; Abigail; Mary, married John Hitchcock; Josiah and Benjamin. 3. Joseph, born April 8, 1664; married Elizabeth Smith; children: Anna, Joseph and Ebenezer. 4. Samuel, see forward.

(III) Samuel, son of Captain John and Hellenia Thompson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 12, 1660, died in Goshen, Connecticut, March 26, 1746. He was a highly-esteemed merchant of New Haven, but later in life removed to Goshen, where his sons Samuel and Amos had settled. He was successively sergeant, ensign, lieutenant and captain of militia. He seems to have been a man of importance. There is no record of the settlement of his estate nor of the time of his removal to Goshen. He married, November 14, 1695, Rebecca, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Bishop. Children: 1. Samuel, born December 2, 1696. He settled on the

east line of the town of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, where he built a grist mill. He married Hester Alling; children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah and Esther. 2. James, born June 5, 1699. He settled near his brother Samuel in Stanford. He was killed by a fall from a tree in 1737. He married Harriet Wilmot; children: Mary, James, Hezekiah, who was a lawyer of Woodbury, Connecticut, and whose son William was the first judge of Sullivan county, New York, and his son James an Episcopal clergyman of New Durham, Greene county, New York. 3. Amos, see forward. 4. Gideon, born December 25, 1704. He settled in Goshen, Connecticut, was deputy, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, while attending the fifth session of the assembly to which he was selected. He married Lydia Punderson; children: Elisha, Daniel, Stephen, Lydia, James, Chloe and Lois. 5. Rebecca, born February 23, 1708; married ——— Austin, of New Haven. 6. Judah, born June 10, 1710, died August 5, 1712. 7. Judah, born August 5, 1713, lived and died in New Haven. 8. Enos, born August 18, 1717, lived in New Haven. He was the grandfather of Enos Thompson Throop, charge-de-affaires to Naples and governor of the state of New York. Married Sarah Hitchcock.

A distinguished descendant of Samuel Thompson was Smith Thompson, judge of the supreme court of the United States and secretary of the navy.

(IV) Amos, third son of Samuel and Rebecca (Bishop) Thompson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 3, 1702. He settled near the pond yet known as Thompson's Pond in 1746. February 3, 1737, he bid off one right in the town of Goshen, Connecticut. In 1741 he was chosen town clerk and treasurer and re-elected each year until 1750. The first meeting house built in Goshen was on his land. He married, September 7, 1726, Sarah Allen. Children: Allen, born June 2, 1727; Rebecca, April 28, 1729; Amos, August 7, 1731; Ezra, see forward; Mary, December 6, 1741.

(V) Ezra, youngest son of Amos and Sarah (Allen) Thompson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1734. He was one of the first supervisors of the town of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, being elected in 1795. He was a gentleman farmer and had a large estate not far from the city of Poughkeepsie, New York. He married, Rachel Smith. Children: Ezra, see forward; Smith, Egbert, Nathan, Tamna, Rachel, Betsey and Sally.

(VI) Ezra (2), second son of Ezra (1)

and Rachel (Smith) Thompson, was born September 3, 1765, died April 3, 1829. He was a farmer and brought up his large family to habits of industry and thrift. His estate lay in Dutchess county, New York, where his children were born. He was a man of integrity, quiet, yet forceful in manner, qualities transmitted to his posterity. He married, July 13, 1786, Sallie Burton. Children: Huldah, born July 27, 1787; Polly, December 19, 1788; Tamna, August 28, 1790; Sally, August 22, 1792; George, March 31, 1794; Walter, March 4, 1796; John Leland, see forward; Rachel, born September 21, 1799; Julia Ann, February 8, 1802.

(VII) John Leland, seventh child and third son of Ezra (2) and Sallie (Burton) Thompson, was born at Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, December 1, 1797, died at Troy, New York, March 27, 1880. He was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. He remained at home until 1817, and in that year settled in Troy, where he began his business career as a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Samuel Gale. At this early period Dr. Gale was postmaster of Troy and the post office was located in his store. He developed remarkable business ability and in 1821 was admitted to a partnership, the firm becoming Gale & Thompson. In 1826 Dr. Gale retired from the firm and for the following fifteen years Mr. Thompson was sole proprietor. In 1841 David Cowee was admitted to the firm, and it became John L. Thompson & Company. In 1855 John Isaac and William Augustus, sons of John Leland Thompson, were admitted, and the firm name was changed to John L. Thompson Sons & Company, which still continues. For nearly sixty-three years he conducted business on the same spot, and at the time of his death was the oldest and wealthiest merchant in the city, and the business which has developed under his guidance and direction had become the third largest drug house in the state of New York. His career was one of continuous success. He began life with a capital consisting of a good education and a single silver dollar, handed him by his father as he entered the old store as a clerk, accompanying it with these words: "My son, you may require a little money before you earn any; take this." He observed the strictest integrity in all his business dealings and this rule of conduct he laid down as the guide for all his employees and associates. Besides being at the head of one of the largest wholesale drug houses in the state, he held many other positions of honor and trust. He was president of the Troy & Greenwich railroad; one

of the organizers of the Troy Union Railroad Company in 1851; was a director and especially active in procuring the title to the lands purchased in Troy for the location of that road and for the site of the Union depot; was a director of the old Farmers' Bank from 1836 until that institution was merged into the United National in 1865, when he resigned; for many years was a trustee of the Troy Savings Bank, and a director of the Albany & Vermont Railroad Company. He was especially interested in the Marshall Infirmary, serving on the board of governors, and adding a great deal to the usefulness and prosperity of that institution. He was a Democrat in politics, although never active in political affairs, but was always interested in the welfare and growth of the city whose prosperity he did so much to promote. He was a lifelong attendant at church services, although not a communicant until late in life, when he joined St. Paul's Church, whose services for years previous he had rarely failed to attend both morning and evening. He was always devoted to and practiced the highest principles of morality and virtue. He heartily supported the Washingtonian temperance movement of 1840 and, always previously strictly temperate, from that date forward he became a total abstainer, declaring that no one should ever refer to him as an evil example. He was equally opposed to the use of tobacco in any form. During his last illness, when his articulation had become indistinct, one of his sons, after careful listening, caught the following sentence: "You will never make a success in life without sterling integrity." And in this sentence may be found the keynote of his life. He died at the age of eighty-three years and is buried at Oakwood cemetery, Troy. He married, August 17, 1829, at New London, Connecticut, Mary Perkins Thompson. Children: John Isaac, born April 2, 1831, see forward; William Augustus, February 2, 1834, see forward; Mary Elizabeth, May 14, 1838, deceased; George Smith, February 14, 1840; Robert Hallam, August 16, 1845; James Leland, September 17, 1847; Rev. Walter, January 12, 1851; Edward Ray, March 19, 1854, now deceased.

(VIII) John Isaac, eldest child of John Leland and Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson, was born in Troy, April 2, 1831, died in San Francisco, California, October 16, 1901, while attending the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church as deputy, representing the Albany diocese. He was educated at a private school in Poughkeepsie, New York, and at the Rensselaer

Polytechnic Institute. He entered business life immediately upon leaving college and became a member of the wholesale drug house of John L. Thompson Sons & Company, and for many years prior to his death was the senior member of the firm founded by his father. He inherited the sterling qualities of his sire, and under his wise and progressive management the business retained its former prestige and continued a most successful institution. He ranked among the ablest of Troy's business men. Among his varied outside interests was the Troy City National Bank, now the Security Trust Company, which he served as a director for many years. He was also on the board of directors of the Albany & Vermont and the Troy & Greenbush railroad companies, both now a part of the Delaware & Hudson system. For many years he was a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and was always a warm and useful friend of this institution. He was a devout churchman, which may be said to have been the greatest interest of his life. He was a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church for many years, his death terminating long years of service as a senior warden. His services to the church were both local and national. With his wife he started the little chapel on Green Island, now St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He was also one of the chief organizers of St. Paul's Free Chapel, now St. Barnabas Episcopal Church. Both of these chapels were placed on a firm financial basis through the efforts and liberality of Mr. Thompson and wife. Until they became separate parishes he served both as a trustee. In the renovation and enlargement of the mother church, St. Paul's, he was active in pushing the work, raising funds to which he was a persistent contributor. For many years he was a trustee of the Church Home in Troy. In diocesan affairs he was both active and prominent. He was a member of the General Board of Missions of the Church, representing the Albany diocese. He gave freely of his time, means and business judgment to the welfare of his church, and was a leading spirit in church councils. Of an independent mind in political affairs, his announced preference was for the Democratic party. He was always actively interested in the Troy Citizens Corp, holding the rank of lieutenant. As paymaster, he served on the brigade staff with the rank of captain. For many years he retained an active interest in the corp and gave it his loyal, substantial support, retaining his membership in the senior company until his death. His clubs were the New

York Yacht and the Troy, serving the latter for many years as a director. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Alumni Association. His long and useful life terminated while engaged actively in the work of the church to which he was devoted. Mr. Thompson married, January 29, 1861, Mary Mabbett Warren, born May 6, 1838. Child: Hobart Warren, see forward, and Mary Warren, wife of Edward C. Gale.

(VIII) William Augustus, second son of John Leland and Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson was born in Troy, New York, February 2, 1834, died in that city, February 15, 1903. He was educated at a private school in Poughkeepsie and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and upon leaving college was admitted to the wholesale drug firm of John L. Thompson Sons & Company, and was intimately associated with his father and elder brother in the management and development of the very large business transacted by that firm, one of the three largest wholesale drug houses of the state of New York. His business ability and acumen making him a powerful factor in the same. He presented in his quiet and unobtrusive way a phase of successful business life which we do not often see, and one that illustrates the fundamental principles of a true life, whatever the forms its enterprise assumes. Permanent success does not grow out of mere activity, perseverance and judicious action, but personal virtue combined with these. Probably the greatest compliment that can be paid him is that he made himself an honor to the great commercial world, as well as a credit to the mercantile community in which he lived. His business transactions were conducted on the principles of strict integrity, and he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him. He had many and varied business interests outside John L. Thompson Sons & Company. He was vice-president and director of the Troy Savings Bank; vice-president of the United National Bank; director of the Security Trust Company; president of the Troy & New England Railroad Company, which road he was foremost in promoting and building; director of Troy Gas Company. He was always active in the business enterprises that promised greater prosperity for Troy, and gave loyal support to all church and benevolent institutions. He was trustee of the Troy Public Library, of the Day Home, and of the Church Home. His religious home was St. John's Episcopal Church, which he served as a member of the vestry for over a quarter of a cen-

tury. He was of strong religious convictions and gave the church generous and loyal support. Politically he was a Republican. He manifested a great interest in the Citizens Corp, of which he was an enlisted member for many years, belonging to the "Old Guard." He was a charter member of the present Citizens Corp and supported it most liberally. His club was the Troy. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and regent of William Floyd Chapter of Troy.

Mr. Thompson married, June 18, 1863, Harriette Clarkson Crosby, born in Watervliet, New York, September 9, 1843, died at her home in Saratoga, June 18, 1895, daughter of Clarkson Floyd Crosby, born in Troy, died in that city, February 15, 1893, married Angelica Schuyler; granddaughter of William Bedloe Crosby. Children: 1. Clarkson Crosby, born October 12, 1867, married Elizabeth Winters. 2. William Leland, see forward. 3. Schuyler Floyd, born April 13, 1875. 4. Angelica Schuyler, married, April 28, 1903, Elbert Scranton Platt; child: Elbert Scranton, born March 20, 1904.

(IX) Major Hobart Warren, only son of John Isaac and Mary Mabbett (Warren) Thompson, was born in Troy, April 2, 1862. He was educated in the Selleck school in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he prepared for college. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1883, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1886. He took a post-graduate course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, which completed his collegiate career. He began his business life with the John L. Thompson Sons & Company, where he remained two years. In 1885 the John L. Thompson Chemical Company was incorporated, with Hobart Warren Thompson as secretary and treasurer. The business of the company was the manufacture of chemicals. Their plant on Green Island continued in successful operation until 1890, when the business was purchased by the Nichols Chemical Company. Mr. Thompson continued with the Nichols Company as general manager of the works at Troy until 1898, when they were absorbed by the General Chemical Company of New York. He remained with the new owners as superintendent and manager until 1907, when he retired. The works at Troy were then abandoned by the General Chemical Company and have not since been operated. In 1907, as treasurer of the Sirocco Engineering Company, he engaged in the manufacture of ventilating fans, continuing in that business for about a year, when the company was absorbed by the American Blower

Company. He is director of the Troy & Greenbush, Saratoga & Schenectady, and Albany & Vermont railroad companies; trustee of the Troy Orphan Asylum; treasurer and director of the Troy Boys' Club. He is an active churchman, being vestryman of St. Paul's Church since 1902; member of the standing committee of the diocese of Albany; secretary of the committee on bishop's salary; and other important diocesan committees. He was an enlisted member of the Troy Citizens Corp for three years; appointed on brigade staff with the rank of captain, later was promoted major and quartermaster, serving altogether six years. In 1910 he became supernumerary. His clubs are: Troy Citizens Corp, senior company, Sons of the Revolution, William Floyd Chapter; Society of Colonial Wars; Troy Club of Troy; University Club of New York; Trinity College Alumni Association; I. K. A. fraternity, Trinity College. Politically he is independent. He married, April 16, 1895, Grace McLeod, born May 26, 1870. Children: Hobart W., Jr., born February 20, 1897; Marion McLeod, born May 29, 1899.

(IX) Captain William Leland (2), second son of William Augustus and Harriette Clarkson (Crosby) Thompson, was born in Troy, New York, April 4, 1871. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy, and prepared for college under private tutors. He entered Harvard University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1893. He was admitted to the J. L. Thompson wholesale drug firm, established as a retail store in Troy in 1797. In 1903 the business was incorporated as J. L. Thompson Sons & Company, and William Leland was chosen treasurer of the corporation. He has always shown a lively interest in public and military affairs. He is a director of the Security Trust Company, United National Bank, Troy Savings Bank, and Young Men's Christian Association, trustee of the Public Library, the Emma Willard School (Troy Female Seminary), the Samaritan Hospital. In 1906 he was a member of the city board of education, and in 1908 was chosen president of the board. He is an active Republican and has been the choice of his party as candidate for the state legislature. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church and since 1903 a vestryman. His military career has extended over many years. He enlisted in the Troy Citizens Corp in 1896. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a private of Company C, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Second In-

fantry, and second lieutenant of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, in 1898, and served as aide on the staff of Brigadier-General Charles F. Roe. In 1899 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C, Second Regiment, New York National Guard, promoted first lieutenant in 1900, and captain in 1904. From 1901 to 1905 he served on the staff of Governor Odell. He is a member of the Society of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution and St. Nicholas Society. His clubs are the Troy, the Union of New York, the Army and Navy, and the Harvard of New York City. His Harvard University clubs and societies are: The Hasty Pudding, Dickey, Zeta Psi and Institute of 1770. He married, January 6, 1909, Martha Groome, of Philadelphia, and has William Leland, born December 4, 1909.

(The Thompson Line).

Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson, had distinguished ancestry, beginning with the emigrant, John Thompson, born 1582, died in 1678. He married in England, Mirable ———. He settled in Stratford, Connecticut, about 1640.

(II) Ambrose, son of John and Mirable Thompson, married Sarah, daughter of John Welles, and granddaughter of colonial Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut.

(III) Deacon John (2), son of Ambrose and Sarah (Welles) Thompson, married, 1705, Ruth, daughter of Benjamin Curtis, granddaughter of John Curtis, and great-granddaughter of William Curtis, who came from England in 1632 on the ship "Lion," married Elizabeth ———, and was a man of great prominence.

(IV) John (3), son of Deacon John (2) and Ruth (Curtis) Thompson, married, 1739, Mehitable Booth.

(V) Lieutenant William, son of John (3) and Mehitable (Booth) Thompson, was born October 29, 1742. The inscription on his tombstone in the Congregational burying ground in Stratford reads: "Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant William Thompson, who fell in battle bravely fighting for the liberty of his country in the memorable action at Ridgefield, 27th of April, 1777, when a handful of intrepid Americans withstood some thousands of British troops till, overpowered with numbers, he fell a victim to British tyranny and more than savage cruelty in the 38th year of his age. He lived beloved and died universally lamented, and his body being removed from the place of action, was here deposited with military honors." He married, October 14, 1762, Mehitable Ufford.

(VI) Isaac, son of Lieutenant William and Mehitable (Ufford) Thompson, was born August 24, 1775, died March 2, 1852. He married, January 5, 1800, Catherine Mumford, and they are the parents of Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson.

Mehitable (Ufford) Thompson was a daughter of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Ufford, granddaughter of John and Hannah (Hawley) Ufford, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Ufford, the emigrant, who came to America from England in 1632 on the ship "Lion," settled in Stratford, Connecticut, where he died in 1650. His wife was Isabel Gardiner.

(The Gardiner Line).

Jerusha (Gardiner) Christophers, great-grandmother of Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson, was a descendant of Lion Gardiner, first proprietor of Gardiner's Island, born 1599, died 1663. He was originally an engineer in the service of Prince William of Orange. He married Mary Williamson.

(II) David, son of Lion and Mary (Williamson) Gardiner, married Mary Beringham.

(III) John, son of David and Mary (Beringham) Gardiner, married, June 24, 1657, Mary, daughter of William King, of Southold, New Jersey.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (King) Gardiner, married, May 16, 1716, Sarah, daughter of Governor Gurdon and Jerusha (Richards) Saltonstall, and maternal granddaughter of James and Sarah (Gibbons) Richards, of Hartford. James Richards was assistant, 1665, a man of large landed estate. Sarah Saltonstall was a granddaughter of Colonel Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ward) Saltonstall. Elizabeth was a daughter of Rev. John Ward, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the "Cobbler of Agawam," "whose wit," says Mather's "Magnalia," "made him known to more English than one."

(V) Jerusha, daughter of John (2) and Sarah (Saltonstall) Gardiner, married, May 7, 1741, John Christophers. They are the grandparents of Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson.

(Brewster Line).

The "Mayflower" descent of the Thompson family is through Mary Perkins Thompson, wife of John Leland Thompson, grandparents of the present generation. The two families of Thompson that were united in that manner were not related so far as known. The line traces in one direction to Elder

William Brewster, of the "Mayflower," 1620, ruling elder and spiritual guide of the Pilgrim Fathers, one of the most prominent figures in colonial history.

(II) Jonathan, eldest son of Elder William and Mary Brewster, settled on the Thames above New London, Connecticut.

(III) Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia Brewster, married, about 1654, Peter Bradley.

(IV) Lucretia, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Brewster) Bradley, married, June 26, 1681, Judge Richard Christophers.

(V) Judge Christopher, son of Judge Richard and Lucretia (Bradley) Christophers, married Sarah Prout.

(VI) John, son of Judge Christopher and Sarah (Prout) Christophers, married, in 1741, Jerusha Gardiner.

(VII) Lucretia, daughter of John and Jerusha (Gardiner) Christophers, married, 1770, John Mumford, of Newport, Rhode Island.

(VIII) Catherine, daughter of John and Lucretia (Christophers) Mumford, born August 22, 1777, died August 20, 1816, married, January 5, 1800, Isaac Thompson, of Stratford and New London, Connecticut, born August 24, 1775, died March 2, 1852.

(IX) Mary Perkins, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Mumford) Thompson, born August 24, 1809, died February 24, 1892, married, August 17, 1829, John Leland Thompson, founder of J. L. Thompson Sons & Company, and grandfather of the present Troy families (1910).

(The Saltonstall Line).

Jerusha Gardiner, wife of John Christophers, descended from Sir Richard Saltonstall, born 1586, came from England to America in 1630. In 1664 he was English ambassador to Holland, where Rembrandt painted his famous portrait. He was a son of Samuel Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London.

(II) Richard, son of Sir Richard and Grace (Kays) Saltonstall, was deputy and assistant and privy to the concealment of the regicide judge. He married, 1632, Muriel Gurdon.

(III) Colonel Nathaniel, son of Richard and Muriel (Gurdon) Saltonstall, was assistant, 1679-86. Married, 1663, Elizabeth Ward.

(IV) Governor Gurdon, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ward) Saltonstall, was governor of Massachusetts elected in 1706. Married Jerusha Richards.

(V) Sarah, daughter of Governor Gurdon and Jerusha (Richards) Saltonstall, married,

1710, John Gardiner, a merchant of New London, Connecticut.

(VI) Jerusha, daughter of John and Sarah (Saltonstall) Gardiner married, March 7, 1741, John Christophers, and they were the grandparents of Mary Perkins (Thompson) Thompson, wife of John Leland Thompson, of Troy.

THOMPSON This branch of the Thompson family in Troy, herein recorded, descends in direct male succession from William Thompson, of Kittery, Maine. An eminent authority says he came from England. He received a grant of land in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1656, "beyond Cocheco Legg Swamp." In 1715 John Thompson, of Dover, conveyed fifty acres of land which "were granted to my father William Thompson by the town of Dover." There is no evidence that William Thompson ever lived upon the land. October 15, 1656, a grant made in Kittery "below Sturgeon Creek" to John White in 1651, was assigned to William Thompson, who is supposed to have been White's son-in-law. In 1659 William Thompson was presented at York court "For rebellion against his father and mother-in-law." He bound himself to the court in a bond of twenty pounds "that hee will be of good behavior towards all men, especially toward his father and mother." He left twenty-three acres of land, a house and orchard in Kittery, Maine, and fifty acres in Dover, New Hampshire. His wife had probably died before 1676. He left children whose ages were given in 1677 as here recorded: John, aged eighteen, married Sarah Woodman; William, aged sixteen, probably married Mary Levering; Robert, aged thirteen, "living with Toby Hansen in Dover"; James, aged eleven, see forward; Alexander, aged six, married Anna Curtis; Judith, aged two. John, the eldest, gave a bond in 1684 for the proper administration of his father's estate and to provide for "James, his lame and crippled brother."

(II) James, son of William Thompson, "the founder," was born in 1666; as noted in the preceding lines, he was "lame and impotent" at the age of eleven years, but he grew from this youthful weakness into a manhood of the sturdiest type. He became a tailor by trade. Land was granted him in Kittery in 1694 and 1696. In 1719 he moved to York, Maine, where he was also granted land. In 1727 he removed with his family to New Meadows, Brunswick, Maine, where he died. He married, in Dover, New

Hampshire, March 3, 1700-01, Elizabeth, daughter of Adrian Frye, of Frye's Point, Kittery, Maine. She was a woman of great strength and ability. Children: 1. Judith, married, July 1, 1724, John Smith, of York, Maine, and had a large family. 2. Alexander, born at Kittery, Maine. "He lived in Brunswick, Maine, before the Indian Wars. He lived to be over eighty years old. He had no learning, but was a hardy, honest, industrious man." He married, May 20, 1731, Sarah Grover, of York, daughter of Matthew Grover. She bore him several daughters and one son, James. 3. Captain James, born in Kittery, February 22, 1707, died at Topsham, Maine, September 22, 1791. He settled at New Meadows, Brunswick, Maine, where he was selectman and kept a general store. He was a member of the military company with his brothers, Cornelius and Alexander. His son, Brigadier-General Samuel Thompson, was a brave soldier of the revolution. Captain James married (first) Reliance Hinkley, a descendant of Governor Thomas Hinkley, of Massachusetts; married (second) Mrs. Lydia Brown, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; married (third) Mary Higgins. 4. Cornelius, see forward. 5. Sarah, born April 27, 1711, "died in twenty days after her birth." 6. Mercy (called Marcia and Marciel in some old records) born April 1, 1712; married (first) a Mr. Austin; (second) David Junkins, and settled in Brunswick, Maine. 7. Joseph, born March 23, 1713-14, died before 1759. He lived and died at Sebascodegan Island, Harpswell, Maine. He was noted for great strength. 8. Dinah, born May 6, 1716; married her cousin, Jonathan Thompson, October 1, 1737. 9. Benjamin Thompson, born York, Maine, September 9, 1717, died 1765; married, October 17, 1744, Abigail Philbrook. 10. Richard, born June 11, 1724; lived and died in Kennebunk, Maine, a respected farmer; he married Elizabeth Maddox, of Arundel, Maine. 11. Elizabeth, born April 19, 1726, died December 22, 1726.

(III) Cornelius, son of James and Elizabeth (Frye) Thompson, was born at York, Maine, October 14, 1709, died 1792. He served in the Indian wars in 1757. He married Hannah Smith, of York, Maine. Children: Thomas, who moved to Plattsburgh, New York; Amos, who moved to Bowdoin, Maine; Joel, see forward; Richard Thompson, who moved to Wales, Maine; Robert, who died at New Meadows; Phinias, lost at sea on ship of war.

(IV) Colonel Joel, third son of Cornelius and Hannah (Smith) Thompson, was born





D. F. Thompson.

in New Meadows, October 23, 1753, died in Lewiston, Maine, May 1, 1841. He was a soldier of the revolutionary war. He enlisted May 15, 1775, from Brunswick, Maine; not long after the revolutionary war he moved to Lewiston, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his days. He represented Lewiston, Maine, in the general court of Massachusetts. He married, February 18, 1780, Martha, daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Agnes (Smith) Cotton, born in Brunswick, Maine, May 18, 1762, died July 16, 1828. Children: Mehitable, born May 10, 1782, died March 22, 1839, married General Jedediah Herrick; Joel, see forward; Phineas, born May 23, 1786, died young; Sarah, born March 2, 1789, died 1825; Cornelius, born April 18, 1791, died in Lisbon, Maine, November 15, 1857, he served for a time in the war of 1812, being stationed at the garrison at Bath, Maine; Martha Cotton, born April 17, 1793, died October 13, 1880, married (first) Henry Herrick, who died in 1816, married (second) Captain Nathaniel Eames. Ithamer B. Eames, a son of the second marriage, was the father of Emma Eames, the noted singer; Ruth, born February 9, 1796; Hannah, born December 3, 1798, died August 1, 1837; Isaac Cotton, born May 22, 1801, died July 14, 1861; Theophilus Boynton, born June 6, 1803, married, November 1, 1841, Charlotte Corbett, of Worcester, Massachusetts; Horatio Nelson born December 10, 1805, died 1852, unmarried.

(V) Joel (2), son of Colonel Joel (1) and Martha (Cotton) Thompson, born in Lewiston, Maine, July 26, 1784, died in Wayne, Maine, September, 1851. In 1809 he moved to Litchfield, Maine, where he taught school in the vicinity of Oak Hill. He lived in Litchfield several years and was on the committee of safety in the war of 1812. He moved to Wayne in 1848. He was a man of education and decided executive ability. He married (first) Ruth, daughter of Aaron Dwinel, of Lisbon, Maine. She died before 1811. He married (second) Rachel Wilson, of Topsfield, Maine, daughter of William and Mary (Patten) Wilson, born December 12, 1813, died January 1, 1853. Child of first marriage: Joel Dwinel, see forward. Children of second marriage: Rev. Thomas Wilson, born November 12, 1814, died in Sumner, Maine, a prominent Free Baptist minister, married Hannah Harmon; Jedediah Herrick, born January 11, 1817, died January, 1848; William Wilson, born April 12, 1819, married Abbie Clark, resided in Jay, Maine; James Smullen, born April 9, 1822; George Owen, born March 11, 1826; Actor Patten, born

April 26, 1828, died May 7, 1904; Josiah Sanford, born December 4, 1832, resides in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, married (first) Rose Hayford, (second) Lena Edson; Rachel Wilson, born March 21, 1835, died April 21, 1889, married Major Warren L. Whitney.

(VI) Joel Dwinel, son of Joel (2) and Ruth (Dwinel) Thompson, was born in Lisbon, Maine, December 25, 1810, died at Bangor, Maine, February 21, 1853. He taught school in his early life; later moved from Lisbon to Bangor, Maine. He was city clerk of Bangor, and afterwards engaged in business there. In politics he was a Whig. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, of Bangor, where he spent the greater part of his life. He married, February 17, 1842, Harriett Newell French, of Bangor, Maine, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Libby (Quimby) French, born April 11, 1818, died November 13, 1893. (See French VIII). Children: Professor Dwinel, see forward; Alice, born June 1, 1851, died April 17, 1855.

(VII) Professor Dwinel French Thompson, son of Joel Dwinel and Harriett Newell (French) Thompson, was born in Bangor, Maine, January 1, 1846. He is a direct descendant of (I) Michael Dunnel, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, 1650, died there in 1713. (II) Thomas Dunnel, born November, 1672, died in Topsfield, 1747. (III) Jonathan Dunnel, or Dwinel, born June, 1702, in Topsfield. (IV) Amos Dwinel, born in Sutton, Massachusetts, 1734. (V) Aaron Dwinel, born in Sutton, Massachusetts, August 10, 1762, died in Leeds, Maine, August 5, 1844. (VI) Ruth Dwinel, born in Sutton, Massachusetts; married Joel Thompson, of Lewiston, Maine; she died about 1811, in Lisbon.

Professor Thompson, after the death of his father, removed with the family to Auburn, Maine. He attended the (Abbott) "Little Blue" school, later completed his preparatory course at Lewiston Falls Academy (now Edward Little Institute), took a two years' course at Bowdoin College, and then entered Dartmouth, taking a scientific course, and graduated with the degree of B. S., class of 1869. He taught three years at Dartmouth. In 1872 he was appointed to the chair of descriptive geometry, stereotomy and drawing at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, which position he still holds (1910). In his younger days he was greatly interested in athletics, and was called the "Father of Baseball" at Dartmouth, where he captained the first college team. He has always had a deep interest in archeological and genealogical research, has compiled a genealogy of the descendants of Edward

French, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and given valuable assistance to genealogists in preparing the many and complicated Thompson lines. He has the finest private collection of Indian relics in the state. His college fraternity is the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and he is an honorary member of Sigma Psi and Tau Beta Pi, scientific fraternities, whose membership is based on merit and achievement. He is a director of the Leonard Hospital, Troy, and was a trustee of the old Lansingburg Academy. Professor Thompson is well known in educational circles, where he is held in the highest esteem.

He married, January 1, 1880, at Troy, New York, Mary Lena, daughter of Solomon Burt and Mary Eliza (Thompson) Saxton (see Saxton VII). Children: 1. Alice Quimby, born at Troy, December 17, 1880; married, February 8, 1910, Robert Hall, of Lockport, New York, secretary and treasurer of the Lockport Steam Heating Company. 2. Gordon Saxton, born in Lansingburg, New York, August 6, 1883; was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with the degree of C. E., class of 1905; he married, February 7, 1906, Ethel Williams, of Troy. 3. Nathaniel French, born in Lansingburg, October 16, 1884; graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with the degree of C. E., class of 1907, now assistant engineer in the department for the elimination of grade crossings on the New York Central railroad; he married, September 28, 1909, S. Lavinia Morrison, of Lansingburg. 4. Dwinel Burt, born in Lansingburg, December 14, 1886; also a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1907, with degree of C. E.; will graduate in class of 1911 from the same institute with degree of E. E.

(The French Line).

Harriett Newell (French) Thompson, mother of Professor Dwinel French Thompson, was a direct descendant of Edward French, of Salisbury, Massachusetts.

(1) The surname French is found in Wiltshire, England, records as early as 1252, and is found in Scotland in the records of the old monasteries under the forms of Francus, Franciscus, Francegena, Franceis and Franke. The family is a most honorable as well as an ancient one. The branch herein considered was founded in America by Edward French, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who received land in the "first division," bought land in 1642, was selectman and a man of influence. He was of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1633. He married Ann Goodale; died December 28, 1674. He had four children.

(II) Samuel, son of Edward and Ann French, died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, July 26, 1692; married (first) April 1, 1664, Abigail, born February 23, 1643, died January 11, 1679-80, daughter of Henry and Abigail Brown. She was the mother of six children. He married (second) Esther ———, who bore him three children.

(III) Deacon Joseph, son of Samuel and Abigail (Brown) French, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1676, died there August 27, 1749. He was a soldier 1697-1710. He married Hannah ———, who bore him five children.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Deacon Joseph and Hannah French, was born December 11, 1699, at Salisbury, died April 21, 1767. He married, November 23, 1721, Mary Collins, born May 1, 1698, died November 18, 1766. Nine children.

(V) Nathaniel, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Collins) French, was born January 13, 1724, at Salisbury. He married Anna Russell. Nine children.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Anna (Russell) French, was born March 15, 1757, at Epping, New Hampshire, died at Sandwich, that state, January 16, 1799. He was a farmer. He married, August 27, 1780, Martha Jewell, of Sandwich, New Hampshire, born September 14, 1762, died in that town, September 28, 1822, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Martha (Quimby) Jewell; nine children. Martha Jewell was a descendant of the fifth generation from Thomas Jewell, of Braintree, Massachusetts, 1639.

(VII) Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) and Martha (Jewell) French, was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, May 23, 1799, died June 28, 1876, at Auburn, Maine. He was a man of great natural ability, a good mathematician and noted for his excellent memory. He was a manufacturer and at one time owned a machine shop and foundry. He held several public offices, including that of trial justice. He was a man of influence and a member and deacon of the Congregational church.

Nathaniel French married, in 1817, Elizabeth Libby Quimby, born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, August 25, 1797, died while on a visit to Troy, New York, November 18, 1873. Elizabeth Libby Quimby was a daughter of Lieutenant Enoch Quimby, of Sandwich, New Hampshire, a descendant of Robert Quimby, the immigrant ancestor from England, 1653, who married Elizabeth Osborn, and settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Major Aaron Quimby, served in the revolution. Her father, Lieu-

tenant Enoch Quimby, served in the war of 1812.

(VIII) Harriett Newell, daughter of Nathaniel (3) and Elizabeth Libby (Quimby) French, was born at Sandwich, New Hampshire, April 11, 1818, died at Lansingburg (Troy), November 13, 1893. She married, February 17, 1842, at Bangor, Maine, Joel Dwinel Thompson (see Thompson VI).

(The Saxton Line).

This name is common in England, especially in Yorkshire. The family name appears early on the Massachusetts colonial records. Rev. Peter Saxton (also written Sexton) emigrated to Massachusetts as early as 1630, and was the first minister to Scituate. The first of record in the Connecticut colony were Richard and George Sexton, who embarked from London, England; Richard, 1635, on the ship "Blessing," and was in Windsor, Connecticut, 1643; George came later, was a contemporary of Richard, and probably his brother. It is very sure that he was not a son. The earliest mention found of George Sexton is in Book of Deeds, at Springfield, Massachusetts, in a deed from Thomas Cowper to George Sexton "Now resident of Windsor," June 10, 1663. He removed to Westfield, about 1671, where a son Benjamin was born, said to have been the first white child born in the town. He died between 1688 and 1690. He married Katharine ———, and had seven children.

(II) Captain Joseph, fourth son of George and Katharine Saxton, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, 1664, died at Enfield, May 3, 1742. Removed from Westfield to Enfield about 1704. He married, November 20, 1690, Hannah Wright, born July 28, 1669, died in 1742, daughter of Abel Wright, of Springfield. Seven children.

(III) Ensign Joseph (2), son of Captaln Joseph (1) and Hannah (Wright) Saxton, was born in Westfield, October 2, 1694. He removed to Enfield with his father and settled in the East Parish (now Somers). He married (first) October 16, 1723, Sarah Parsons, born March 10, 1705, died at Salisbury, August 25, 1747. She was a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Hitchcock) Parsons, of Enfield, Connecticut; granddaughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Vere) Parsons, and great-granddaughter of Richard Vere Parsons, of Westfield. He married (second) Widow Mary Collins, by whom he had one child. By his first wife he had ten children.

(IV) Deacon Samuel, son of Ensign Joseph (2) and Sarah (Parsons) Saxton, born

June 22, 1726, died March 22, 1816. He lived in Connecticut, near Springfield. He married Sarah Chapin, January 23, 1754. She was born October 19, 1736, died March 27, 1821. The Chapin family were prominent in Springfield, where a statue is erected to their memory. She was a direct descendant of Henry and Nelly (Burt) Chapin.

(V) Noah, son of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Chapin) Saxton, was born July 24, 1772, at South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, died April 15, 1850. He probably lived at South Wilbraham all his life, as all his children were born there. His eldest son, Noah Chapin Saxton, was the first publisher of the *New York Evangelist*. He married, December 15, 1796, Martha Bliss, born in North Wilbraham, March 12, 1775, died December 18, 1836.

(VI) Gordon Bliss, son of Noah and Martha (Bliss) Saxton, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, June 5, 1800, died in Troy, New York, April 28, 1868. He was a merchant of Troy, first engaged in dry goods and millinery, later with his son, Solomon Burt Saxton, in the flour and grain trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of Troy's most respected citizens. In 1825 he married Philena Fletcher Severance, born April 26, 1800, died August 3, 1851, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Joslyn) Severance, of New Braintree, Massachusetts. Five children.

(VII) Solomon Burt, eldest son and child of Gordon Bliss and Philena Fletcher (Severance) Saxton, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, January 31, 1827, died at Troy, New York, January 12, 1903. When a young man he came to Troy and engaged in business and later became a member of the firm of Saxton & Thompson, with large flouring mills at Lockport. This business is still continued in the family name of Thompson by George Thompson. Mr. Saxton later disposed of his interest in Lockport and devoted himself exclusively to the wholesale flour business in Troy. He was interested in many of the manufacturing enterprises of Troy, and was officially connected with the banks of the city. He was a successful business man and highly regarded as a citizen. He was an accomplished musician, and for forty years was a member and organist of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy, taking high rank as a performer on the pipe organ. He married, September 1, 1851, Mary Eliza Thompson, a descendant of John Thompson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, the American founder of her family. (See Thompson Genealogy of Troy, New York.) Children:

Mary Lena, born December 27, 1855, in Troy, New York, married Professor Dwinel French Thompson (see Thompson VII); John Gordon, born November 1, 1857, in Troy, New York, he is a landscape painter of fame, with residence in Brooklyn and Amityville, Long Island, married, June 20, 1885, Hattie Thompson Rowe, of Auburn, Maine.

The Thompson family of THOMPSON Albany, New York, represented in the present generation by David Allen Thompson, descended from the early settler of that name in Salem county, New Jersey. The family is of English origin seated in Yorkshire, England. In 1658 Thomas Thompson and Elizabeth, his wife, with their sons John and Andrew, removed from Kirkfenton, Yorkshire county, England, to Ireland. John, the eldest son, married Jane Humbles, or Humbly, born in England, and then living in Ireland. Andrew, the younger son, was born at Kirkfenton, England, 1637. He removed to Ireland with the family in 1658, and on July 11, 1664, married Isabella, daughter of Humphrey Marshall, born in Leicestershire, England, September 16, 1667. Andrew Thompson, his wife and three children, accompanied by his brother John, his wife and four children, embarked in the ship "Mary of Dublin," John Hall, master, and landed at Elsinboro Point, West Jersey, December 22 of the same year. In 1680 the brothers bought of Richard and Bridget Guy adjoining lands in the present township of Elsinborough, Salem county, New Jersey. The "Emigrant house," built on the original farm, was standing in good condition and repair as late as 1820. The site of the house and the orchard in front have now been entirely removed by the action of the Delaware river wearing away its eastern shore. Andrew Thompson became a well-known public man. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the colony by John Fenwick, the governor, and was also one of the four justices of the peace elected by the general free assembly at Burlington, qualifying March 15, 1683, serving several years. He frequently served as executor and was a trusted citizen. He died in 1696. His will, written with his own hand, dated 29th of tenth month, 1694, devises his homestead of one hundred and sixty-eight acres to his two elder sons, William and Andrew, and specially requests them "not to oppress or deale unjustly by one the other." Children of Andrew and Isabella Thompson, first three born in Ireland: 1. Elizabeth, born August 15, 1666; married in Salem, Friends' meeting,

February 25, 1683, Isaac Smart, the society consenting thereto except Isaac had not notified his mother in old England, owing to the distance, that was waived." Isaac Smart died in 1700, and his widow, Elizabeth, "with the approval of the meeting," married, November 26, 1701, Edward Keasbey. 2. William, August 9, 1699, married (first) Sarah ———; (second) Jane Nickson; (third) Hannah ———. He settled at Thompson's bridge, now Allowaystown, Monmouth township. His son Benjamin, born 1719, died 1775, was for many years manager of Wistar's Glass Works. 3. Andrew (2), see forward. 4. John, the only child of American birth, was born in Elsinborough, Salem county, New Jersey, April 23, 1684.

(II) Andrew (2), son of Andrew (1) and Isabella (Marshall) Thompson, was born in Parish Donard, Wickloe county, Ireland, November 13, 1676, died 1727. He came to New Jersey with his parents in 1677. Like his father he was trusted in business and frequently an executor. He was left one-half the homestead by his father's will, and in 1710 purchased his brother William's half, thus becoming sole owner of the Elsinborough homestead farm. The title to this property was held in the Thompson family from 1680 until December 26, 1882, when David Allen Thompson, of Albany, New York, conveyed the same to J. Howard Subers, of Philadelphia. It is believed that his first marriage was to Rebecca Pedrick, October 28, 1696. Children: Jonathan, born September 16, 1697; Hannah, January 12, 1699; Isabella, October 22, 1700; Andrew (3), February 2, 1704. The records of Salem Friends' meetings show that at a monthly meeting held January 25, 1706, he gave notice that he was to marry a wife belonging to the Darby (Pennsylvania) meeting and desired a certificate. The same records also show the following children of Andrew and Grace Thompson: Thomas, born November 28, 1707; Sarah, February 8, 1709; Abraham, October 26, 1710; Joshua (see forward); Thomas, July 21, 1715; Rebecca, November 3, 1717; Abraham, May 27, 1721. Several of these children died before their father, as his will names only "dear and loving wife Grace," and children Andrew, Joshua, Hannah Cook, Thomas, Sarah and Abraham. The inventory of his estate amounted to six hundred and one pounds twelve shillings, including bonds, bill and book accounts, two hundred and eighteen pounds eighteen shillings, old books, four pounds, a clock, and a negro woman valued at twenty-eight pounds.

(III) Joshua, son of Andrew (2) and his

second wife Gracé Thompson, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, February 2, 1713, died in 1789. He was a member of the Society of Friends, an elder and leader of the Salem monthly meeting. It has been said of him "that he was an Israelite in whom there was no guile." December 17, 1761, he advertised in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for a schoolmaster for himself and neighbors in the township of Elsinborough. His will, dated ninth month, twenty-second day, 1784, was probated January 10, 1790. He married (first) Sarah ——. Children: i. Andrew, see forward. 2. Sarah, born December 24, 1742; she became second wife of William Hancock, a Friend, who, March 21, 1778, received a mortal wound at the massacre in his house at Hancock's bridge, Salem county, by the British soldiers under Colonel Charles S. Mawhood. Joshua Thompson married (second), Elizabeth Gibson, of Woodbury, New Jersey. Children: 3. Joshua (2), born June 8, 1748. 4. Rebecca (twin of Joshua). 5. John, April 7, 1752. 6. Joseph, March 26, 1756, died March 23, 1778, from wounds received at the Hancock's bridge massacre, previously mentioned.

(IV) Andrew (3), son of Joshua and his first wife, Sarah Thompson, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, May 29, 1739, died August 15, 1782, "and was decently buried in Friends' burying place of Salem the 16th of same month." He married Grace, born September 11, 1746, died January 13, 1779, daughter of Samuel and Grace Nicholson, of Elsinborough, Salem county. Children: Joshua (see forward); Sarah, born January 20, 1769, married Jacob Ware; Grace, born February 12, 1771, married Job Ware; Rachel, born May 7, 1773, married Benjamin Tindell; Samuel N., born May 23, 1777, married Ann, daughter of Clement Hall.

(V) Joshua (2), eldest son of Andrew and Grace (Nicholson) Thompson, was born September 19, 1767, died June 22, 1806. Under the will of his grandfather, Joshua Thompson, he became owner of the Elsinborough homestead farm when he reached legal age in 1788. He died intestate in 1806. His real estate passed to his three minor children, subject to their mother's dower claim. He married, May 1, 1793, Rebecca Allen, born March 21, 1772, who survived him and married (second) Benjamin Griscom, to whom she bore two children, Beulah and George. She died August 24, 1853, aged eighty-one years. Children of Joshua and Rebecca (Allen) Thompson: i. Andrew (4), see forward. 2. Ann, born May 5, 1797, died March 26, 1870; married (first) Caleb Lippincott, in

1826; (second) Joseph Basset. 3. David Allen, born June 4, 1803, died August 13, 1847, at Lockport, New York, unmarried.

(VI) Andrew (4), eldest son of Joshua (2) and Rebecca (Allen) Thompson, was born August 12, 1795, died August 11, 1869. He married (first) Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gill) Abbott. The marriage was conducted under Friends' discipline, and the committee, April 27, 1818, reported that it was orderly accomplished. Child of first marriage: i. Hannah Ann, born October 21, 1819, married, April 17, 1843, Elisha Bassett (2), died July 27, 1903; children: i. Rebecca, married, February 24, 1870, S. Preston Carpenter. ii. Henry, married Rebecca Lawrence; (second) Mrs. Mary Noble Lippincott. iii. Anna, married, November 6, 1901, William T. Hilliard. iv. Clement. Two other children died in infancy. Andrew Thompson married (second), November 8, 1827, Ann Dallas Clark, born June 10, 1806, died July 7, 1839, daughter of John and Ann Elkinton, of Port Elizabeth, New Jersey. Children: 2. Joshua, born January 17, 1829, died June 11, 1887; married, March 11, 1852, Mary Jane Pancoast; children: i. Anne E., married Smith Bassett. ii. Sarah, married Smith Bassett (second wife). iii. Emma, married George Acton. iv. Andrew J., died young. v. Caroline, died young. 3. John Elkinton, September 10, 1830, died April 11, 1907; married, March 6, 1856, Mary C. Davis; children: i. Ella, married Samuel Griscom. ii. Mary Davis. iii. Elizabeth Davis, married Joseph L. Nicholson, M.D. 4. Clark Holmes, September 7, 1832; married, January 1, 1857, Anna Test; children: i. Hannah Bacon, married Frank Pettit. ii. Lucy Mulford, married Wyatt Acton. iii. Mariana, married Josiah Miller. iv. Elizabeth Holmes. v. Alice Elkinton, died young. vi. Cornelia, married Harry Finlaw. 5. Andrew; March 19, 1835, died February 16, 1909, unmarried. Andrew Thompson married (third), August 8, 1843, Mary Thompson Tyler, widow of Charles B. Harmer, of Greenwich, New Jersey, and daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Thompson) Tyler. Her mother, Ann, born May 8, 1787, died in 1818, was daughter of Butler and Ann Thompson of Allowaystown, New Jersey. Mary Thompson Tyler was born October 25, 1809, died September 15, 1907, at the great age of ninety-eight years. She married (first) February 8, 1826, Charles B. Harmer, who died February 8, 1828. Their son, Charles B. Harmer (2), was born April 15, 1828, died September 21, 1907; he married Emeline Scatergood, and had children: i. Mary T., mar-

ried Benjamin T. Walker. ii. Charles R., (2), unmarried. iii. J. Barton, married Julia Homer. iv. Susan S., married W. Harris Seltzer, and has sons George A., W. Harris (2) and Frank Harmer. The children of Andrew Thompson and his third wife, Mary (Tyler) Thompson Harmer, were: 6. David Allen, see forward. 7. Richard, born February 6, 1846; married October 6, 1870, Elizabeth W., daughter of Richard and Charlotte (Acton) Wistar; children: i. Charlotte, born February 20, 1874, married October 25, 1904, George D. E. Mortimer. ii. David A., July 19, 1876. iii. Mary T., April 20, 1879. iv. Cornelias W., March 17, 1884. v. Caroline McIntyre, October 16, 1888. 8. Anne, November 8, 1847; married, October 22, 1868, Louis M. Hall; children: i. Clement Harwood, born April 12, 1870. ii. Frank Thompson, born August 23, 1872. iii. Walter, born February 1, 1878, married Frances T. Carpenter, October 19, 1909. 9. Rebecca, August 24, 1849; married, February 18, 1869, Clayton Wistar; children: i. Richard Wyatt, February 7, 1870, married, October 25, 1899, Mary Acton Rumsey. ii. Arthur Thompson, November 1, 1886.

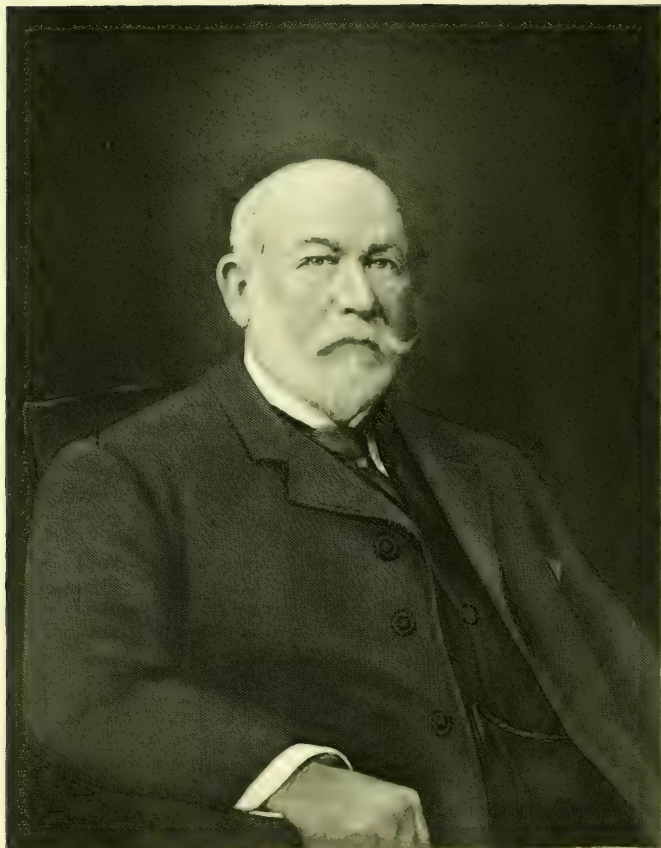
(VII) David Allen, sixth child of Andrew Thompson and edest son of his third wife, Mary Harmer, was born at Mannington, Salem county, New Jersey, May 29, 1844. He was educated at the Friends' school, Salem, New Jersey, and the Salem Academy, graduating from the latter in 1864. He entered Haverford College, but after a year spent there entered Princeton University, where he was graduated A. B., 1868. Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered Albany Law school, where he was graduated in 1869, and was at once admitted to the New York bar. He became managing clerk for the law firm of Shepard and Stedman, Albany, New York. In 1871 he began practice in his own office, continuing alone until 1879, when the firm of Thompson & Andrews was founded, and as such did a successful law business. In 1885 a third partner was added, and the firm became Stedman, Thompson & Andrews. In 1896 Mr. Stedman withdrew and the firm reverted to its former personnel, Thompson & Andrews, continuing until 1902, when it was dissolved. Since that year Mr. Thompson has continued in practice alone. He is a lawyer of high standing, and is highly regarded as a citizen. He is a trustee of the Home Savings Bank of Albany, the Mutual Insurance Company, and has other business interests. He is interested in church and benevolent work, serving as president of the Albany Orphan Asylum and of the Home for

Aged Men. He is a member of the University Club. He is a writer of ability, and is deeply interested in historical and genealogical research. It is to his painstaking and careful investigation that this history of the Thompsons of Salem county, New Jersey, is due, being compiled from his recent book (1910), "Andrew Thompson," "The Emigrant of Elsinborough, Salem county, New Jersey, and one line of his descendants." He married, October 4, 1871, Margaret, daughter of Dr. James and Caroline (McIntyre) McNaughton, of Albany, New York. Children: 1. James McNaughton, born November 17, 1872, died December 26, 1908. He married, November 12, 1902, Florence J. Jones. 2. Andrew (5), August 13, 1877, married, January 25, 1908, Mary B. Easton. 3. Margaret, September 1, 1881.

In the New England records this name is to be found under various spellings. In the earlier years it was Hyde or Hide, then Iyde, Ide, Iyd and Jyde. The last old country (doubtless English) ancestor of the American Ide family under consideration was:

Nicholas Ide (or Hyde). He died early in the seventeenth century, leaving a son Nicholas (2). The widow of Nicholas (1) afterward married Thomas Bliss, of Belstone, near Okelhampton, Devonshire, England. The latter belonged to a family of substantial farmers and landowners of Belstone, who by their adherence to Puritan views and opposition to the court and clergy, suffered persecution under Charles I., and were reluctantly compelled to emigrate to the New American colonies. Thomas Bliss emigrated to America in 1636, taking with him his stepson, Nicholas Ide, his wife (formerly Mrs. Ide) and two or three children of his own. He joined an uncle at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts. In a year or two he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, then back again to Braintree in 1640. Religious dissensions arising in the Plymouth Church, Thomas Bliss left the place and settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he shared in a distribution of land, June, 1644. Here Thomas Bliss, who was said to have been a blacksmith, lived until his death in 1649. In his will he mentions, besides two sons and daughters, Nicholas Ide as his son-in-law. This is meant of course to be stepson, as his half-sister could not have become his wife.

(I) Nicholas (2), son of Nicholas (1) Ide, was born in England about 1624, died at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 18, 1690. He came to America with his stepfather,



G. P. Allen



Thomas Bliss, in 1636, and followed his wanderings until 1643, when they finally settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where Nicholas lived the remainder of his days. Rehoboth was noted even at that time as having been the home of William Blackstone, the first settler of Boston, Roger Williams, founder of Providence, Rhode Island, and Rev. Samuel Newman. Nicholas Ide (who signed his name lyde) first appears in the Rehoboth records as drawing for land, April 9, 1645. He was then probably just of age, and we may reasonably place his birth date at 1624. He participated in other drawings and divisions in Rehoboth, becoming the owner of considerable land. He was admitted a freeman in 1648. In 1652 he was fined £25 by the general court for selling a gun to an Indian; he pleaded inability to pay and the court in 1657 ordered that on payment of "the sum of five pounds in good wampum" the balance of the fine should be remitted. He was surveyor of the "Highwaies" of Rehoboth in 1662-69-74. He was one of the committee to settle the dispute with King Philip, the Indian chief. He is the only Ide that appears in the list of freemen of New Plymouth Colony in 1658-70. His wife was named Martha and bore him ten children: Nathaniel; Mary, married Samuel Fuller; John, served in King Philip's war; Nicholas (3), see forward; Martha, married Samuel Walker; Elizabeth; Timothy; Dorothy; Patience, married Samuel Carpenter; and Experience. Mrs. Martha Ide was buried at Rehoboth, November 3, 1676. Nicholas Ide is buried in the same churchyard.

(II) Nicholas (3), fourth child of Nicholas (2) and Martha Ide, was born at Rehoboth, in November, 1654, died June 5, 1723. He lived first at Rehoboth, and later in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, 1675-76, under Major Bradford. He was admitted a freeman in 1682. He was latterly known by his military titles, ensign and lieutenant. He was town surveyor of Attleboro in 1697, and town representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1713-14. He married (first) December 27, 1677, at Rehoboth, Mary Ormsbee, who died September 9, 1690. She bore him: Nathaniel, Jacob, Martha, Patience and John. He married (second) Elizabeth Hewins, who bore him Benjamin, see forward, Nicholas (4) and Nicholas (5).

(III) Benjamin, son of Nicholas (3) and Elizabeth (Hewins) Ide, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, December 5, 1693, baptized March 24, 1700. He married Elizabeth Slack, November 29, 1716, at Attleboro.

(IV) Nicholas (4), son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Slack) Ide, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 18, 1717. He married and had issue.

(V) Benjamin (2), son of Nicholas (4) Ide, was born October 27, 1754, died April 13, 1813.

(VI) Thomas, son of Benjamin (2) Ide, was born April 21, 1779, died November 19, 1857.

(VII) William, son of Thomas Ide, was born July 1, 1799, died January 13, 1882. He was a farmer of the town of Corinth, Saratoga county, New York; justice of the peace and a man of influence in town affairs. He married (first) Mary Noyce; (second) Sally Carpenter; (third) Deborah Early: children of first wife: William, Samuel and Lydia; children of second wife: Daniel, John, Nathan, George P., Almira, Gilbert Chauncy and Reuben; no issue by third wife.

(VIII) George Peck, son of William and Sally (Carpenter) Ide, was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, February 28, 1836, died at Troy, New York, March 3, 1907. He was educated in the public schools and remained with his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, when he went to Troy, New York, and for several years was employed in different capacities in the collar manufacturing establishment. He became thoroughly familiar with the line of business, and in 1865 began his career as a manufacturer that continued successfully until his death, founding the house of George P. Ide & Company, one of the leading firms of Troy and known throughout the world. His first partner was S. V. R. Ford. In 1867 Samuel N. Ide was admitted a partner. In 1878 this firm dissolved, and in association with James M. Ide, F. B. Twining and Charles E. Bruce formed the firm of George P. Ide, Bruce & Company. In 1884 the firm became George P. Ide & Company. The business interests and official positions held by George P. Ide outside the large interests in the George P. Ide Company were numerous and exceedingly weighty. For twenty-five years he was president of the Manufacturers Bank of Troy; was vice-president of the Security Trust Company and director of the Security Safe Deposit Company, Troy, New York, and the Adirondack Trust Company of Saratoga Springs. In the world of finance he was a power. He was president of the Troy Telegraph & Telephone Company, of the American District Telegraph Company, and of the Magnetic Ore Separator Company; director of the United Traction Company, the Hudson River Telephone Company, the Troy

Gas Company, the Troy & West Troy Bridge Company; trustee of the Samaritan Hospital, besides being interested in several other corporations. It will thus be seen that he was long and closely identified with the progress of Troy, particularly with the development of the great industry for which it is famous. He bore heavy responsibilities in a way that challenged the admiration of his fellow citizens. He was active and influential in everything that claimed his attention up to his last illness. He was a most modest and unassuming man, yet he achieved great success for himself and for those associated with him. He was fond of recreation and found opportunity to always enjoy relaxation from the cares of business. He knew when to work and when to play, and in consequence retained his mental and physical vigor until the final summons came. He was greatly interested in the breeding and development of the light harness horse and owned many speedy trotters which he was very fond of driving. He was one of the organizers of the Park Club and remained a member until his death. He was a Republican in politics, but never entered public political life.

He married (first) in 1863, Sarah R., daughter of Alba Marshall, who bore him a son, Alba Marshall Ide, see forward. He married (second) Mary Ella, daughter of Edward W. M. Savage, of Troy, New York, (see Savage VII). Children: Herbert Savage; Ariel H.; Caroline, married Albert E. Cluett; George Peck (2); Edith I., married (first) Windsor B. French, who died January 27, 1908, married (second) Joseph O. Eaton, April 26, 1910, children by Mr. French were: Edith, Caroline W., Mary S., died in infancy, Windsor B. Jr., and Edward S. French.

(IX) Alba Marshall, only son and child of George Peck and his first wife, Sarah R. (Marshall) Ide, was born in Troy, New York. He was educated in the public schools and Troy Academy, and attended Mt. Anthony Seminary, Bennington, Vermont. He began his business career in the collar manufacturing works of George P. Ide & Company, where he became familiar with all details of the business. December 1, 1880, he was admitted a partner, and has been continuously connected with this great Troy firm since that date. He is a man of great business ability, and in his many and varied interests shows a quick perception and decision. He is interested in many of the public enterprises of Troy; he is president of the Magnetic Separator Company, director in the Manufacturers National Bank, director in the American District Telegraph Company, director in the

Troy Gas Company, president of the Rensselaer County Republican Club, vice-president of the Troy Chamber of Commerce and others, and is associated on the boards of her benevolent and educational institutions with those who, like himself, are thoughtful of those less fortunately situated. In 1909 he was elected presidential elector of the twenty-second Congressional district and was secretary of the electoral college. He married Gertrude Knight, of Troy, New York. Children: Eleanor, Sarah Marshall, Gertrude Knight, Mary Ella. Gertrude (Knight) Ide is a granddaughter of Richard, son of William Knight, of England. Richard Knight was born in Renham, England, died in Troy, New York. He married Sarah, born in London, England, daughter of Dr. Carman, of that city; children: Mary, Emma, Catherine, Charles, George, Joseph, born 1845. Joseph Knight is engaged in the publishing business in central Massachusetts. He married Catherine Gertrude Van Hovenberg; children: Harold; Jessie Linda, married Charles F. Cluett; Amy, married Robert Cluett, Jr.; Gertrude, married Alba M. Ide.

(The Savage Line).

Mrs. George Peck Ide (Mary Ella Savage) is a direct descendant of John Savage, who settled in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1652. The earliest information concerning him is contained in the records of Hartford, Connecticut, as follows: "John Savage of Hartford, was married to Elizabeth Dubbin ye tenth day of februry; one thousand six hundred and fifty two." The name of his wife is Dublin in the Middletown land records, but Dubbin in the marriage record. Whence John Savage came, where and when he landed in America is not known. As few besides Englishmen were then in New England it is hardly to be questioned that he came from England, landed in Massachusetts, and thence removed to Hartford. His will is signed John Savidge, but in the opening declaration Suedg. In England the common spelling is Savage, in parts of France, Sauvage, and in New England the records have the name Savadge, Savidge, Savige, Sauvage, as well as Savage. He was "mayd free" May 18, 1654. In 1674 he possessed one thousand two hundred and seven acres of land. His name is seventh in the list of members who organized September 4, 1668, the First Congregational Church of Middletown. He was one of the two "Townsmen" (selectman) of Middletown in 1657, and in 1673-74, and held the military rank of sergeant. His residence was in that part of Middletown

now Cromwell, where he died March 6, 1684-85. His estate which he disposed of by will consisted of eight hundred and five acres of land and personal property valued at £480. 15s. Children: 1. John, born December 2, 1652; married Mary Ranney. He was captain of the "North" train band of Middletown. 2. Elizabeth, married Deacon Nathaniel White, and lived in Hadley, Massachusetts. 3. Sarah, married Israel Wilcox, of Hartford, Connecticut. 4. Thomas, died in infancy. 5. Hannah, died in infancy. 6. Mary, became the second wife of John Whitmore (late Wetmore); she married (second) Deacon Obadiah Allen. 7. Abigail, married Edward Shepard, deputy from Middletown to the general assembly, 1710-11. 8. William, see forward. 9. Nathaniel, born May 7, 1671, married Esther Ranney. He was lieutenant of the "East" train band. 10. Rachel. 11. Hannah.

(II) William, son of John and Elizabeth (Dubbin) Savage, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 26, 1668, died January 25, 1726-27. He was captain of the North Company of Middletown in 1719; deputy to the general assembly from 1715 to 1726; deacon of the church in 1716. He married (first) May 6, 1696, Christian Mould, born 1677, died 1719, daughter of Hugh and Martha (Coff) Mould, of New London. He married (second) November, 1726, Mrs. Elizabeth (Whitmore) Clark, widow of Daniel Clark, who survived him and married a third husband, ——— Williams. Children by first wife, all born in Middletown, Connecticut: 1. Martha, married (first) Jacob White, of Middletown; married (second) Jonathan Riley, of Hartford; married (third) Captain Samuel Parker, of Coventry, Connecticut. 2. William (2), see forward. 3. Christian, married Lieutenant Samuel Shepard (his second wife), of Middletown. 4. Hannah, married her first cousin, William Savage, son of John (2) Savage. 5. Sarah, married Ebenezer Norton, of Farmington, Connecticut. 6. Joseph, born September 21, 1711; he was commissioned captain of Fifth Company, Sixth Regiment, Colonial Militia, in 1754. He married (first) Mary Whitmore, (second) Prudence Stow. Four of his sons, Abijah, Simeon, Gideon and Nathan, served in the revolutionary army, Abijah being a lieutenant in Arnold's expedition against Quebec.

(III) Deacon William (2), son of William (1) and Christian (Mould) Savage, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, September 18, 1699, died April 15, 1774. He was deacon of the Middletown church. He married,

June 2, 1726, Sarah Savage, his cousin, born September, 1700, died August 10, 1782, daughter of John (2) and Mary (Ranney) Savage. Children: 1. William (3), born February 19, 1727, died October 24, 1809; married Martha Gibson, and had eleven children. This family removed to eastern New York, where descendants now dwell. 2. Elisha, born December 9, 1728, died November 23, 1803; married Thankful Johnson, and lived in Berlin, Connecticut. He was ensign of the Fifteenth Company, Sixth Regiment, Colonial Militia, and afterward served in the revolutionary army. Eleven children. 3. Jonathan, born July 12, 1731, died April 4, 1805; married Elizabeth Ranney; ten children. 4. Amos, born September 25, 1733, died February 4, 1783; married Sarah Montague; eleven children. 5. Josiah, born October 17, 1735, died July 6, 1804; married Sarah Stow; eight children. 6. Stephen, born October 26, 1737, died August 14, 1825; he was a soldier of the revolution; married Triphena Riley; six children. 7. Solomon, see forward. 8. Daniel, born October 11, 1742, died January 17, 1812; married (first) Martha Norton; (second) Mrs. Abiah, widow of Mordecai Lincoln; two children.

(IV) Dr. Solomon, son of Deacon William (2) and Sarah (Savage) Savage, was born June 22, 1740, died January 29, 1783. He was a physician and served as surgeon in the continental army. He married (first) December 3, 1761, Sarah Selden, born August 30, 1743, died September 12, 1774, daughter of Captain Thomas and Rebecca (Walkley) Selden, of Haddam Neck. He married (second) December, 1775, Naomi Kilby, who survived him and married (second) Prosper Hubbard. Children: Solomon (2), Mary, Miriam, Elias, Chloe, Selden, Asa, see forward, and Elijah.

(V) Asa, son of Dr. Solomon and Naomi (Kilby) Savage, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about the year 1780, died in Troy, New York. He married Abigail Calender; children: Charles, Edward Winslow Martin, see forward; Dwight, Ralph, Maria, John, James, Emily and Mary Jane.

(VI) Edward Winslow Martin, son of Asa and Abigail (Calender) Savage, was born in 1812 in Nassau, New York, died in Troy, New York, November 4, 1857. He married, 1838, Caroline Gotty, born in 1819 at Enfield, near the city of London, England, died in Troy, New York, 1888. Children: Emily, Caroline, Mary Elizabeth, died young, Alice, Mary Ella, see forward.

(VII) Mary Ella, youngest child of Edward W. M. and Caroline (Gotty) Savage,

was born November 26, 1849. She married, January 27, 1869, George Peck Ide (see Ide VIII).

James Draper, the Puritan, son of Thomas Draper, of the priory of Heptonstall, vicarage of Halifax, Yorkshire county, England, was born at Heptonstall, 1618, died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 6, 1694. He married, at Heptonstall, April 21, 1646, Miriam, daughter of Gideon and Grace (Eastwood) Stansfield, of Wadsford, Yorkshire, England. She was born at Heptonstall, November 27, 1625, and died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, January, 1697. James Draper's first residence in America was in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and there his first American children were born. From Roxbury he removed to Dedham. Later he probably returned to Roxbury, where he and his wife died and are buried. He was made a freeman of Roxbury in 1690. Children: 1. Miriam, born February 7, 1647, in Heptonstall, England, died in infancy. 2. Susanna, about 1650, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, married, 1668, John Bacon. 3. Sarah, 1652, married, May 9, 1669, James Hadlock. 4. James, see forward. 5. John, June 24, 1656, died April 5, 1749, in Dedham. 6. Moses, September 26, 1663, died August 14, 1693, in Boston. 7. Daniel, May 30, 1665, died in Dedham. 8. Patience, August 17, 1668, married, March 13, 1689, Ebenezer Cass. 9. Jonathan, March 10, 1670, died February 28, 1746-47, in Roxbury.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) and Miriam (Stansfield) Draper, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1654, died there April 30, 1698. He married, February 18, 1681, Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting, of Dedham, Massachusetts, born in Roxbury, June 7, 1663, died there, October 25, 1721. She was a granddaughter of John Dwight, from whom President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, and other prominent men are descended. James Draper was a soldier in King Philip's war during the year 1675. He received from his father, part of the farm at Roxbury. This he subsequently sold to John Aldis. He then bought the estate below Baker street, where he, and after his death his widow, kept an ordinary. James Draper and his wife are buried in the First Parish cemetery at Dedham, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Abigail, born December 29, 1681; married James Griggs. 2. Nathaniel, April 2, 1684, died December 30, 1721; married, January 22, 1706, Abigail Lyon. 3. William, May 15, 1686, died young. 4. Eunice, June 5, 1689, died June 13, 1714; mar-

ried, June 24, 1708, Nathaniel Aldis. 5. James, 1691, died April 24, 1768; married, May 2, 1716, Rachel Aldis. 6. Gideon, 1694; married, April 22, 1713, Abigail Aldis. 7. Ebenezer, April 27, 1698, died June 3, 1798; married, May 2, 1723, Dorothy Child.

(III) James (3), son of James (2) and Abigail (Whiting) Draper, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1691, died April 24, 1768. He removed to Glen Lodge, a settlement about two miles east of Dedham, afterward part of the latter. He was a captain of the trained band, was elected a selectman in 1746, to serve one year, and again in 1756, to serve two years. He was a prosperous man, a large landowner, prominent in the town affairs of Dedham, and much respected. He married (first) May 2, 1715, Rachel, daughter of John and Mary Aldis, born March 15, 1690, died May 16, 1717. He married (second), November 12, 1719, Abigail, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Morris) Child, of Brookline, Massachusetts, born 1698, died November 23, 1767. Child by first wife: 1. John, born January 29, 1716, died March 10, 1717. Children by second wife: 2. James, born September 22, 1720, at Stoughton, died at Spencer, March 2, 1781; married (first) November 1, 1743, Mehitabel Whiting; (second) Mrs. Martha (Burnett) Ward, a widow. 3. Abigail, December 12, 1721, at Stoughton, died November 3, 1817; married (first) September 30, 1741, Henry White; (second) March 7, 1750, Major Asa Baldwin. 4. John, June 16, 1723, at Stoughton, died November 8, 1745, at Dedham. 5. Joshua, see forward. 6. Josiah, April 3, 1726, at Stoughton, died August 18, 1726. 7. Josiah, September 12, 1727, at Stoughton. 8. Rebecca, June 30, 1729, at Stoughton, died January 30, 1830. 9. Mary, September 24, 1731, at Stoughton. 10. Abijah, July 13, 1734, at Dedham, died November 18, 1734. 11. Abijah, July 11, 1735, at Dedham, died February 13, 1737. 12. Abijah, May 10, 1737, at Dedham; died there, May 1, 1780; married (first) April 8, 1762, Alice Eaton; (second) March 25, 1778, Mrs. Desire Metcalf. 13. Samuel, December 5, 1740, died November 29, 1750.

(IV) Joshua, son of James (3) and Abigail (Child) Draper, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 25, 1724, died at Spencer, Massachusetts, October 27, 1792. He removed from Dedham to Spencer. He was a member of the revolutionary committee of correspondence for the years 1776-77, assessor from 1765 to 1771, and was considered for those times to be a wealthy man. He married (first) at Dedham, Massachusetts, April 14, 1748, Abigail Fairbanks, who died February 17, 1762. Married (second) Widow Sarah

Wright, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, who died April 12, 1820. Children by first wife: 1. Joshua, see forward. 2. Sarah, born March 19, 1751, died about 1777; married, May 2, 1771, Jonas Muzzy. 3. Samuel, May 8, 1752; married his cousin, Millie Draper. 4. Abigail, May 2, 1756, unmarried. Children by second wife: 5. Asa, March 11, 1763, died at Claremont, New Hampshire; married, July 19, 1785, Ruth Whittemore. 6. Simeon, March 27, 1765, married (first), August 24, 1786, Mary Bemis; married (second), September 10, 1832, Catherine C. Lewis, a widow. 7. Ira, February 18, 1767; went to sea and was never heard of after. 8. Joel, June 18, 1769; died unmarried in Otsego, New York. 9. William, December 9, 1771, died December 30, 1845.

Abigail (Fairbanks) Draper, born December 4, 1724, traced her ancestry to Jonathan Fairebanke (Fairbank, Fairbanks), who came from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1633, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, 1636, where he built the noted "Old Fairbanks House," which is still standing, the oldest dwelling house in New England that has been continuously occupied by the builder and his lineal descendants. He was born in England before 1600. He married Grace Lee. Their youngest son, Jonathan, was born in England, admitted townsman in Dedham "ye 1 of ye 11; 1654." He died January 28, 1711-12. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, serving in the first or Mt. Hope campaign in 1675, also in several subsequent campaigns. He married Deborah, daughter of Edward Shepard, of Cambridge. Their youngest son, Jonathan, was born probably about 1677; lived in Dedham, south parish (now Norwood); married (first) Mary Harts-horn, February 3, 1702, who died August, 1704-05; married (second) Deborah, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Woodcock) Guild, of Dedham, born July 16, 1685, died August 3, 1773. Their eighth child and fourth daughter was Abigail, above-mentioned.

(V) Joshua (2), son of Joshua (1) and Abigail (Fairbanks) Draper, was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, May 25, 1749, died at Westford, New York, May 12, 1839. He lived for many years in Chester, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, serving as a private in Captain Benjamin Richardson's company from Spencer, Colonel Nicholas Dike's regiment. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and at the relief of Dorchester, September, 1776. The musket he carried is still in the possession of the family. His services were rewarded by a government

pension. After the war he migrated with his family to New York state and settled at Westford, Otsego county, where he cleared a tract of land of timber in what was then a wilderness, built a house on it, and engaged in farming. After the death of his wife, 1823, he made his home with his son Sylvester. He married, August 5, 1773, Mary Pratt, born in Hanover, Massachusetts, January 28, 1750, died of consumption, September 1, 1823. Children: 1. Bethuel, born August 27, 1774, died March 25, 1814; married Polly Vaughn. 2. Lucy, January 22, 1776, died November 9, 1811; married Asa Bidlake. 3. Hazor Enor, September 6, 1777; married (first), September 6, 1803, Hannah Pratt; (second) Mrs. Ruth (Pratt) Lane, widow, and sister of his first wife. 4. Rufus, January 28, 1779, died January 19, 1822; married Hannah Inglis. 5. Mary, September 14, 1780, died October 1, 1780. 6. Abijah, September 3, 1781; married, January 30, 1812, Isabelle Van Tuyl. 7. Sylvester, see forward. 8. Joshua, January 23, 1785; married Betsey Vaughn. 9. Dexter, December 8, 1786; married, August 1, 1816, Oriel Babcock. 10. Abigail, April 14, 1790, died April 21, 1827; married Reuben Wilder. 11. Achsah, February 16, 1792, died June 22, 1823, unmarried.

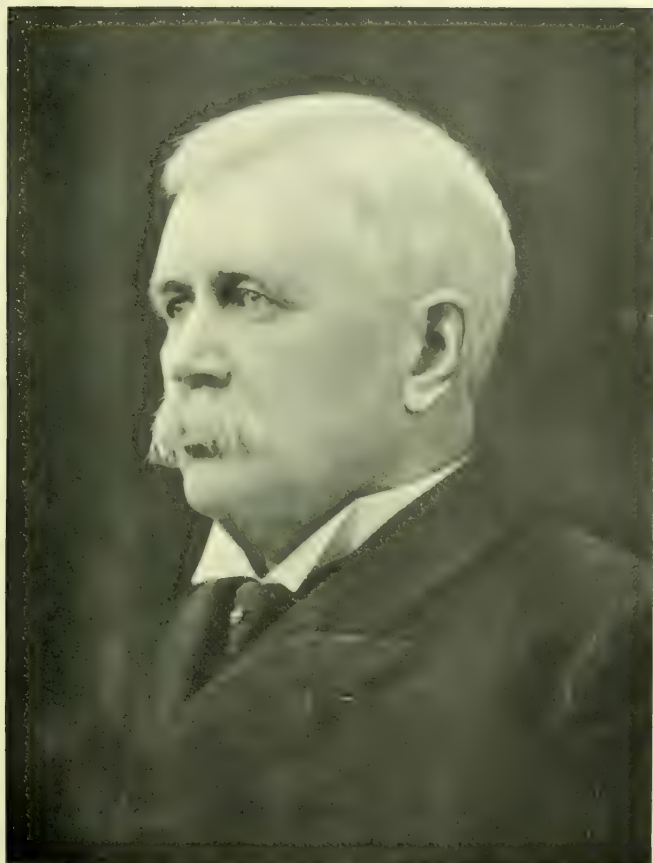
(VI) Sylvester, son of Joshua (2) and Mary (Pratt) Draper, was born in Chester, Massachusetts, May 14, 1783, died May 8, 1852, in Westford, Otsego county, New York. He married, in Worcester, New York, December 22, 1808, Sukey, daughter of Dr. Uriah Bigelow, a prominent physician. She was born at Boylston, Massachusetts, August 21, 1789, died at Westford, New York, June 12, 1863. All his children, excepting the two eldest, were born at Westford, New York. Children: 1. Sylvester Bigelow, see forward. 2. Susan Gregory, born May 22, 1811; married, September 5, 1838, Alden Chester, of Maryland. 3. Josiah Harrington, February 6, 1813; died in Albany, February 10, 1894; married (first) February 22, 1837, Adelia W. Babcock; (second), October 15, 1861, Mrs. Helen Avery, of Albany; (third), November 31, 1878, Fanny Rathbone, of Albany. 4. Caroline Maria, June 19, 1815; died in Richmondville, New York, June 3, 1896; married (first), January 22, 1846, Benjamin Westcott; (second) July 31, 1878, Asa H. Cleveland. 5. Adelia Sophia, October 11, 1817; died at Whitestown, New York, March 7, 1892; married, April 13, 1842, Henry W. Wilson. 6. Fernando Pratt, August 9, 1819; died at San Francisco, California, January 16, 1896; married, June 16, 1846, Lucy A. Preston. 7. Lysander, October 2, 1821; died at Maryland,

New York, April 30, 1898; married, October 11, 1855. Rachel Anne Gurney. 8. Marinda, October 10, 1823; died at Richmondville, New York, March 28, 1899; married, October 5, 1853, Luther M. Robinson. 9. Lucy, August 12, 1826, died August 14, 1827. 10. Milton, June 24, 1829, died in Goodland, Indiana, November 24, 1877. 11. Maria, September 12, 1832; married (first) January 29, 1865, John E. Moore; (second) John H. Rider.

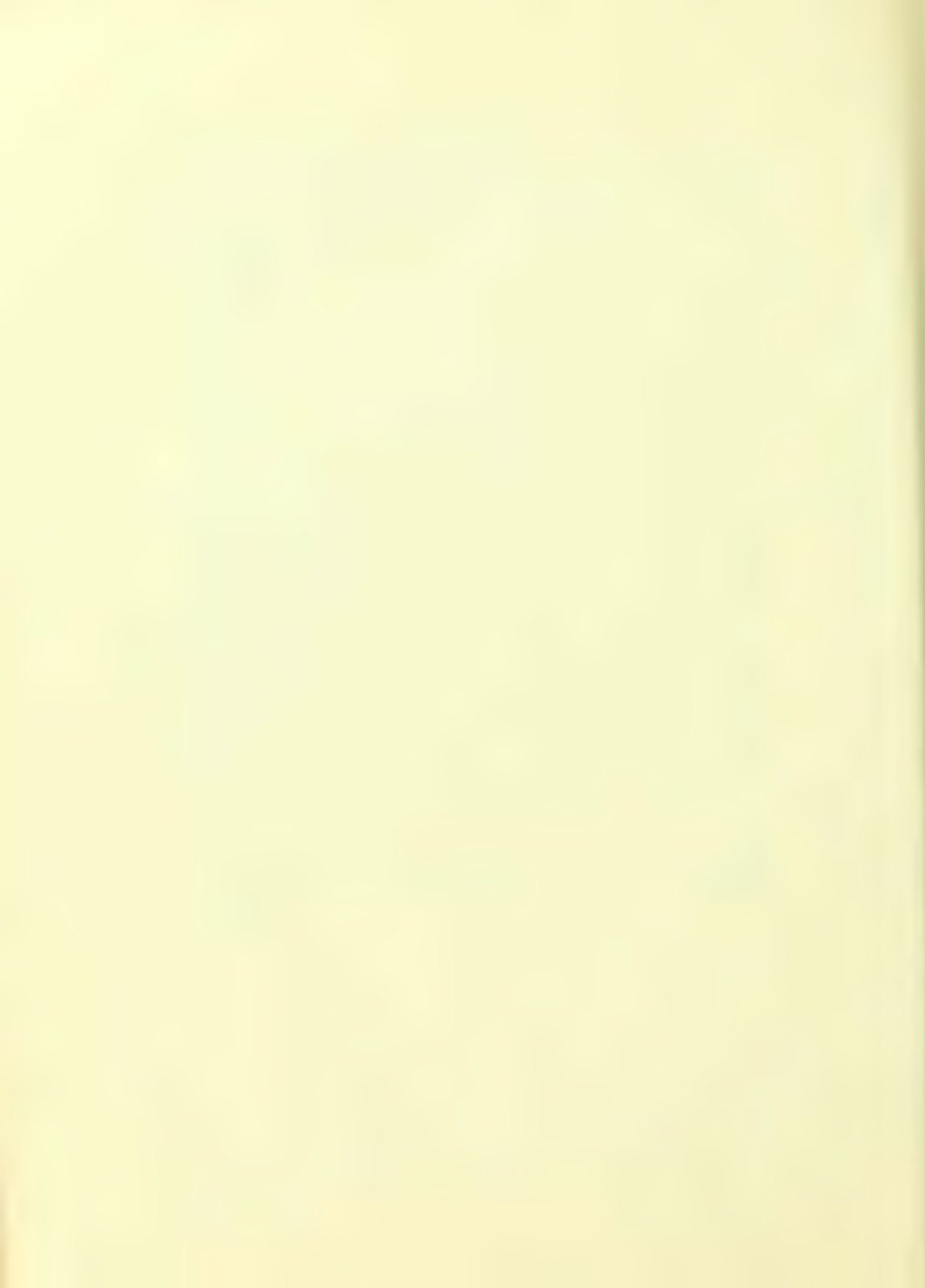
(VII) Sylvester Bigelow, son of Sylvester and Sukey (Bigelow) Draper, was born in Worcester, New York, February 19, 1810, died in Albany, April 21, 1890. He removed to Albany in 1855, and remained there until his death. He married (first), Amy Westcott, of Milford, May 4, 1836; she died February 19, 1845. Married (second) Jane Sloan, of Worcester, June 14, 1846. Children by first wife, all born in Westford: 1. Olive, May 25, 1837, died July 22, 1891, married, July 2, 1863, Silas H. Walker. 2. Anne Elizabeth, June 28, 1839, died December 19, 1885, in Albany; married, December 13, 1858, John M. Brightenger, of Albany. 3. Pedia Marinda, July 11, 1842. 4. Orlo Westcott, December 29, 1844, died January 9, 1845. Children by second wife: 5. Andrew Sloan, see forward. 6. Harlen Page, June 19, 1851, at Westford, married, May 14, 1874, Anabel Bryce. 7. Julia Isabella, July 12, 1852, at Westford, died there March 9, 1855. 8. Margaret Jane, August 30, 1864, at Albany, died there July 16, 1865.

(VIII) Dr. Andrew Sloan, son of Sylvester Bigelow and Jane (Sloan) Draper, was born on a farm in the town of Westford, New York, June 21, 1848. He attended the public schools of Albany from 1855 to 1863, when he won a scholarship at the Albany Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1866. During his entire academic course he supported himself by work in the office of the *Albany Evening Journal*. Through the four succeeding years he was employed in the office of a leading house in the Albany lumber district in the summers and taught school winters. One winter he taught at the Westford Literary Institute at Westford, New York; another in the Albany Academy; a third he was principal of a graded school at East Worcester, New York. In 1870 he took the course of study at the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar in May, 1871. He then formed a partnership with his cousin, Alden Chester, under the firm name of Draper & Chester, and entered upon and continued to practice the legal profession until 1885, when his practice was interrupted, and in 1887 the firm dissolved. In January, 1885, he was ap-

pointed by President Arthur one of the judges of the United States court of Alabama claims. Dr. Draper has always been an active member of the Republican party. He made many addresses in the presidential campaign of 1868, although he was not old enough to vote for General Grant on election day, and he has been heard in every state and national campaign until he became state superintendent of public instruction, in 1886. In 1880-81-82, he was chairman of the Republican county committee of Albany county. In 1880 he was elected to the state legislature, was a member of the standing committees on ways and means, judiciary, public education and printing. He was a member of the special committee which investigated the charges of bribery against Senator Loren B. Sessions, growing out of the celebrated contest over the selection of United States senators to succeed Messrs. Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. In that contest Dr. Draper supported Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt. In 1883-84 he represented the nineteenth congressional district upon the Republican state committee. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1884, and zealously supported the candidacy of General Arthur for renomination to the presidency. Immediately following the convention he was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Republican state committee, and as such had the immediate charge of the business of the committee in the ensuing campaign. He accompanied Mr. Blaine upon his two famous journeys through the state of New York. Dr. Draper has always been actively identified with educational work. He was state superintendent of public instruction from 1886 to 1892; superintendent of schools in Cleveland, Ohio, from 1892 to 1894; president of the University of Illinois from 1894 to 1904; elected commissioner of education of the state of New York by the legislature in 1904, which office he continues to fill. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society and State Historical Societies of New York, Illinois and Wisconsin. Dr. Draper is the author of a number of literary works, among which is the "Rescue of Cuba." He received the silver medal at the Paris exposition for a monograph on "American Educational Organization"; a gold medal and two commemorative diplomas for educational writings, and one of the two grand prizes for conspicuous services to education, at the St. Louis exhibition. He has served as president of the National Association of School Superintendents and of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and chairman of the department of education in the



R. W. Draper



international congresses at St. Louis. He was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the United States board of Indian commissioners in 1902, and is now (1909) chairman of the board. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Colgate University in 1889, Columbia University in 1903, and the University of Illinois in 1905.

Dr. Draper married, May 8, 1872, Abbie Louise Lyon, of New Britain, Connecticut. Children: 1. Charlotte Leland, born November 21, 1875, married, May 8, 1907, Arthur A. Brown, of New York City, an officer in the Westinghouse Electric Company; resides in New York City. 2. Edwin Lyon, born August 19, 1882, graduated from the University of Illinois with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from Harvard University with degree of Doctor of Medicine; he resides in Albany, New York; he married, October 14, 1908, Frances Haeden, of Shelbyville, Illinois, and is a surgeon, practicing in Albany, New York.

This is an English family
CHESTER . name of antiquity and renown.

One branch of the Chester family in America descends from the Chesters of Blaby, but there is nothing to connect the founder of the Albany family with any particular English branch. Probably the first of the name in this country, at least among the earliest of record, is Mrs. Dorothy Chester, who appears to have been a woman of some distinction. She appears in the first division of land at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639. She had five lots granted her, and the town, January 14, 1639, voted to "give Mrs. Chester two years' time to build upon her house lot in Hartford." She probably left Hartford or was deceased before 1649. It is not known whether she was a relation of Leonard Chester, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, or of Samuel Chester, of New London. Neither does it appear that Leonard and Samuel were relatives. Leonard Chester was from Leicestershire, England, in 1633, was an early proprietor of Watertown, and in 1635 was one of the settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. The Albany family descends from Samuel of New London and Groton, Connecticut.

(1) Captain Samuel Chester was born in England and came to Boston (one authority says) as master of his own brigantine. He was an early settler of New London, Connecticut, where he received his first grant of land for a warehouse in 1664 in company with William Condy, of Boston, who was styled his nephew. The general assembly of Connecticut, May 12, 1664, ordered that "Mr. Hagborn's vessel that Ralph Parker and Sam-

uel Chester had appraised at £100 be delivered at that price, etc." (Colonial Records, p. 430.) He was made a freeman of New London in 1660. In 1671-72, Samuel Chester was one of those of New London who was complained of to the county court in Hartford by Matthew Griswold, Lieutenant William Waller and others of Saybrook "for attempts" by violence to drive them off their lands. He first appeared in New London in 1663 and engaged in the West India trade as owner, factor and commander. Their warehouse was on Close Cove. He was a sea captain, and commanded the "Endeavor" for several trips to the West Indies as early as 1666. He also had an interest in a vessel called the "New London Tryall," with Wellman and Parker, which Miss Caulkins says was the first merchant vessel owned there. Though he was a practical seaman, he appears also to have been a merchant. After 1689 a vessel was built for John Wheeler, a prominent maritime man at New London, for the European trade and sent out commanded by Captain Samuel Chester. Miss Caulkins further says (p. 353, "History of New London") that he was much employed in land surveys and was appointed in 1693 by the general court one of the agents to meet the commissioners from Massachusetts, to renew and settle the boundaries between the two colonies. He had a large landed estate, partly on the east side of the river, now Groton, covering the ground where Fort Griswold and the Groton Monument now stand. Also large tracts to the north and south of Groton Point, now called Eastern Point, on which his sons, Abraham, John and Jonathan, settled and reared large families. A deed to Captain Samuel Chester was signed by the Indian chief, Uncas, June 13, 1683, for a grant of several thousand of acres of land in Colchester. He had a large tract in the north parish, bought of Owanoco and Josiah, Mohegan sachems. He lived upon the east side of the river, where he dwelt at the time of his death. Jonathan Chester, his son, sold in 1777 to the Connecticut state government the land where Fort Griswold and the Groton Monument now stand. His skill as a surveyor was of great service to him in laying out lands in the new settlements, and he was esteemed a loyal, just, trusty and worthy man. He married (first) Mary ———, and (second) Hannah ———. His children, whose names have been preserved and recorded were: Abraham; John, probably died in infancy; Susannah; Samuel; Mercy; Hannah; John, see forward; Jonathan. His will, dated in 1708, names only Abraham, John, Jonathan and Mercy Bur-

rows. The children were baptized in New London. Captain Chester died about 1710.

(II) John, son of Captain Samuel and Hannah Chester, was born about 1690, baptized at Groton, May 29, 1692, died there June 1, 1771. He was a large land owner and farmer, a thorough business man, and active in state, community and church affairs. He married, November 1, 1716, Mary (or Mercy), daughter of Thomas Starr, an early ship-builder of New London. Their children were: John, see forward; Thomas, Benajah, James, Joseph, Simeon, Catharine and Levi.

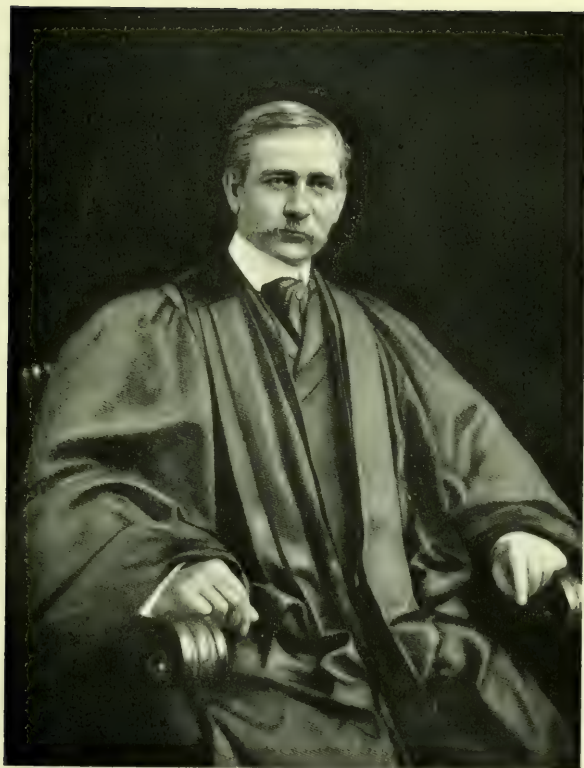
(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Starr) Chester, was born in Groton, Connecticut, September 9, 1717, died November 17, 1762. He married Abigail ——. Children: John, see forward; Simeon.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Abigail Chester, was born at Groton, Connecticut, August 28, 1761, died at New London, August 30, 1804. He served in the revolutionary war as a member of Captain William Latham's artillery company of matrosses, stationed at Groton, having enlisted July 6, 1780, and served until May 1, 1781, when he was discharged. He married his cousin, Frances, born October 24, 1770, at Groton, died August 1, 1853, at Westford, New York, youngest daughter of his uncle, Thomas Chester, son of John and Mary (Starr) Chester. Children: Calvin, John Eldridge, Frances Mary, Laurinda, Alden, see forward.

(V) Alden, son of John (3) and Frances (Chester) Chester, was born at New London, Connecticut, May 26, 1803, died at Westford, Otsego county, New York, March 4, 1857. His father died when he was but three months old. His mother married (second) Deacon John Kelso, February 16, 1812, and he removed with them when a boy of nine to Westford, New York. He was a cabinet maker and a manufacturer of sashes, blinds and doors. He was a public-spirited man and a true friend of education, and was one of the founders of the Westford public library. He married (first) Mary H. Chappel, of Maryland, New York, March 12, 1834, who bore him a son, Dwight, born in Maryland, New York, March 2, 1835; after receiving his education in the public and parish schools of Westford, he engaged in manufacturing there until 1862, and after that was a merchant in New York City four years, when he was appointed manager for the Aetna Life Insurance Company for Massachusetts, and is still so engaged. He was town clerk of Westford in 1859 and supervisor in 1861. He removed to Newton Center, Massachusetts, in 1866; was a member of the common council of the city

of Newton, 1876-77-78; of the board of aldermen in 1879-80-81-83-84, and president of that body four years. He was a member of the house of representatives of Massachusetts in 1891-92-93-94. He has been for many years and still is president of the Newton Trust Company, and is treasurer and trustee of several charitable and religious societies. He married, September 7, 1862, Mary J. Storrs, of Worcester, New York; children: Mary Edna, born April 14, 1866, died at Newton Center, Massachusetts, March 4, 1904, and Lizzie, born March 8, 1868, died August 11, 1868. Alden Chester married (second) Susan Gregory Draper, September 5, 1838, second child and eldest daughter of Sylvester and Sukey (Bigelow) Draper. (See Draper VII). Children: i. Horace, born October 29, 1842; was for several years after his marriage station agent and telegraph operator at Schenectady, New York; after that he was a private banker there for many years, and during a portion of that time was cashier of the Bank of Worcester, five miles distant from his home. He removed to Malden, Massachusetts, 1897, and since that time has been engaged with his brother Dwight in the insurance business with offices in Boston. He has been a member of the city council of Malden for several years. He married, September 8, 1867, Anastasia E. Hill; children: i. Carey R., married (first) Alice M. Hebard, (second) Lela Parker; ii. Francelia; iii. Horace Coryell, married Elizabeth R. Parker; iv. Alden Hill, died in infancy; v. Lola Ethel. 2. Rev. Arthur, born February 22, 1847, died in Brooklyn, New York, November 12, 1889. He was educated for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary in New York and at the Chicago Theological Seminary. He was pastor of Congregational churches at Onarga, Illinois, Sandusky, Ohio, and Brooklyn, New York. He was the founder of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn, of which he was pastor at the time of his death. He was a man of superior education and was proficient in many languages. 3. Alden, see forward.

(VI) Judge Alden (2), youngest son of Alden (1) and Susan Gregory (Draper) Chester, was born in Westford, Otsego county, New York, September 4, 1848. His early education was obtained in the district school and at the Westford Literary Institute, where he was a teacher for a time. Before attaining his majority he served as a clerk in a wholesale commission house in New York and also in a country store in his native village and worked in the postoffice. He then took up telegraphy and secured a position on the old Albany and Susquehanna railroad as operator



Alden Chester
Judge Supreme Court

in charge of an office at East Worcester, where he remained two years. He edited a newspaper in Otsego county, and then served as a clerk for one year in the Aetna Life Insurance Company in Boston, where he began the study of law under the instruction of a lawyer of his acquaintance. In 1869 he entered the Columbia College Law School in New York City, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1871, winning the prize in Political Science, this being one of only five prizes given to a graduating class of ninety-nine members. He was admitted to the bar at the general term in New York City in May, 1871, and began the practice of law at once in Albany with his cousin, Andrew S. Draper, now state commissioner of education, then just beginning the practice of law. In 1876 Hon. William S. Paddock was a member of the firm of Paddock, Draper & Chester. Mr. Paddock retired in 1882, Mr. Draper in 1887, leaving Mr. Chester, who continued the business alone. Mr. Chester was a Republican and was early honored by that party with political preferment. In 1874-76 he was deputy clerk of the New York assembly, and secretary for many years of the Albany county general committee. From 1881 to 1884 he was a member of the board of public instruction in Albany, serving the last year as its president. He was instrumental in having the high school library thrown open to the public. In 1882 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York under the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, and in this capacity tried many important cases for the government in different parts of the state; he held that office until 1885, when he resigned to attend to his private law business, his partner, Mr. Draper, having been appointed judge of the court of Alabama claims. He was assistant corporation counsel of the city of Albany, 1894-96. In the latter year Governor Morton appointed him a member of the commission to prepare a uniform charter for cities of the second class and in November, 1895, he resigned from the commission on being elected a justice of the supreme court of New York state, in the third judicial district, and was the first Republican elected to that office in that district in over thirty years; in 1909 he received the unanimous nomination of both parties for reelection, and is now serving his second term. In November, 1902, he was appointed by Governor Odell to the appellate division of the supreme court, in the third judicial department of the state, and since that time has been serving as a member of the court, having been reappointed by Governor Hughes. On January

1, 1910, he retired from service in the appellate division, and is now serving at the trial and special terms of the supreme court.

In 1885, when he returned to his legal practice, he devoted his attention to a general law business, numbering among his clients many life and fire insurance companies. In 1883, he completed and annotated the insurance laws of the state for the state insurance department, and is now (1909) engaged as editor of the legal and judicial history of the state. He is president of the board of trustees of the Albany Academy for Girls; president of Grace-land Cemetery; vice-president of the Albany Medical College and of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank; special lecturer on the Federal Judicial System in Albany Law School; governor of Union University, and is a member of the American Society of International Law and of the National Geographic Society.

Judge Chester married, October 5, 1871, Lina, daughter of Ezra R. Thurber, of East Worcester, New York. They have a daughter, Amy, born July 19, 1877, wife of Charles Van Merrick, an architect of Albany, New York; they have a son, Alden Chester Merrick, born October 14, 1906.

Through his maternal line Judge Chester descends from James Draper, fourth son of Thomas Draper, of Heptonstall, Yorkshire, England. (See Draper, on preceding pages.)

Susan Gregory, eldest daughter and second child of Sylvester (q. v.), and Sukey (Bigelow) Draper, was born May 22, 1811, at Worcester, New York, died at Westford, New York, May 30, 1892. She became the second wife of Alden Chester, to whom she was married September 5, 1838. (See Chester V). Children: Horace, Arthur and Alden Chester.

(The Brewster Line).

The "Pilgrim" ancestry of Judge Alden Chester begins with Elder William Brewster, "chief of the Pilgrims and one of the Mayflower's passengers." William Brewster, son of William, was born during the last half of 1566 or the first half of 1567. The date is determined by an affidavit made at Leyden, June 25, 1609, in which he, his wife Mary, and son Jonathan, declare their ages to be respectively forty-two, forty and sixteen years. The place of his birth is not known, but is supposed to have been Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, England. His father, William Brewster, was appointed by Archbishop Sandys in January, 1575-76, receiver of Scrooby, and bailiff of the Manor House in that place belonging to the Archbishop, to have life tenure of both offices. The parish registers of Scrooby do not begin until 1695, and no record of his

birth, baptism or marriage was discovered by William Paver, a distinguished local antiquary, who held a commission for nearly a quarter of a century to report all items that he found, relating to the Pilgrims. His father was "Post" at Scrooby, and it is said his grandfather held the same office. Elder Brewster was a student at "Peterhouse" (the oldest of the fourteen colleges then forming the University of Cambridge), but it does not appear that he ever took his degree. In Scrooby he lived "in good esteeme amongst his friends and ye gentlemen of those parts, esppecially the godly & religious doing much good in promoting and furthering Religion." His residence in Scrooby was the old Manor House, and there the members of the Pilgrim church were accustomed to meet on the Lord's Day, where he "with great love entertained them when they came, making provision for them to his great charge." The Pilgrims attempting to remove to Holland in 1607, were imprisoned at Boston, England, through the treachery of the master of the ship that was to transport them. Elder Brewster was said by Bradford to have been the "cheefe of those that were taken at Boston and suffered ye greatest loss; and of ye seven that were kept longest in prison and after bound over to ye assises." We also learn that "after he reached Holland he suffered many hardships and spent most of his means in providing for his many children." During the latter part of the twelve years spent in Holland, he increased his income very much by teaching and by the profits from a printing press which he, by the help of some friends, set up at Leyden. When the church at Leyden resolved to emigrate to Virginia, Elder Brewster was "desired" by those chosen to go first "to goe with them," while John Robinson, the pastor, stayed with the majority who should follow later. Thus it was that he, his wife Mary and two young sons were among the passengers of the now-famous vessel "Mayflower," which dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor, December 16, 1620. That he drafted the Mayflower "Compact" of November 21, 1620, seems almost certain. That he was the moral, religious and spiritual leader of the colony during its first years of peril and struggle, and its chief civil adviser and spiritual guide until the time of his death seems quite certain. He was in every respect the co-equal and colleague of Pastor John Robinson in all the measures for preparing the voyage to America, and shares with Carver and Cushman the honor of procuring the requisite London assistance. He did not shrink from even the hardest manual labor, and Bradford says, "Yet when the church had

no other minister, he taught twice every Sabbath and yt both powerfully and profitably to ye great contentment of ye hearers, and their comfortable edification."

The different historians thus comment on the good elder's military service:

"Elder Brewster was in no way unwilling to take his part and bear his burden with the rest." "He partook with them of labor, hunger and watching, his Bible and arms being equally familiar to him; and he was always ready for any duty or suffering to which he was called." "He was able to use his armor as well as his Bible." "After one-half of the colonists died in the 'first sickness,' Captain Standish had under him 20 men. In the first rank are Governor Bradford and Elder Brewster. The good elder fights as he prays, and though he would far rather convert an enemy than hurt him, he would not dream of allowing him the first fire." "If Elder Brewster prayed for protection against his enemies, he took good care that his gun was ready and his sword sharp, so that he could do *his* part toward securing the blessing asked."

Elder Brewster's two swords, his pistol, dagger and armor, are mentioned in the inventory taken after his death. One of his swords was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1798. His wife Mary, whose maiden name has not yet been discovered, "died at Plymouth in New England the 17th of April 1627" (Brewster Book). Elder Brewster survived her many years, and "died at Plymouth in New England the 10th of April 1644" (Brewster Book). August 20, 1645, a final division of the elder's estate was made between "Jonathan and Love his only children remayneing." Children of Elder William and Mary Brewster: 1. Jonathan. see forward. 2. Patience, married Thomas Prence. 3. Fear, married Isaac Alerton. 4. A child who died and was buried at Leyden. 5. Love, a "Mayflower" passenger, married Sarah Collier, and was of Duxbury. 6. Wrestling, came in the "Mayflower" with his parents and brother Love. He was living May 22, 1627, but died before the settlement of his father's estate. He was unmarried.

(II) Jonathan, "eldest son" of Elder William and Mary Brewster, was born in Scrooby, England, August 12, 1593, died in Connecticut, August 7, 1659, and was buried in the Brewster cemetery at Brewster's Neck, Preston, Connecticut. He came to America a year later than his distinguished father, landing in 1621, one of the passengers of the ship "Fortune." He was deputy of the general court, Plymouth Colony, in 1639-41-42-43-44,

from Duxbury, Massachusetts. In 1649 he removed to New London, Connecticut, where he was admitted an inhabitant, February 25, 1649-50. His farm lay partly in the town of New London and partly in the later established town of Norwich. He was deputy to the Connecticut general court in 1650-55-56-57-58. During his residence in Duxbury he was one of the principal men in the formation of the settlement and in the establishment of its church. He sometimes practiced before the court and as attorney, and is also styled "gentleman." He was military commissioner in 1637, and during the Pequot war a member of the Duxbury committee to raise forces in the "Narragansett Alarm" of 1642, and a member of Captain Myles Standish's Duxbury company in the military enrollment of 1643. He held title to a large tract of land in Connecticut, deeded to him by the great Indian Sachem Uncas. In a letter written to Sarah, widow of his brother, Love Brewster, dated September 1, 1656, he says that he and his whole family "resolved for Old England" the following year. It is possible that two of his sons, William and Jonathan, did settle in England, but the remainder of the family remained in Connecticut. He is buried in the Brewster cemetery, where in 1855 his descendants erected a plain granite shaft to his memory and that of his wife, who is remembered in imperishable granite as "A noble specimen of an Enlightened heroic Christian gentlewoman." She was Lucretia Oldham, of Darby, and was married to Jonathan Brewster "Aprill 10th 1624." She died March 4, 1678-79. Children: 1. William (2), served seventeen days in the Narragansett expedition, and there is no subsequent notice of him; he probably settled in England. 2. Mary, married "John Turner of Scituate the Elder." 3. Jonathan, probably settled in England, as there is no mention of him after 1650. 4. Ruth, married (first) John Pickett, who "dyed at sea returning from Barbadoes"; married (second) Charles Hill, recorder of New London, and clerk of the county court. 5. Benjamin, married Ann Darte; he was a man of prominence, served nine terms as deputy; was lieutenant of the New London troop in 1673 and captain of the military company of Norwich in 1693. 6. Elizabeth, married (first) Peter Bradley, of New London; (second) Christopher Christophers, mariner. 7. Grace, married Captain Daniel, son of Rev. Daniel and Mary (Fisher) Wetherell, of Scituate, Massachusetts. From 1680 to 1710 he was more prominent in public affairs than any other inhabitant in the town. He was town clerk, moderator, justice, judge of the county court and judge of pro-

bate. No man in the county stood higher in point of talent and integrity. 8. Hannah, see forward.

(III) Hannah, youngest child of Jonathan and Lucretia (Oldham) Brewster, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, November 3, 1641. "She was in full communion with the First Church New London Nov. 25 1691." She married, December 23, 1664, Samuel Starr, one of the early settlers of New London, and a prominent man in the town holding the honorable office of county marshal (sheriff) from 1674 to his death. No will, inventory or record of the settlement of his estate has been found, but a deed executed by his widow Hannah was executed February 2, 1687-88, and it is probable that his death had then but recently occurred. Children: 1. Samuel Starr (2), born December 11, 1665, was living in 1687. 2. Thomas, see forward. 3. Comfort Starr, born August 7, 1671; no further record is found; she probably died young. 4. Jonathan, born February 23, 1673, died at Groton, August 26, 1747. He was a land trader. He was elected constable at the first town meeting in Groton, 1705, deputy to the general court 1712-14, and member of the governor's council, 1711-14. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain James and Mary (Vine) Morgan, of Groton, who survived him and married (second) Deacon Thomas Adgate, of Norwich. There were ten children of the first marriage.

(IV) Thomas, second child of Samuel and Hannah (Brewster) Starr, was born September 27, 1668, died at Groton, Connecticut, January 31, 1711-12. He was one of the "patentees of New London, Connecticut, October 14, 1704, but soon after settled in Groton on his large farm bordering on the river." He was a shipwright and built the sloop "Sea Flower." He married, January 1, 1693-94, Mary, daughter of Captain James and Mary (Vine) Morgan, born March 20, 1670, died September 14, 1765. She survived him as she did her second husband, William Peabody. She was a sister of Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Starr.

(V) Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Morgan) Starr, was born June 29, 1696, at Groton, Connecticut, where she died April 15, 1774. She married, November 1, 1716, John, son of Samuel Chester. (See Chester 11).

The family name of Wells, or
WELLS Welles, is derived from the Norman-French "val," a vale or valley, and its plural, "vals," is from the Latin "vallis." It first occurs with the prefix "de" in the ablative plural, "de vallibus," meaning

"from the valleys," subsequently as de Welles, and finally as Welles or Wells. When members of the family first came to America the form Welles almost prevailed; but the most common form at the present time is Wells. The Wells Arms—Shield: Or, a lion, rampant, double-queued, sable, armed and langued gules. Crest: a demi-lion, double-queued, of the shield. Motto: *Semper paratus*. (Always ready.)

The origin of the Wells family is in the House of Vaux, of the ancient province of Neustria. In the year 911, Charles III. of France ceded to Rollo, the Norwegian viking, who at the head of a band of Scandinavian pirates had captured Rouen on the Seine, the larger part of this province, which was thereafter called Normandy. As early as the year 794, the House of Vaux occupied a prominent position and had intermarried with many of Europe's reigning families.

The earliest record found of the English branch of the House of Vaux, in which the Wells family had its origin, is that of Harold de Vaux, Lord of Vaux in Normandy, who having conferred his seignory upon the Abby of the Holy Trinity, founded at Caen in the department of Calvados, France, by Queen Matilda, came into England about the year 1120, with his sons, Hubert, Ranulf and Robert, and settled in Cumberland county in the lake and valley region of northwestern England. The sons thereupon took the name of de Vallibus, signifying "From the Valleys," indicative of their dwelling in that region.

Robert de Vallibus, a lineal descendant of Hubert de Vallibus, the eldest son of Harold de Vaux, is designated in the English records of 1145 as Robert de Welles, and his descendants bore this name as Lords de Welles of Rayne Hall, Essex county, England. About the year 1194, Adam, a grandson of Robert holding the Manor of Welles, near Alford, Lincolnshire, is on record as Adam de Welles. He died without issue, and was succeeded in his manor by his brother, William, and he by his son William and grandson Adam. The latter, Adam de Welles, was summoned to parliament, February 6, 1299, as first Baron Welles. He was constable of Rockingham Castle and warden of the forest. King Edward I. of England granted to him, in 1299, a coat-of-armor. His successors in the barony are as follows: 2nd, Robert, son of Adam, 1311; 3rd, Adam, brother of Robert, 1320; 4th, John, son of Adam II., 1345; 5th, John, son of John and a distinguished soldier in France and Scotland, 1361; 6th, Leo, grandson of John II., killed in 1461, at Towton Field; 7th, Richard, son of Leo, 1469; 8th,

Robert, son of Richard, who died without issue; 9th, Richard Hastings, brother-in-law of Robert, 1483.

It is an easier matter to trace a line in the British nobility, descending as it does through the eldest son or those succeeding to the title, than to perfect a genealogy of one of the younger sons who does not achieve in that manner an entry upon the records. The younger sons intermarried with and became a part of the middle class, and the outcome was God-fearing, liberty-loving people, from whom many of the Puritans and early emigrants to America descended. The Wells family is one of the oldest in England, dating back for eight hundred years and from different offshoots of this old English family all the various branches of the Wells family in America are descended.

(1) William Wells, the progenitor in America of the branch of the family noted in this sketch, according to a family tradition, was born in 1755, in or near Londonderry, England, which is a small market town, formerly called Newton, in the parish of Burneston, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Diligent search of the records there, however, at the instance of the family's chronicler, has failed to show the connection between the families living there at this time and those in this country, nor does this circumstance prove the tradition untrue. Another tradition, coming very direct, has it that William Wells came to America when a young man, accompanying some English troops previous to the revolution, but when hostilities broke out he was found fighting for the cause of liberty.

The Pension Bureau records show that he enlisted from Chesterfield, Massachusetts, for a term of five years, as a private in a company commanded by Captain William Watson, in Colonel Bonney's regiment, and that he served about three years during the first enlistment. He participated in the battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains, Bennington, Fort Miller, at Saratoga, when General Burgoyne surrendered, and was wounded in the head at the battle of White Plains, supposed mortally; but recovered by having his head trepanned. He was made lieutenant, to take the place of his superior killed in the battle of Bemis Heights in 1777, and continued as such until his return home in 1778. He served in 1780 for five months and thirteen days in Lieutenant Benjamin Pike's company, with the troops sent from Massachusetts to reinforce the continental army under General Washington; also enlisted, August 10, 1781, in Captain Ebenezer Strong's company, Colonel Barnabas Sears' Hampshire county regiment;

marched to Albany, August 17, 1781; served at Saratoga and in defense of the northern frontier, and received an honorable discharge November 20, 1781.

Not long after the close of the revolution, he and his family removed to Pownal, Vermont, settling in the southern part of the town, near the Massachusetts line, which property, owned in 1910 by Marcus A. Dunn, was known as the Wells Farm. Record of deeds filed at Pownal, show that William Wells, yeoman, purchased fifty acres March 9, 1797, from Enos Briggs, yeoman, paying \$133.33, and he sold the same property, August 27, 1798, for \$300, to James Hall, of Pownal, and on the latter paper he signed himself "William Welles." He removed with his family in 1798 to Hampton, Washington county, New York, where he cleared land and built a log house in what was at that time a sparsely settled section of the country. In the war of 1812, when the county was threatened by invasion by the British, by way of Lake Champlain, although aged three-score years, he shouldered his musket and enlisted September 2, 1814, in Essex county, New York, Captain Augustus Cleaveland's company in the Ninth Regiment, New York militia, and when discharged, September 9, 1814, was sixty-five miles from his home. He died in Hampton, New York, February 5, 1825, and was buried there.

William Wells married Eleanor Hickey, undoubtedly in the year 1778, for the records of Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, under date of November 9, 1778, show their intention of marriage. Both were then residents of that town. She was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born about 1760 in the north of Ireland, and is said to have come to America when about fifteen years old. After her husband's death, she removed from Hampton, New York, to Pownal, Vermont, to reside with her oldest daughter, Betsey, who had married Zadock Pratt of that place in 1798 and she died there, April 3, 1838, as is shown upon her tombstone in the old Lovat burial-ground at Pownal. Children: 1. Stephen, born in Massachusetts, about 1780. 2. Betsey, born in Massachusetts, in 1782; died, Pownal, Vermont, June 5 1845; married, Pownal, 1798, Zadock Pratt; twelve children. 3. William, born in Pownal, Vermont, September 18, 1784; see forward. 4. Calvin, born, Pownal, Vermont, 1785, died, Painesville, Ohio, November 9, 1871; married, May 7, 1814, Betsey E. Parks; seven children. 5. Polly, born, Pownal, Vermont, March 11, 1787; died, Lansingburg, New York, September 3, 1837; married, North Granville, New

York, December 24, 1809, Reuben Doty; nine children. 7. George, born Pownal, Vermont, 1788, died Hampton, New York, October 12, 1819. 7. George, born, Pownal, Vermont, May 11, 1793, died, Whitehall, New York, May 17, 1859; married, Hampton, New York, 1816, Hester Doolittle; eleven children. 8. Joseph, born, Pownal, 1795, drowned in canal near Syracuse, New York, April 11, 1817. 9. Nancy Ann, born Pownal, September 28, 1797, died, Mexico, New York, January 28, 1876; married, Hampton, New York, about 1815, John M. Eddy; four children.

(11) William (2), son of William (1) and Eleanor (Hickey) Wells, was born in Pownal, Vermont, September 18, 1784. He removed with his father's family in 1798 to Hampton, New York, and there helped clear up a tract of farm land and erect thereon a log house, on what in 1910 was known as the Melvin farm in Hampton Hollow. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting at Granville, Washington county, New York, in Captain Martin Lee's company of riflemen, Colonel Pliny Adams' One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment, New York militia, his service commencing on September 11, 1814. The soldiers in his company were discharged, and he returned seventy-five miles to his home, directly after the battle of Plattsburgh. In 1837 he removed to a farm in the eastern part of Whitehall, New York, on the road from the Methodist Episcopal brick church to Poultney, Vermont, and subsequently purchasing the farm adjoining on the west, removed to it and died there, January 26, 1873. He married, at Hampton, New York, November 7, 1806, Lucinda Streator, born in Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 21, 1789, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kibbee) Streator. John Streator was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, November 19, 1761; married, March 16, 1784; died, Hampton, New York, July 10, 1813. His wife was born in Monson, Massachusetts, July 27, 1763; died Windham, Portage county, Ohio, January 5, 1867. Children, born in Hampton, New York: 1. Lucina, June 19, 1808, died May 31, 1871; married, December 10, 1829, Edward R. Norton; six children. 2. Eleanor, February 9, 1812, died, Wethersfield, New York, December 6, 1859; married, Granville, New York, Benjamin Rice; five children. 3. William Chauncey, October 18, 1816, died, Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, November 26, 1889; married, in 1848, Mary A. Potter; four children. 4. Betsey, September 27, 1821, died in Lemont, Illinois, May 5, 1868; married, Rutland, Vermont, April 10, 1848, Reuben Smith; two children. 5. Electa, June 11, 1823, died, Whitehall, New

York, June 6, 1866; married Smith Benjamin, of Dresden, Washington county, New York; two children. 6. Luther, September 25, 1825, died Wethersfield, Wyoming county, New York, July 2, 1847. 7. Marcia Ann, August 12, 1827, died, Danby, Vermont, December 13, 1866; married, Danby, March 27, 1857, Ebenezer A. Smith; no children. 8. Julia, July 24, 1829; living in Clarendon, Vermont, in 1910; married, Danby, Vermont, March 27, 1857, Daniel P. Eddy; six children. 9. Lester, November 7, 1831; see forward.

(III) Lester, son of William (2) and Lucinda (Streator) Wells, was born in Hampton, New York, November 7, 1831. He lived for several years in Fair Haven, Vermont, and later in Hydeville, Vermont, where he was engaged in the marble business, and removed in 1867 to the Wells homestead, located in the eastern part of Whitehall, New York, where he resided until 1907, when he and his family removed to the adjoining town of Hampton, and they were living there in 1910. He is a retired farmer. He married, at Fair Haven, Vermont, December 15, 1859, Fanny B. Welch, born February 14, 1839, daughter of John M. and Julia (Hawes) Welch. Children: i. Ida Lucinda, born Fair Haven, Vermont, May 31, 1861; married, Whitehall, New York, September 19, 1883, Francis N. Hall, born Whitehall, August 31, 1861, son of John A. and Ellen (Martin) Hall; children: i. Eunice Velma, born Whitehall, February 22, 1892; ii. Gordon Lester, born Whitehall, October 18, 1895; iii. Harold Francis, born Whitehall, July 26, 1899. 2. Willis Emmet, born, Fair Haven, Vermont, March 22, 1863; married, Fair Haven, July 12, 1892, Eunice J., born in West Haven, Vermont, September 18, 1868, daughter of John and Eunice L. (Needham) Moore; children: i. Willis Whittier, born Whitehall, July 30, 1894; ii. Gertrude Eunice, born at Keene, New Hampshire, April 5, 1899. 3. Wallace Herbert, born in Hydeville, town of Castleton, Vermont, August 25, 1865; married (first), Whitehall, New York, January 4, 1888, Cora, born in Whitehall, July 17, 1865, died there, September 4, 1897, daughter of William J. and Lucinda (Parks) White; child: Grace Anna Wells, born Rutland, Vermont, July 13, 1890. Wallace Herbert Wells married (second) Mrs. Bertie L. Ewing, and they were living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1910. 4. Cora Addie, born in Whitehall, New York, May 15, 1867; married, in Whitehall, February 12, 1889, Charles J. Inman, born in Hampton, New York, June 3, 1869, son of Charles J. and Jane B. (Mallory) Inman, and in 1910 he was manager of the Standard Oil Company, Springfield, Massachusetts; child:

Ida Hilma Inman, born in Hampton, New York, March 19, 1891, student at Mt. Holyoke college in 1910. 5. Rollin Albert, born in Whitehall, New York, April 20, 1869; married, in Poultney, Vermont, 1888, Alena S., daughter of Wallace and Mary (Spaulding) Herrick; children: i. Frances E., born in Keene, New Hampshire, December 3, 1888, died, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, July 22, 1905; ii. Marion, born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, October 20, 1892. 6. Frederick Howard, born in Whitehall, New York, September 28, 1870; see forward. 7. Effie Viola, born in Whitehall, New York, March 29, 1872, died there, December 4, 1899. 8. Lester, born in Whitehall, New York, November 27, 1877, died, Joplin, Missouri, October 16, 1900.

(IV) Frederick Howard, son of Lester and Fanny B. (Welch) Wells, was born in Whitehall, New York, September 28, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and later entered the Albany Business College, from which he graduated in 1891. In 1889-90 he was a teacher in the public schools of Whitehall. He entered the office of D. McDonald & Company, gas meter manufacturers, Albany, New York, in 1891, as bookkeeper and cashier, and occupied the position of office manager there in 1910. He was a member of the board of directors of the Albany Young Men's Christian Association from 1904 to 1909, and recording secretary in 1908-09. He is a member of the Albany Club; of the Albany Chamber of Commerce; the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, curator of the Chapter in 1908; the Society of Colonial Wars; Society of the War of 1812; member of Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the official board of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. He is the author of his family genealogy, entitled "William Wells and His Descendants, 1755-1909," published in Albany, New York, in 1909. He married, in Albany, New York, June 21, 1899, Elizabeth, born in Albany, September 24, 1873, daughter of William Henry and Annie (Beatty) McBurney. Children, born in Albany, New York: Ruth Edna Wells, July 9, 1900; Howard Lester Wells, August 6, 1902; William Henry Wells, June 17, 1906.

(The McBurney Line).

The ancestry of Mrs. Frederick Howard Wells, *nee* Elizabeth McBurney, extends through a direct line leading to the McBurneys of Scotland, "Covenanters," who left that country for the north of Ireland at the time of the persecution previous to the revolution of 1688. She was the daughter of William

Henry and Annie (Beatty) McBurney, who were married, Albany, July 24, 1872, by Rev. Samuel F. Morrow, D. D. They also had another child, Ruth Craig McBurney, born in Albany, New York, January 25, 1876; graduate of the New York State Normal College in 1897, instructor in public schools of Schenectady, New York, in 1910. William Henry McBurney was born in Albany, September 27, 1845, conducting the business of a grocer and commission merchant in 1910, and was residing at No. 455 Washington avenue, Albany. His wife died, Albany, January 10, 1880, and he married, Albany, November 10, 1897, Mrs. Louisa Beeny Meeker. He was the son of James McBurney, who married, Albany, August 11, 1836, Elizabeth Hutchinson, born 1810, died, Albany, May 7, 1895.

James McBurney was born in 1803, died, Albany, New York, March 11, 1847, son of Alexander and Eleanor (McElroy) McBurney, who came from the north of Ireland with their family and settled in Delaware county, New York, about 1807.

Alexander McBurney, father of James McBurney, was born in 1759, died in Kortright, Delaware county, New York, February 18, 1823. His wife, Eleanor McElroy, was born in 1769, and died at the same place, June 29, 1839.

Annie Beatty, mother of Mrs. Frederick Howard Wells, was born in Hindoostan, India, July 24, 1844, died in Albany, New York, January 10, 1880.

The Wells family of Johnstown descend from Hugh Wells, of Connecticut. The name is an old and honored one in England, where it dates from 1120 in Cumberland and Norfolk. Adam Welles was summoned to parliament February 6, 1299, as first Baron Welles. He was constable of Rockingham Castle and warden of the forest. There are only four English peerages older than this now in existence. In New England the family is an early and prominent one. In the early history of Johnstown and Fulton county the family appear as first settlers, manufacturers, business and professional men, and has been closely identified with the development and progress of that locality.

(I) Hugh Wells, born in Essex county, England, 1590, died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1645. He came to America in 1635, probably in the ship "Globe." He was of Hartford, 1636, and appears in Wethersfield records 1645, where he is supposed to have died about the same time. He married, in England, Frances —, who survives him,

and married (second) Thomas Coleman, of Hartford, Connecticut. She died in 1678. Children: Thomas, see forward; Ensign Hugh, born about 1625, married Mary Roscoe; Mary, married Jonathan Gilbert, of Hartford, Connecticut, an innkeeper, who died in 1682, and she continued the inn until her death, July 3, 1700; John, born about 1628, was of Stratford and Hadley, Massachusetts.

(II) Thomas, son of Hugh and Frances Wells, was born in Colchester, England, about 1620, died between September 30 and December 14, 1676. He was one of the first "engagers" or settlers of Hadley, Massachusetts, where he went from Wethersfield in 1659, after having been a house and land owner there nine years. He was a surveyor and farmer. He owned lands in Connecticut and also property in England. He married, May, 1651, Mary, daughter of William Beardsley, of Hartford. She survived him, and married (second) Samuel Thomas. Children of Thomas and Mary Wells, Lieutenant Thomas, born January 10, 1652; Mary, Sarah, John, Jonathan, John, Samuel (see forward), Mary, Noah, Hannah, Ebenezer, Daniel, Ephraim and Joshua, born April, 1673.

(III) Samuel, seventh child of Thomas and Mary (Beardsley) Wells, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, 1622, died August 9, 1690. He married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Clark of Northampton, December 11, 1682. Child: Samuel, of whom further. Sarah Clark was a granddaughter of Lieutenant William Clark, born in Dorsetshire, England, 1609, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, before 1640. In 1659 he was of Northampton, where in 1661 he organized the train band of sixty men and commanded them in King Philip's and other Indian wars. He was an incorporator of Northampton, and for twenty years selectman and judge of county court. He married (first) in England, Sarah —; (second) Sarah Cooper, 1676. He died July 18, 1690. His son, Nathaniel Clark, was baptized in Dorchester, "11 month 1640." He married, May 8, 1663, Mary Meakins. Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Meakins Clark, married Samuel Wells (1).

(IV) Samuel (2), only child of Samuel and Sarah (Clark) Wells, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 7, 1688. He settled in the town of Farmington, just over the line. He married, May 26, 1709, Rachel Caldwell, great-granddaughter of Deacon Edward Stebbins, an original proprietor of Hartford, and deputy to the general court several sessions, from 1639 to 1656. He had a home lot in Hartford, extending from the meeting house square to Front street. He married and had

a daughter Elizabeth. Thomas Caldwell married, in 1658, Elizabeth Stebbins, widow of Robert Wilson. Edward Caldwell, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stebbins) Caldwell, was born November 1, 1660, and married Elizabeth ——. Their daughter, Rachel Caldwell, married Samuel Wells (2).

(V) John, son of Samuel (2) and Rachel (Caldwell) Wells, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, October 8, 1710, died January 28, 1795. He settled in West Hartford, where he was a member of the church. He married (first) Jemima Smith, June 13, 1731; (second) Sarah Saylord, December 23, 1735; (third) Hannah Baker, July 20, 1738. He had fifteen children by his three wives. Hannah Baker, third wife of John Wells, was a great-granddaughter of John Baysey, an original proprietor of Hartford, died August, 1671, and his wife, Elizabeth, who died 1673. Lydia Baysey, died May 16, 1700, daughter of John and Elizabeth Baysey. She married John Baker. Baysey Baker died September 4, 1723, son of John and Lydia (Baysey) Baker, married, April 1, 1696, Hannah Willet, daughter of Nathaniel. Hannah Baker, daughter of Baysey and Hannah (Willet) Baker, married John Wells (1), and was his third wife.

(VI) John (2), son of John (1) and Hannah (Baker) Wells, was born August 23, 1739, at West Hartford, Connecticut, where he belonged to the Ecclesiastical Society. About 1784 he removed to Johnstown, New York, where he resided until his death. He married Mrs. Lois Foote, daughter of Samuel and Lois (Loomis) Foote, and widow of Eleazer Merrill, of Farmington, Connecticut. (see Foote). Children: 1. Lindy, died at age of three years. 2. Rhoda, married John Herring, of Auburn, New York. 3. John, died in infancy. 4. John, married and died at Kaskaskia, Illinois. 5. Lindy (2), married — Rood. 6. Lucy, twin of Lindy, married Charles Easton, of Utica and New York City. 7. Eleazer, see forward. 8. Clarissa, married M. Mason of Kingsboro, New York. 9. Nathan Perkins, born 1786, in Johnstown; was many years cashier of the Johnstown bank.

(VII) Eleazer, son of John (2) and Lois (Foote) Wells, was baptized in West Hartford, Connecticut, 1782, by Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins, pastor of the church to which his parents belonged, and who baptized all his brothers and sisters except Nathaniel P., his namesake. He died November 26, 1860, at Johnstown, New York. He was an infant of two years when his parents removed to Johnstown, where he was educated and ever after-

ward lived. He engaged in milling and farming, owning a great deal of real estate in the county, including the historic farm and residence of Sir William Johnson, known for a century and a half as "Johnson Hall." He resided at the "Hall," where he was married and where his children were born. He was a prominent, influential man. He married, June 15, 1809, Amy Akin, born May 6, 1788, died December 24, 1858 (see Akin). Children: 1. Sally Maria, born April 22, 1810, married Daniel Edward. 2. George W., July 15, 1811; married Helen Yard. 3. Almira W., March 30, 1813; married Hiram Yauney. 4. Eleazer H., March 27, 1815; died and buried at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, aged twenty-one years, unmarried. 5. Ann Sarah, born January 2, 1817; married Colonel Rodney Hall Johnson. 6. Elizabeth, December 6, 1818; married Jacob Burton. 7. Louisa, October 27, 1820; married McIntyre Fraser. 8. John E., August 7, 1822; married (first) Sarah Steele; (second) Margaret Burton. 9. Rhoda, December 25, 1823; married Major John Henry Gross. 10. Catherine, March 20, 1825; married Judge John Stewart. 11. Nathan Perkins, December 20, 1826, died 1853, unmarried. 12. David Akin, see forward. 13. Edward Akin, see forward.

(VIII) David Akin, fifth son and twelfth child of Eleazer and Amy (Akin) Wells, was born at "Johnson Hall," near Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, May 17, 1828, died November 29, 1903. He was educated in the public schools and at Johnstown Academy. He worked on the farm with his father until 1845, when he became a clerk in the dry goods store of Yauney & Edwards, and later was clerk in the store of Burton & Gross, Johnstown. In 1848 Mr. Gross retired and Mr. Wells was admitted a partner, continuing until 1851, when he disposed of his interest to his brother, Edward A. Wells. David A. then formed a partnership with Marcellus Gilbert, as Gilbert & Wells, and began the manufacture of gloves. They continued in successful operation for eighteen years until 1869, when the senior partner died. Mr. Wells carried on the business alone for a year or two, when his factory burned, entailing a heavy loss. Close attention to business had undermined his health, and he now enjoyed a period of complete rest for several years. He was then chosen vice-president of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company, just inaugurated, and entered actively into the building and equipment of the road. He was active in its management after the road was opened for business in 1870, and may justly be given a large share of credit for its



Wm. A. Wells



successful career. He was a director of the Peoples' Bank of Johnstown; president of the Savings Bank since organization; president Gloversville Foundry and Machine company; president of the Opera House Company since organization. He was actively interested in many other business enterprises of the city, giving to all not only his financial support but the benefit of his mature judgment and long business experience. He was always an active Republican, and while never aspiring to office held several public positions of trust and honor. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Fulton county. In 1880 and 1881 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, and has served as trustee and president of the village corporation. He married, April 10, 1850, Alida G. Johnson, born May 17, 1832, daughter of George and Frances Johnson. Children: 1. A babe, dying at birth. 2. Marcellus Gilbert, died February 16, 1869. 3. Eleazer Merrill, born February 1, 1853, see forward. 4. Nathan Perkins, born July 23, 1855; associated in business with his father. 5. David Akin (2), born December 21, 1858, see forward. 6. Anna G., born May 7, 1862; married Joseph D. Oliver, one of the proprietors of the Oliver Chilled Plow Company of South Bend, Indiana.

(IX) Eleazer Merrill, son of David Akin and Alida G. (Johnson) Wells, was born in Johnstown, New York, February 1, 1853, and died March 20, 1909. He married, July 3, 1872, Elsinia F. Mills, born in Gloversville, New York, August 6, 1851. Child: John E.

(IX) David Akin (2), youngest son and fourth child of David Akin (1) and Alida G. (Johnson) Wells, was born in Johnstown, December 21, 1858. He was educated in the public schools. After finishing his studies he entered the superintendent's office of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad, and remained there several years. He then formed a connection with the Coal Company of Fulton county, which existed for twenty-eight years, when Mr. Wells retired from active business life. He resides in Johnstown, where he lives the retired life of a gentleman of culture and means. He married, December 16, 1909, in Johnstown, Katherine, daughter of John and Mary Hogan. They had other children: Austin, Walter, Agnes, married John Howell; Anna, married E. W. Shults; Jane, married William Mathis.

(VIII) Edward Akin, thirteenth child and sixth son of Eleazer and Amy (Akin) Wells, was born in "Johnson Hall," Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, October 6, 1830. He was educated in the public schools and under private tutors, graduating under Professor

Bannister at Johnstown. He was connected with the dry goods business of his brother, David Akin Wells, in Johnstown, and later purchased the business, which he conducted successfully many years. He was at the same time deeply interested in other business enterprises to which he gave personal attention and direction. He superintends the cultivation of the home farm and estate "Johnson Hall," containing between 500 and 600 acres, and operated the grist mill belonging to the estate. This active business life included glove manufacture, and continued throughout many active years until failing health compelled his retirement. His business responsibilities precluded all participation in public official life, and he took no active part in politics, although he had always given hearty allegiance to the Republican party. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died June 19, 1910, in Johnstown, New York, conscious of having borne well his part in the growth and development of the city in which his activities lay.

He married Ann Elizabeth Burton. Children: 1. Eleazer, died at age of nineteen years. 2. Elizabeth, died at age of six years. 3. Elias Burton, died at age of twelve years. 4. Edward Akin (2), now of Rochester, New York; married Bessie Parish. 5. Jennie, married Edwin L. Fonda. 6. John E., died aged twelve years. 7. Elias Burton, see forward. 8. Charles, died in infancy.

(IX) Elias Burton, fifth son and seventh child of Edward Akin and Ann Elizabeth (Burton) Wells, was born in Johnstown, New York, October 28, 1869. He was educated in the public school and at Johnstown Academy. In 1888 he began business, dealing in real estate and insurance, operating in these lines ten years until 1898. In that year he established his present business, the manufacture and preparation of dye stuffs and chemicals used in dressing skins used in glove manufacture. In 1910 he added to his other lines a leather department and business. Among the many compounds and preparations which he manufactures for tanners and curriers is a process for making washable leather, invented by himself, that has proved very valuable to the glove makers, being especially adapted to gloves and mittens worn by persons exposed to wet weather. He is a most capable, successful business man, and is one of the substantial men of his city. He is a Republican in politics. He married, October 12, 1892, Jennie Holmes, born April 7, 1872, daughter of John Catlin (born September 3, 1829, died July 21, 1899) and Ellen E. (born October 9, 1840, died October 9, 1880) (Kirby)

Holmes. Child: Elizabeth, born May 11, 1897.

(The Loomis Line).

Joseph Loomis, the emigrant, sailed from London, England, April 3, 1636, in the ship "Salem and Ellen." He settled first in Braintree, Massachusetts, then in Windsor, Connecticut. He died November 25, 1658. He married Mercy White, June 13, 1614. She died August 23, 1652, leaving issue.

(II) Deacon John, son of Joseph and Mercy (White) Loomis, was born in England in 1622, died September 2, 1688. He was deputy to the general court in 1666-67-75-87. He married, February 8, 1648, Elizabeth, born about 1625, daughter of Thomas Scott, who came in the ship "Elizabeth," 1634, died November 6, 1643. He was an original proprietor of Hartford, Connecticut.

(III) Timothy, son of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Scott) Loomis, was born July 27, 1661, died May 19, 1710. He married, March 20, 1689, Rebecca Porter, born March 8, 1666, died May 20, 1750, daughter of John Porter (2), born in England, 1620. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Thomas Stanley, in 1650, Rebecca was a granddaughter of John Porter, the emigrant, who came to America and settled at Windsor, Connecticut. He married Rose —, and died April 22, 1648. His wife died July, 1647.

(IV) Ichabod, son of Timothy and Rebecca (Porter) Loomis, was born January 25, 1692-93, died February 21, 1776. He married, December 20, 1716, Hepzibah Loomis, born 1698, died May 20, 1750.

(V) Lois, daughter of Ichabod and Hepzibah (Loomis) Loomis, was born November 26, 1724; married Samuel Foote, November 24, 1743. Hepzibah Loomis, wife of Ichabod, was a great granddaughter of Joseph Loomis, the emigrant, through his son Nathaniel, born 1638, died July 23, 1728; married, November 24, 1654, Elizabeth Moore, daughter of John and granddaughter of Thomas Moore, the emigrant.

(III) David, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Loomis, was born January 11, 1667, died January 9, 1751-52; married, December 8, 1692, Lydia, daughter of John Marsh.

(IV) Hepzibah, daughter of David and Lydia (Marsh) Loomis, married Ichabod Loomis, both being of the fourth generation of the Loomis family in America.

(The Akin Line).

The Akins were of Scotland, where they embraced the peculiar doctrine of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. On account of

their religion the Quakers refused to bear arms or take the required oath. This subjected them to severe persecution, which they emigrated to America to escape. They settled in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where they soon found that with the Puritans religious freedom meant freedom only for those of their own religious faith. The Quakers were banished from Massachusetts, some even suffering death.

(I) John Akin, founder of the family in America, born in Scotland, in 1663, came to America with others of his sect in 1680, settling in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where in 1687 he married Mary Briggs. When persecution again drove him from his home, he with others of his family settled in New Netherlands, where the Dutch did not disturb a man for his religious belief. He married a second wife, and died June 13, 1746, leaving eight sons and seven daughters.

(II) David, eldest son of John and Mary (Briggs) Akin, was born in 1689, and died 1779. He settled on "Quaker Hill," town of Pawling, Dutchess county, New York, a locality that has long been the family seat. He married, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1711, Sarah Allen, born 1692. They had six sons and four daughters.

(III) James, son of David and Sarah (Allen) Akin, was born October 18, 1728. He married Patience Howard. Children: Edward, see forward; Benjamin, married (first) Sarah Holloway, (second) Widow Canuff; Joseph, married Elsie Holloway; Beniah, married Hannah Tweedy; Susannah, married (first) — Haviland, (second) Abiel Allen; Rachel, married (first) David Ferris, (second) — Hitchcock. 7. Phoebe, married Noble Bennett; Amy, married Joseph Hungerford; Annie, married Sylvanus Sammons.

(IV) Edward, son of James and Patience (Howard) Akin, married Elizabeth Russell, of Johnstown, New York. He had sons James, Ira, Elthan, Abram and David, living at the time of his death. One son, Consider, died young. His daughters were: Phoebe, married Abram Poole; Rhoda, married Abram Synder; Amy, married Eleazer Wells (see Wells VII); Sally, married Nathan P. Wells; Patience, married William I. Dodge; Amanda, married William Bowen.

(The Foote Line).

(I) Nathaniel Foote, the first settler, came from England, when and from what part unknown. The first record of him is in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1633, when he took the oath of freeman. He is next found in



William Wells.

the first records of Wethersfield, Connecticut. In 1644 he was appointed a delegate to the general court. He married, in England, about 1615, Elizabeth, sister of John Deming, one of the first settlers of Wethersfield. She survived her husband, and married "Mr. Thomas Welles, magistrate," about 1646, afterwards governor of the Connecticut colony. She died July 28, 1683. Children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote: Nathaniel, see forward; Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Sarah, and Rebecca.

(II) Nathaniel, eldest son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote, was born in England about 1620, died 1655. He followed the fortunes of his parents, and with them settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he married, in 1646, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Smith. Children: Nathaniel, Samuel, Daniel and Elizabeth.

(III) Samuel, second son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Foote, was born May 1, 1649. He settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he married, in 1671, Mary Merrick, of Springfield. He died September 7, 1689, and his widow died October 3, 1690. Children: Nathaniel, Mary, Samuel (slain by the Indians at Deerfield, February 29, 1704), Mary (2), Sarah, Eleazer, Thomas and Daniel.

(IV) Daniel, youngest child of Samuel and Mary (Merrick) Foote, was born February 6, 1679, died July 15, 1740. He was of Hartford, and of Simsbury, Connecticut, removing to the latter place in 1721. He purchased a large farm there, and met his death by falling from a load of hay under the wheels, which passing over him caused such injuries that he died an hour thereafter. He married, in Hartford, November 19, 1718, Mary Collyer, who died June, 1769, aged 71 years, daughter of Joseph Collyer. Children, all but the first born in Simsbury, Connecticut: Samuel, see forward; Mary, Daniel (2), Joseph, John, Rachel, Sarah and Rachel (2).

(V) Samuel, eldest child of Daniel and Sarah (Collyer) Foote, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 4, 1719, died September 18, 1775. He married, November 24, 1743, Lois Loomis. Children: Samuel, Lois (see forward), Mary, Lucy, Timothy, Elijah, Lucy (2), Grove, Hepzibah and Roger.

(VI) Lois, eldest daughter and second child of Samuel and Lois (Loomis) Foote, was born April 5, 1746. She was married (first) to Eleazer Merrill, of Farmington, Connecticut, May 29, 1765, son of Moses Merrill. He died May 16, 1769, leaving two children, Eleazer and Lois. She married (second) John Wells (2), October, 1770, and had nine children. (See Wells VI.)

Professor William Wells, Ph.D., WELLS LL.D., was born in New York City, 1820, died at Schenectady, New York, December 12, 1907. His boyhood and youth were passed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his parents removed when he was nine years of age. His academic education was obtained in Philadelphia, where he made good progress toward that mastery of foreign tongues which later made him famous. In 1846 he made his first visit to Europe. He spent a year in Vienna, as an unofficial attachee of the American legation, also pursuing studies at the University. Then he went to Berlin, where he matriculated at the University and entered upon a course of study which led in due time to the degree of Ph.D. in 1848. Those were the days of revolution in Europe, when Louis Philippe was driven from the throne of France, when the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor of Germany, William I, was compelled by popular hatred to leave his country for a time; when Hungary was in open revolt against Austria, and when the Chartist agitation threatened revolution even in England. Professor Wells was deeply interested in these great events happening around him. He had an interesting experience in the Berlin riots that taught him that he was not able to cope with the Prussian cavalry. He next went to the German parliament at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, as secretary to the special American embassy to that body. He remained during the entire session as correspondent of the *New York Herald*, then went to Paris, where he spent a college year as a student at the Sorbonne and the College de France. Afterwards he traveled over a large part of Europe, returning to the United States in 1851. He spent a year in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had the honor and pleasure of making the address of welcome to Louis Kossuth, on the occasion of the Hungarian patriot's visit to that city.

In 1852 he was elected professor of modern languages in Genesee College, Lima, New York. There he remained twelve years, during part of the time acting also as principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In 1865 he was called to the Chair of Modern Language and Literature at Union College, Schenectady, New York, thus beginning the connection that was maintained unbroken for over forty years. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Indiana Asbury University, now known as De Pauw University. In 1887 the professorship at Union College was enlarged by the addition of the lectureship on current history. In the interest

of that work he visited the southern states of the Union, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Alaska, California, the Rocky Mountain region, and later made an extended tour comprising every country of Europe from the North Cape, with its strange vision of the midnight sun, to Greece and Constantinople, Asia Minor, Egypt, to the Cataracts of the Nile and the other countries of Northern Africa. On his return from this, his fourth visit to the Old World, he was welcomed home by the alumni of Union College with a hearty demonstration in New York harbor, which attested the deep respect and affection with which he was regarded by Union College men. The results of his observations and reflection during his tours were embodied in a series of lectures, delivered annually to the senior class and the general public. In the spring of 1890 Dr. Wells celebrated his seventieth birthday and the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon the profession of teaching, the same year marking the completion of a quarter-century's work at Union College. Fifteen years longer he continued his connection, when the burden of years proved too heavy and he was retired professor emeritus. His beautiful home was on the college grounds and there he celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, April 4, 1907. He was beloved of the students, to whom he had endearingly become "Uncle Billy." At a meeting of the Chicago Alumni Association twenty-five alumni of the college banqueting at Chicago sent him this telegram: "Twenty-five nephews from Chicago and the Northwest extend heartiest greeting, and best wishes for many years more with Old Union." His activities were not confined by college walls. By voice and pen he was long known as one of the foremost educators. He lectured in all the great cities of the United States from Boston to San Francisco. He was the first European correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and during his last great tour abroad was special correspondent of the *New York Mail and Express*. For over twenty years he was in charge of the foreign department of the *Methodist Review*, and was a frequent editorial and general contributor to all the leading papers of the Methodist Episcopal church. Able articles from his pen also appeared in the *Independent*, *Scribner's Monthly* and the *Century Magazine*. He was associated with Dr. Taylor Lewis in the preparation of the "Book of Genesis for Lange's Commentary," and translated the Book of Ecclesiastes for the same work. When the phil-anthropist, Daniel Drew, had in contemplation the founding of Drew Theological Seminary, Professor Wells was one of the men who were

called upon for advice and assistance. He took an active part in the foundation of the seminary and was ever after on the board of trustees. He was a devoted Methodist and for twenty-five years superintendent of the Sunday school of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Schenectady. He was elected and served as lay delegate to the general conference of his church in 1872, the first year laymen were admitted as delegates. He was again elected to the general conference of 1876 and served as one of the secretaries of that conference. At his death fitting memorials were passed by different bodies, from which we quote the faculty in part:

"He was not only immensely useful to the college by his scholarship and attainment, but made for himself a place in the hearts of the students, which he kept long after graduation. For nearly half a century he has been closely and affectionately connected with every one's thought of the college. As a personal friend Professor Wells was loved and honored, not only by the faculty, students and alumni of Union, but far more widely; for his sympathy and interests had brought him into connection with many persons and many institutions, and he came to no work or occupation where he did not attain the affection as well as the respect of those with whom he was associated."

again:

"The passing years but added to the kindness of his nature, to his devotion to the College, and to his love for his pupils of the past and present." Not inappropriately was he called "The Grand Old Man of Union College."

Professor Wells married, July, 1854, Alice Yeckley, born at Gorham, Ontario county, New York, March 15, 1836, died at Schenectady, April 26, 1906. She was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College (afterwards Syracuse University). They removed to Schenectady in 1865, and there resided until death. Like her husband, Mrs. Wells was a devoted Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, especially in missions and work among the young. She was for many years president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First (State Street) Church and for twelve years president of the Woman's Auxilliary of the Young Men's Christian Association. She organized and was president of the Mother's Club connected with the Young Women's Christian Association. She was closely identified with the social life of the college, and in all respects was a worthy helpmeet and companion. One child, Alice M. Wells, survives her parents, residing in Schenectady, New York.

(The Arnold Line).

Alice Yeckley (Mrs. Professor William Wells) was a descendant through her mother,

Mary Arnold Yekley, from the famous Arnold family of England, who traced their descent and origin to the ancient Princes of Wales.

The Arnold family is one of great antiquity and honorable mention in the early annals. The descent is traced to Ynir, King of Gwentland, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. King Ynir descended through a second son from Cadwalader, last King of the Britons. The ancient Castle of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, England, built by Cadwalader, may yet be seen, although in ruins. The line briefly told is traced from a son of each generation.

(I) Ynir, King of Gwentland, married Nesta, daughter of Justin, King of Glamorgan.

(II) Meiric, King of Gwentland, married Eleanor of the house of Trevor.

(III) Ynir Vichan, King of Gwentland, married Gladice, daughter of the Lord of Ystradyw.

(IV) Carador, Lord of Gwent, married Nesta, daughter of Sir Rydereck le Gros.

(V) Dyenwall, Lord of Gwent, married Joyes, daughter of Hamlet, son of Sir Druce, Duke of Balladon of France.

(VI) Systal, Lord of Upper Gwent, married Annest, daughter of Sir Peter Russell, Lord of Kentchinch in Hereford.

(VII) Arthur, married Jane, daughter of Lein, Lord of Cantrosblyn.

(VIII) Meiric, married Annest, daughter of Cradock.

(IX) Gwillim, married Jane, daughter of Ivon, Lord of Lighs-Taby-vont.

(X) Arnholt Esq., married Janet, daughter of Phillip Fleming, Esq.

(XI) Arnholt (2) Esq., married Sibyl, daughter of Madoc.

(XII) Roger Arnold, of Llanthony in Monmouthshire, first of the family to adopt a surname, married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage.

(XIII) Thomas Arnold, successor to the estates in Monmouthshire, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Warnstead.

(XIV) Richard Arnold married Emmate, daughter of Pearce Young.

(XV) Richard Arnold (2), born in Somersetshire, removed to Dorsetshire, England, became seated at Bagbere, and was Lord of the Manor. His name appears on the "Subsidy Rolls" of the county of Dorset, 1549. He was patron of the churches of Blanford and Bingham Melcombe. His manor house at Bagbere was standing until 1870, when it was demolished. His will was probated July 9, 1595. He desires "To be buried in the Parishes

Church of Millton, in the Ile called Jesus Ile as we go to the Lower."

(XVI) Thomas, second son of Richard Arnold, of Bagbere, Dorsetshire, England, is mentioned in his father's will. He removed to Cheselbourne and seated himself on an estate, formerly the property of his father. He was twice married. His first wife Alice bore him six sons. By his second wife he had three children.

(XVII) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Arnold, was born in Cheselbourne, Dorset county, England, baptized April 18, 1599, died in Providence, Rhode Island, September, 1674. He was the founder of this branch of the Arnold family in America. He came to the New World in the ship, "Plain Joan," in May, 1635, and soon settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. May 13, 1640, he was made freeman. April 2, 1654, he was fined five pounds for neglecting public worship for twenty days. April 2, 1655, was fined ten pounds for neglecting public worship for forty days. He had lands allotted him on the several distributions and seems to have been a man of means. He was deputy, 1666-67-70-71-72, and a member of the town council. He married twice; by first wife he had: Thomas, Nicholas and Susanna. His second wife Phoebe, daughter of George and Susanna Parkhurst, died in 1688. Children: Ichabod, Richard, see forward, Thomas, John, Eleazer and Elizabeth.

(XVIII) Richard, son of Thomas (2) and Phoebe (Parkhurst) Arnold, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, March 22, 1642-43, died April 22, 1710. He was a man of superior ability; held many official positions; member of the general assembly and assistant governor of Sir Edmond Andros at Boston. He was repeatedly chosen to act with committees in the adjustment of boundary disputes, with neighboring colonies and to settle differences among fellow townsmen. He was deputy twelve sessions between 1671 and 1708, assistant in the intervening years when not deputy. In 1707-08 he was speaker of the house of deputies. He married (first) Mary, died 1695, daughter of Thomas and Alice Angell. He married (second) Sarah ———, died 1712. Children; all by first wife: Richard; John, see forward; Thomas; Mary, married Thomas Steere.

(XIX) John, son of Richard and Mary (Angell) Arnold, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 1, 1670, died October 27, 1756. He was the first settler of Woonsocket, Connecticut; one of the organizers of the Society of Friends in Northern Rhode Island, and built their first meeting house. When Smithfield became a town in

1731, he was the first president of the council. He was one of the committee who ran the northern boundary line in 1718. In 1712 he built his corn and flouring mill on the Island near Woonsocket Falls. He was a miller by trade and became a very wealthy man for his day. He married (first) Mary, born 1675, daughter of Nathaniel and Joana (Inman) Mowry, (second) October 31, 1742, Hannah Hayward. Children, all by first wife: William, John, Daniel, Anthony, see forward; Seth, Israel, Anna, Susanna and Abigail.

(XX) Anthony, son of John and Mary (Mowry) Arnold, was born March 12, 1704. By will of his father he received sixty acres of land near the Falls, Woonsocket, Connecticut. This included "An Island, with two corn mills, and a fulling mill thereon." He sold this property and removed to Cromwell, Dutchess county, New York. He also received from his father "five pounds, current money." He married and left two children: David and Sarah.

(XXI) David, son of Anthony Arnold, was born May 27, 1733, died 1822. He had four sons and three daughters.

(XXII) Jonathan, son of David Arnold, was born March 1, 1771, died November 13, 1851. He left two sons and three daughters: Seth, Anthony, Mary, Hannah and Sarah.

(XXIII) Mary, daughter of Jonathan Arnold, was born February 9, 1811, died March 26, 1883. Married Josiah Yeckley, June 3, 1833, and had two children: Alice, see forward; and Jonathan Arnold Yeckley, born April 6, 1841, died September 16, 1903, without issue.

(XXIV) Alice, only daughter of Josiah and Mary (Arnold) Yeckley, was born in Gosham, Ontario county, New York, March 15, 1836, died April 26, 1906; married, July, 1854, Professor William Wells. (See Wells.)

(XXV) Alice M., only child of Professor William and Alice (Yeckley) Wells, was born in Schenectady, New York, where she still resides (1909), the only surviving member of the family. She was educated at Syracuse University. She is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. Member of the Young Women's Christian Association, of which she is president (1910), and a member of the Woman's Club, Mohawk Golf Club.

NOTE.—The mystery as to the origin of the "Old Stone Mill," at Newport, doubtless created the legend that it was constructed by the Norsemen in the tenth or twelfth century. Longfellow gave it immortality in "The Lofty Tower," in his "Skeleton in Armor," and much time has been wasted upon it by savants. The mill stood on Governor Benedict

Arnold's farm, and in his will he clearly indicates the purpose for which it was intended and used: "My body I desire and appoint to be buried at ye Northeast corner of a parcel of ground, containing three rods square, being of and lying in my land, in or near the line or path from my dwelling house, leading to my Stone Wind Mill in ye town of Newport." The bones of the first governor of Rhode Island under Charles IV (1633) rest within the grounds belonging to Hon. Charles C. Van Zant, governor of Rhode Island in 1870. The stone that marks the spot is so mossgrown that it is impossible to decipher the inscription.

The name Bleecker is derived from the Dutch, signifying one who bleaches or a bleacher by trade, in those days conducting the washing as a wholesale business in Holland by the side of a stream. The Bleecker arms: Per blue azure and argent; on the first two chevrons embattled counter, embattled or; on the second an oak branch proper, fruited or; motto: Fide et constantia.

(I) Jan Janse Bleecker, a native of Meppel, province of Overijssel, Holland, was born July 9, 1641, son of Jan Bleecker. He came to this country in 1658, and settled in New Amsterdam, now New York City. Later on he removed to Albany. He was not only a trader who was widely known, but was a man of considerable prominence, as is certified by the number of public offices he held beginning with the year in which Albany received its charter as a city, 1686. In that year he was appointed the first city chamberlain; captain of militia, Indian War, 1689; was Indian commissioner, 1691-94; recorder, 1696-1700; justice of the peace, 1697, and member of the provincial assembly, 1698-1701. More important than any of these high positions, he was made the seventh mayor of Albany, by appointment from the representative of the Crown, the Earl of Bellomont, and held that office 1700-01. He belonged to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in America, and, dying in Albany, November 21, 1732, he was buried in that church edifice, as was the custom of his day. He married Margriet (or Grietjen) Rutse, daughter of Rutger Jacobsen Van Schoenderwoert, January 2, 1667. She was born in 1647, died in 1733. Children: Johannes, born 1668; Rutger, see forward; Nicolaas; Catharine; Jane; Margaret; Hendrick, baptized April, 1686; Rachel, baptized November 14, 1688; Maria, baptized February 7, 1692.

(II) Rutger (Jansen), son of Jan Janse and Margriet Rutse (Van Schoenderwoert)

Bleecker, was born in Albany, May 13, 1675, and resided at the northwest corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets. He was a merchant of considerable means, and a member of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church. He was city recorder, 1725, and his older brother, Johannes, was the eighth mayor, serving 1701-02, receiving his appointment from Lieutenant-Governor John Nanfan. He was appointed the fifteenth mayor of Albany by Colonial Governor William Burnet, and held office from November 8, 1726, to November 10, 1729. He died in Albany, August 4, 1756. He married Catalyna (or Catalina) Schuyler, daughter of David I. Schuyler, and widow of Johannes Abeel, the second mayor of Albany, May 26, 1712. She was baptized October 10, 1686, and was buried in the Dutch church, October 25, 1747. Children: Johannes, baptized February 8, 1713, see forward; Margarita, baptized October 8, 1714, married Edward Collins; Jacobus, baptized December 9, 1716; Myndert, baptized July 3, 1720.

(III) Johannes (Rutgerse), son of Rutger (Jansen) and Catalyna (Schuyler) Bleecker, was baptized in Albany, February 8, 1713. He was a surveyor and made one of the most useful of the city maps. He died in 1800. He married, August 5, 1743, Elizabeth Staats, born October 3, 1725, daughter of Barent Staats. Children: Rutger, baptized July 5, 1745, married Catharine Elmendorf; Barent, baptized June 5, 1748; Barent, baptized November 18, 1750; Barent, baptized November 12, 1752, buried November 5, 1756; Jacobus, baptized October 23, 1755, see forward; Catalina, baptized October 15, 1758; Barent, baptized June 9, 1760, married Sarah Lansing, daughter of Gerrit Lansing, no children; Johannes, born October 4, 1763, died December 29, 1833.

(IV) Jacobus (or James) Johannsen, son of Johannes and Elizabeth (Staats) Bleecker, was born in Albany, October 14, 1755, died there February 18, 1825. He married, November 18, 1782, Rachel Van Sant, born 1759, died March 22, 1837. Children: Katalyna, married Barent Sanders; Sally, married Charles Platt, died 1832; Garrett Van Sant, see forward.

(V) Garrett Van Sant, son of Jacobus (or James) and Rachel (Van Sant) Bleecker, was born in the fine mansion of his grandfather, Garrett Van Sant, on South Pearl street, Albany, August 2, 1790, died January 12, 1856. He had no profession, but spent his entire time in looking after his interests. He was an active member of the South Second Reformed Church. He was a good citizen, liberal to the poor, visiting the alms house every

week. He married (first), February 6, 1811, Margaret Van der Voort, died October 10, 1827; married (second), February 8, 1829, Jane Shepard, born June 12, 1801, daughter of Thomas Shepard, of Albany, and was of English descent. For a lengthy period he was an alderman of the third ward. Children: Rachel, born September 25, 1811; married, February 25, 1829, Dr. Visscher Winne; Elizabeth Staats, born December 3, 1814; married James Bleecker Sanders, of Albany; James Van der Voort, born April 25, 1817; married Ann Kinnear; Margaret Louise, born June 22, 1819; married, June 10, 1840, Henry A. Allen; Garrett Van Sant, Jr., born October 12, 1821; married Mary McCullock; Anna, born April 17, 1824; married Stephen Wakeman Clark; Charles Edward, born July 15, 1826; married Grace Strobel, he being the fifty-first mayor of Albany and serving from May 6, 1868, to May 5, 1870, and died in Albany, January 31, 1873. Children, by second wife: Sarah Jane, born February 7, 1831; married, March 15, 1855, Robert Reed; Thomas Shepard, born February 23, 1833; married, November 4, 1863, Kate McCullock; William Rutger, born June 11, 1839, died unmarried; Matilda Eliza, born July 12, 1835; married, April 11, 1867, Jacob Henrick Ten Eyck (see Ten Eyck family).

Jacob H. Ten Eyck, son of Herman and Eliza (Bogart) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, August 17, 1833, died there March 24, 1898. He was educated at the Albany Academy, and started as a clerk in a bank. In 1856 he went to Cuba and devoted three years to railroading. He returned to Albany, and in 1861 he raised Company G, Third New York Volunteers; was commissioned a captain of state militia, and shortly after was mustered into the United States service. He served nearly two years, was promoted major of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and was stationed in Virginia with the Eleventh Army Corps. He resigned in 1864 on account of ill health, and returned to Albany, where he resided until his death. He held many important positions of trust; was trustee of the Albany Savings Bank; director of the Albany Insurance Company for about twenty years; president of the Great Western Turnpike Company, and was connected with a number of manufacturing enterprises both in his own city and in Troy. He was alderman of the old seventh ward for two years; one of the founders of the Fort Orange Club, the leading social institution in his city, and was its president at the time of his death; for ten years he was a member of the Volunteer

Fire Department; was for a long period an officer of the Albany Burgesses' Corps, and also commissary of the Tenth Regiment. He was a member of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion of America; Jacob H. Ten Eyck Post, No. 154, Grand Army of the Republic, of Albany, was named in his honor. He was president of the board of trustees of the North Dutch First Reformed Church, of Albany, for twenty years, and was the oldest member of the board of managers of the Homeopathic Hospital. Mrs. Ten Eyck furnished a room in the hospital as a memorial to her husband.

TEN EYCK Coenraedt Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1630 or 1635, and settled in New Amsterdam, married Maria Boele. Children: Jacob, see forward; Dirck; Margariet; Tobias; Coenraedt; Hendrick; Matthys; Margariet; Andries; and Metje.

(II) Jacob, son of Coenraedt and Maria (Boele) Ten Eyck, was born in Holland, died in Albany. He married Gertruy, born in 1654, daughter of Barent Coeymans (who married a daughter of Andries De Vos). In her will, as a widow, made September 6, 1716, proved July 10, 1736, she mentions the names of all their children excepting Andries, who died in 1635, and Hendrick. Children: Coenraedt, born April 9, 1678, see forward; Barent, married, September 30, 1700; Nelletje Schermerhorn; Hendrick (or Hennik), born December 22, 1680; Mayken, born April 2, 1685; married, December 26, 1712, Andries Van Petten, of Schenectady; Andries, baptized March 25, 1688, died February 27, 1735; Anneken, baptized August 20, 1693; married Johannes Bleecker, died December 9, 1738.

(III) Coenraedt (2), son of Jacob and Gertruy (Coeymans) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, April 9, 1678, buried in Albany, January 23, 1753. He married, September 24, 1704, (church record) or October 10, 1703 (family Bible), Geertje, daughter of Anthony and Maria (Van der Poel) Van Schaick, the latter a daughter of Teunis Cornelise Van der Poel. Children: Jacob Coenraedt, born April 21, 1705, see forward; Maria, born July 3, 1707; married Gerrit Bradt; Gerritje, born July, 1710, died young; Anthony, born September 17, 1712; Barent, born September 29, 1714; married Effie —; Catrina, born January 29, 1717, died November 11, 1741; Andries, born December 18, 1718; married Anna Margarita Coeymans; Anna Margarita, born February 12, 1721; Tobias, born May 18, 1723; married, February 6, 1758, Judithkje Van Beu-

ren; Gerritje, born July (or August), 18 (or 19), 1728; married Pieter Gansevoort.

(IV) Jacob Coenraedt, son of Coenraedt (2) and Geertje (Van Schaick) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, April 21, 1705. He was a man of prominence, and was appointed mayor of Albany (the twenty-second executive of that city) by Governor George Clinton, October 3, 1749, and held office from October 1, 1748, until October 15, 1750. He was a man of considerable wealth, and had a character which made him noted as a man of strictest integrity. He was a commissioner of Indian affairs from November 16, 1752, until June 15, 1754; member of the committee of safety, 1775; judge of the court of common pleas. He resided at one time in the old first ward, and also had a place on the Troy road, and was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He died in Albany, September 9, 1783. He married, in Albany, August 1, 1736, Catharina Cuyler, born in Albany, February 18, 1710, died in Albany, November 22, 1790, daughter of Abraham and Cantje (Bleecker) Cuyler. Children: Anthony, born September 17, 1739, see forward; Conrad, born November 27, 1741; Abraham Jacob, born November 29, 1743; married, April 14, 1769, Annatje Lansing; Catharine, born March 14, 1746.

(V) Anthony, son of Jacob Coenraedt and Catharina (Cuyler) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, September 17, 1739. He resided in Schodack, New York, and was a member of the convention of 1787 which ratified the constitution of the United States; was first judge of Rensselaer county, until sixty years of age, and a member of the state senate for eight years. He married, February 18, 1775, Maria Egberts. Children: Catharina, born December 14, 1776, died single; Egbert, born April 18, 1779; married Rebecca Pearce; Anthony, born July 9, 1783, died young; Anthony, born December 23, 1784; married C. Johnson; Coenraad Anthony, born October 19, 1789, see forward; Maria, married J. Van Allen.

(VI) Coenraad Anthony, son of Anthony and Maria (Egberts) Ten Eyck, was born in Schodack, Columbia county, New York, October 19, 1789, died June 10, 1845. He was sheriff of Albany county nine years and county clerk six years. He married his cousin, Hester Gansevoort, daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Gansevoort) Ten Eyck, who resided in Whitehall Place. She was born January 4, 1796, died April 6, 1861. Children: Leonard, born March 12, 1821; married Ellen Bullock; Mary, born September 6, 1822, died young; Anthony, born June 22, 1824; Jacob,

born July 4, 1826; married Eliza Folger Coffin; Abraham Cuyler, born October 1, 1830, see forward; Clinton, born May 31, 1833; married Kate Monteath Wilson; Catharine, born May 28, 1836, died single.

(VII) Abraham Cuyler, son of Coenraad Anthony and Hester Gansevoort (Ten Eyck) Ten Eyck, was born October 1, 1830, on Montgomery street, in Albany, which locality was then the "court part of the town" and later was converted into a site for the handsome new union railway station for all the roads entering Albany. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy. His elder brother, Jacob, being a "Forty-niner," of California gold field craze, persuaded him to make the trip to the West, which he did, and on arrival he became a successful contractor, but on account of the death of his brother Anthony, who had been deputy attorney-general of New York state, 1852, he was called East. When returning, the ship on which he sailed was shipwrecked in a severe storm in Golden Gate Harbor, and he was one of the nineteen saved out of a list of one hundred and twenty-five passengers aboard. An incident connected with his escape is still told in the family, that he carried with him, according to the custom of the place and those days, a bowie knife, which he used to good effect in cutting loose his belt, weighted with gold, and thus freed over five thousand dollars to sink to the bottom of the sea. It was a most fortunate display of alertness and had there been no sharp knife so conveniently at hand, doubtless his fate would have been similar to the scores of the gold-seekers whose fortune carried them to death. Following his marriage, which occurred within a few years of his return, he resided at No. 199 State street, which became the site of the new capitol, and after that he removed with his large and growing family to Whitehall Place, the old historical home of General John Bradstreet, of the British forces, used as his headquarters during the campaigns against the Indians and French. This house was built about 1750 by General Bradstreet; located about one hundred and fifty yards to the west of what became Delaware avenue, and the highway near it was long known as Whitehall road; its household furniture was the envy of all the neighbors; many interesting oil portraits hung upon its walls, and at the large receptions the family silver figured prominently; one room had been used by General Bradstreet as his office, and another had been dedicated as the "death chamber." After the war the house was purchased from General Bradstreet by Leonard Gansevoort, brother of Gen-

eral Peter Gansevoort; it was remodeled and enlarged in 1776 or 1780, becoming a mansion, one hundred and ten feet in front and seventy-five feet deep. The property contained some two thousand acres and came into the Ten Eyck family by the marriage of Magdalena, daughter of Leonard Gansevoort, to Jacob Ten Eyck, eldest son of Abraham Ten Eyck. Jacob Ten Eyck was a man of prominence, being judge of Albany county, assemblyman, and held other minor offices. The destruction of this house by fire in 1883 was the greatest misfortune in the life of Mr. Ten Eyck; the place was known as Ten Eyck Park. In politics Mr. Ten Eyck was a Democrat. He was a member of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, a man of strong convictions, a staunch friend to all who were favored with his intimacy and possessed of hosts of friends. Everyone realized that he was unusually generous, even to the extent of a fault, and while not a lawyer, in later years his advice was sought on many questions by his acquaintances.

Abraham Cuyler Ten Eyck married, Albany, November 27, 1855, Margaret Matilda, born in Albany, April 14, 1837, daughter of Henry Burhans Haswell, born in Kingston, New York, June 1, 1803, son of John and Margaret (Burhans) Haswell, married at Sing Sing (Ossining, New York), June, 1836. Henry B. Haswell was an attorney of prominence, country clerk for six years, alderman, school commissioner and secretary to the board of education for over twenty-five years. He had been private secretary to Hon. William H. Seward when secretary of state, and he died in Albany, August 10, 1869. Her mother was Elizabeth Trowbridge, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Mabie) Trowbridge, born in Sing Sing (Ossining), New York, March 9, 1809, died in Albany, May, 1882. A. Cuyler Ten Eyck died in Albany, March 23, 1900, and was buried in the Albany Rural Cemetery. His widow, in 1910, was residing with her son, Hon. Jacob Lansing Ten Eyck, at his home, No. 226 Lark street. By inheritance, she possesses a great many pieces of highly artistic old furniture and a quantity of colonial silver of beautiful design and workmanship, which are the envy of all the connoisseurs who behold it. Children, born in Albany: Hester Gansevoort, born August 29, 1856, see forward; Conrad Anthony, May 30, 1858; unmarried in 1910; Henry Haswell, December 16, 1859, died Albany, December 23, 1867; Jacob, October 11, 1861, died young; Rachel, September 14, 1862, see forward; Jacob Lansing, July 8, 1864, see forward; Cuyler, February 26, 1866, see for-

ward; Peter Gansevoort, Bethlehem, November 7, 1873, see forward.

(VIII) Hester Gansevoort, first-born child of Abraham Cuyler and Margaret Matilda (Haswell) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, August 29, 1856. She married, Albany, December 12, 1883, James Edgar Brooks, of Normansville, Albany county, New York. He was born in New Scotland, Albany county, New York, February 16, 1853, died November 19, 1884, in Normansville, New York. Child: James Edgar Brooks, born in Normansville, New York, September 20, 1884, and was a civil engineer, residing in Albany, in 1910.

(VIII) Rachel, daughter of Abraham Cuyler and Margaret Matilda (Haswell) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, September 14, 1862. She married, at Schodack Landing, Rensselaer county, New York, May 19, 1887, Rev. John Gabriel Gebhard, D.D., of Mount Vernon, New York. He was born in Hudson, New York, November 2, 1857, son of Charles William and Celia (McCord) Gebhard. Children: Peter Ten Eyck, born in Mellenville, Columbia county, New York, October 28, 1888; Charlotte Elizabeth, born in Mellenville, December 28, 1890; Karl, born in Herkimer, November 14, 1892; John Gabriel, Jr., born in Herkimer, February 23, 1894; Wessel Gansevoort, born in Herkimer, March 4, 1897; Rachel Haswell, born in Herkimer, July 4, 1898; Paul, born in Yonkers, New York, October 24, 1900.

(VIII) Jacob Lansing, son of Abraham Cuyler and Margaret Matilda (Haswell) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, July 8, 1864. He attended the local primary schools and graduated from the Albany high school, after which, in 1881, he entered the employ of Hand & Babbitt, wholesale lumber dealers in the "District." The following year he was with T. P. Crook & Company, provision merchants, as assistant bookkeeper. He took an early interest in political gatherings, and in 1883 organized the Young Men's Democratic Club, with the object of purifying primaries and elections. He studied law in the office of Norton Chase and John A. Delehanty, and at the same time, as agent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, induced the Albany, Troy and Schenectady corporations to employ asphalt pavement. He attended the Albany Law School of Union University, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1888. The next year he formed a law partnership with William S. Dyer, which continued until 1905. He was assemblyman from the Third Albany district in 1895, and was the only Democrat elected on the entire

ticket of the county. He was made chairman of the Democratic city committee in 1900, and 1903-06, was a member of the grievance committee of the New York State Bar Association. He is a member of the American Society of International Law; belongs to the Reformed Dutch Church, of Delmar, New York; James Ten Eyck Lodge, No. 831, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Fort Orange Club. He married, September 3, 1889, at Berne, Albany county, New York, Kate, daughter of Zeb. A. and Lucy E. (Gallup) Dyer, both of Berne, New York. She was born at Berne. Child: Abraham Cuyler, born at "Whitehall," Albany, July 10, 1890; graduate of the Albany Academy, class of 1905; entered the United States Naval Academy, May, 1908.

(VIII) Cuyler, son of Abraham Cuyler and Margaret Matilda (Haswell) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, February 26, 1866, and follows the profession of an artist. He married, Albany, March 3, 1895, Eva Mary Wieland, born in Albany, August 24, 1869, daughter of Frederick G. and Catherine (Fisher) Wieland. Children: Julia Dent Grant, born in Bethlehem Centre, Albany county, New York, May 12, 1896; Albert Vander Veer, born in Bethlehem Centre, March 18, 1898; Hester Gansevoort, born Albany, February 6, 1900.

(VIII) Peter Gansevoort, son of Abraham Cuyler and Margaret Matilda (Haswell) Ten Eyck, was born in Whitehall Place, Albany, November 7, 1873. He was the last person born in the old, historic mansion, Gansevoort Home, built a century before Mr. Ten Eyck's birth, and known as "Whitehall," located in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, New York. His earliest education was received at the Albany Boys' Academy, which prepared him for entrance to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, where he studied engineering. Following his profession, he has advanced along these lines, civil engineer in charge of the work of laying out Beaver Park in Albany, under the superintendent of parks; inspector of signals on the Mohawk division of the New York Central line, and then supervisor of signals for the same; engineer of signals, in charge of both the construction and maintenance of all signals on the New York Central line; engineer of signals of the Federal Railway Signal Company, and vice-president and general manager of the last named company; also frequently acting as consulting railway engineer. He is a Democrat in politics. Was a member of the Third Signal Corps of the Third Brigade, National Guard, State of New York. He joined the Delta Phi fraternity and is a member of Master's

Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is connected with the following clubs; Transportation, New York City; Fort Orange, Albany; University, as trustee; also a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, Railway Signal Association, Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. He is a member of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, of Albany. Mr. Ten Eyck married, in Albany, April 15, 1903, Bertha Floretta Dederick, born in Albany, July 31, 1875, daughter of Peter Kells Dederick, of Albany, inventor and wholesale manufacturer of agricultural implements, and at one time was said to have received the third greatest number of patents issued in the United States to any one person. He was born in Claverack, Columbia county, New York, February 1, 1838, son of Philip W. Dederick, born in Claverack, January 24, 1806, died in Albany, and Anna Maria Kells, born in Claverack, February 24, 1810; died in Albany, who were married in Claverack, December 28, 1833. Her mother's maiden name was Marietta Michael. She was born in Claverack, December 24, 1843, daughter of John Lewis Michael, born in Claverack, December 12, 1815, died in Claverack in autumn of 1872, and Elizabeth Miller, born May 5, 1818, at Humphreyville, died in Claverack, October 9, 1906, who were married in Claverack, April 22, 1834. Child: Peter Gansevoort Dederick, born in Yonkers, New York, April 3, 1905.

The Olcotts, of Albany, New York, descend in a direct, unbroken male succession from Thomas Olcott, the emigrant ancestor of the Connecticut branch of the family, who was among the first settlers of the town of Hartford, and one of the founders of the trade and commerce of the colony of Connecticut. He came from England with the Winthrop company in 1630. There is reason to believe that he was one of the "goodly company" of men, women and children who, in June, 1635, left Newton and other settlements in Massachusetts to plant a new colony in the Connecticut valley. They came through the wilderness until they reached the mouth of the Chicopee river, near what is now Springfield, and followed down the banks of the Connecticut to the spot where, in the autumn before, the settlement of what is now Hartford, but then called Suckiange, was commenced. Mr. Olcott had been educated in England, was a merchant, and brought with him the experience and fruits of successful enterprise. In

common with Edward Hopkins, Richard Lord, William Whiting and others he engaged in trade, for which the Connecticut was supposed to afford great facilities, especially in the traffic of furs. Mr. Olcott first located himself on a lot on the east side of the Public (now State House) Square. He subsequently became the purchaser of one of the lots assigned to Edward Hopkins in the original distribution of the town among the first settlers. This lot comprised the whole square fronting on Main street and bounded by Pearl, Trumbull and Asylum streets. On the southeast corner he erected a dwelling for his own occupation, which continued in the family for several generations. Thomas Olcott died in 1654, aged about forty-five years. His wife, Abigail, died May 26, 1693, aged seventy-eight years. Children: Thomas, see forward; Samuel; John, baptized February 3, 1639; Elizabeth, baptized December 7, 1643; Hannah.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Abigail Olcott, emigrant, was born about 1635. There seems to be no record of his death—that he lived to advanced age and until the year 1719 appears by the land records of Hartford, wherein is recorded a deed of land from him to his son, Thomas Olcott, Jr., dated February 14, 1719. His wife, Mary, died May 3, 1721, at Windsor, Connecticut. Children: Abigail, died March 14, 1688, at Springfield, Massachusetts; Mary; Thomas, see forward; Samuel, died May 10, 1693; John, drowned May 25, 1685; Timothy, born 1677, died April 5, 1754; married (first) ———; (second) Mary Field, widow of Ebenezer Field, and daughter of Ebenezer Dudley, of East Guilford, Connecticut; she died April 20, 1740; (third) Elizabeth ———, who died August 29, 1764.

(III) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) Olcott, of Hartford, married, 1691, Sarah Foote, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who died July 24, 1756, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Children: Abigail, died at age of eighteen years; Sarah, born December 12, 1694; married a Mr. Dean, of Plainfield, Connecticut; Mary, born November 21, 1696; married a Mr. Stoughton; Cullick, born April 18, 1699, died 1732; Nathaniel, born September 11, 1701; married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Pitkin, of East Hartford; Josiah, born March 2, 1703, died February 8, 1785; married, May 15, 1740, Penelope, daughter of Rev. Jonah Beckwith, of Lyme, Connecticut; Margaret, born April 12, 1705; married Richard Ely, of Lyme, Connecticut; Hannah, born August 4, 1707; Elizabeth, born November 17, 1709; married Colonel John Pitkin, of East Hartford, Connecticut, brother of Governor Wil-

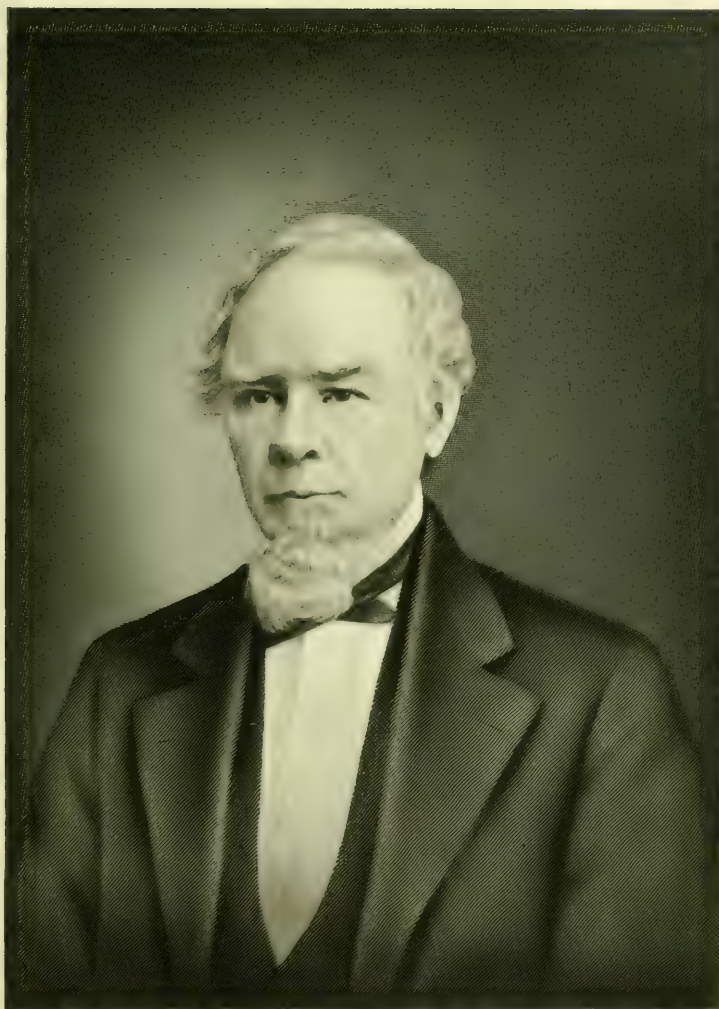
liam Pitkin, and great-grandson of William Pitkin, one of the first settlers of Hartford; a child, born 1712, died in infancy; Thomas, see forward.

(IV) Thomas (4), son and youngest child of Thomas (3) Olcott, of Hartford, was born in 1713, died May 3, 1795. He was a resident of Stratford, Connecticut. He married (first), 1736, Sarah, daughter of John Easton, of Hartford. She died March 30, 1756; married (second) Sarah, widow of Hezekiah Thompson, of Stratford, Connecticut, and daughter of Zachariah Tomlinson, November 10, 1757. She died May 11, 1811, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Children by first wife: Josiah, born July 17, 1737, died at age of ten years; Sarah, born August 17, 1742; married Thomas Hawley, of Stepney; John Easton, born July 24, 1749; married Hannah Sands, of Long Island, New York. Children by second wife: Thomas, born October 3, 1758; married (first) Mary, daughter of Andrew Thompson, of New Haven, Connecticut; (second), March, 1821, Lucy Mitchell; Josiah, see forward; Hannah, born January 25, 1762; married, about 1780, Beach Judson of Stratford, Connecticut; Mary, born April 3, 1763; married, March 18, 1784; Captain Nehemiah Gorham, who served in the revolutionary war; Anna, born 1765; married, August 30, 1769, Isaac Bronson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

(V) Josiah, son of Thomas (4) Olcott, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, July 19, 1760, died in Hudson, New York, January 24, 1860, in the one hundredth year of his age. He was educated in New England, and settled in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, then a thriving city, with a large fleet of sea-going vessels largely engaged in the whaling industry, that annually brought to the city many tons of whalebone and many thousand barrels of whale oil. In 1785 he engaged in the manufacture of cordage with Thomas Jenkins; built a rope walk six hundred feet in length, and did an extensive business in the making and wholesaling of rope of all kinds and sizes. After the death of his partner he continued the business alone. He was a shrewd and capable business man of energy and direct purpose. The qualities that made his own life a success were transmitted to his posterity as will be seen in the following generations. His long and useful life ended in Hudson and covered a century which saw the colonies emerge from dependencies into a great united independent nation. The second war with Great Britain, the war with Mexico, had terminated just as the nation was plunging into

the great civil war. He married Deborah, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Worth, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, June 7, 1794. Children: Thomas Worth, see forward; Frederick, born January 16, 1797, died March 29, 1816; Ann Maria, born November 11, 1798; married, September 27, 1819, Richard I. Wells, of Cocksackie, New York; Alfred, died in infancy; Ophelia, born February 18, 1803, died October 10, 1839; married, December 28, 1836, William Henry Folger, of Hudson, New York; Theodore, born May 28, 1805; married (first), May 5, 1834, Eliza Yates; (second), October 1, 1840, Mary Jenkins; Jane Matilda, born March 28, 1806, died April 9, 1837; Orrin, died in infancy; Horatio Josiah, born January 4, 1810; married, September 6, 1831, Harriet M. Leonard; Egbert, born October 18, 1812, died May 22, 1873; married, September 5, 1837, Mary E. L. White; Mary, died in infancy; Caroline and Cornelia, twins, born December 4, 1818; the former named died March 26, 1885, and the latter November 13, 1899.

(VI) Thomas Worth, son of Josiah and Caroline (Worth) Olcott, was born in Hudson, New York, May 22, 1795, died March 23, 1880, in Albany. He was educated in the Hudson schools, and began his long and successful career in finance as a clerk in the Columbia Bank of Hudson, where he remained two years. He rapidly grasped the fundamental principles governing monetary law. His active mind and quick, decisive character made him an unusually valuable employee, and when the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank opened its doors for business, July 29, 1811, he was one of the clerical force. On that date began his remarkable connection with that institution; a connection lasting nearly seventy years, the last forty-four years of which were spent in the president's chair. His rise was rapid; six years after the bank opened its doors for business, he became cashier; nineteen years later, in June, 1836, he was elected president. The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, whose success, in a large degree must be, and is, by general consent, credited to the genius of Thomas Worth Olcott, was the third bank incorporated in Albany and was chartered ostensibly for the benefit of the mechanics and farmers of Albany county. Its charter provided that none but mechanics and farmers should be elected as bank officers, but some years later was amended so as to authorize the president and directors without reference to their occupation or business. It is a noted fact, and one that created considerable discussion and comment, that the entire first board



Thomas W. Elliott

of directors were Democrats. It had been understood that two Federalists would have a place on the board and they were later substituted. Mr. Olcott was the fifth president, and at his death he was succeeded by his son Dudley, who is the present incumbent (1910). The first period of the bank's history ended by expiration of charter in 1833. At the expiration of the second charter in 1853 the bank closed up its affairs, when the stockholders received one hundred and fifteen per cent., besides their stock in the new bank, which renewed the charter for twenty years and went into operation again with the same officers.

During the civil war the bank closed up its affairs and organized in 1865 under the National Banking laws, having previously operated as a state bank. In 1868 they again chartered under state banking laws, abandoning the national system. The career of the bank has been one of unvarying prosperity excepting only a short period in 1817 when the capital became impaired, owing to the financial troubles growing out of the depression following the war with Great Britain, 1812-14. In 1855 the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank was incorporated with Thomas W. Olcott as the first president, succeeded in 1880 by his son Dudley. While Mr. Olcott was eminently the man of affairs, and held a position in the financial world second to none and was recognized as a great banker, his obligations to his city as a citizen did not rest lightly upon him. He was an active, as well as a leading member of the boards of several of the public charitable and educational associations that have made Albany famous. His private benevolences were many and cannot be recorded; his public service can. He was vice-president of the first board of directors of Albany Law School organized in 1851, the fourth school of its kind organized in the United States. In 1855 he was elected president of the board, continuing until his death in 1880. He was president of the first board of directors of Dudley Observatory, a scientific institution founded through the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, widow of Charles E. Dudley, with the co-operation of leading citizens of Albany. The observatory profited greatly through the generosity of Mr. Olcott and that of his sons, the latter furnishing the funds for refitting Olcott Meridian Circle (named for its donor), housing it in a suitable building and remounting it on the new site. He was president of the Albany Agricultural and Arts Association; president of Albany Hospital, in which he took a deep and lasting interest;

trustee and president of Albany Girls' Academy; trustee of the Boys' Academy; president of Albany Cemetery Association.

In addition to these institutions, all of which he served faithfully, giving largely of his rare executive ability and unerring judgment, his purse was ever open for all good causes, earning him the title of the "most charitable man in Albany." Returning to his business life he was president of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company, afterward merged into the Boston & Albany system, and later trustee of the sinking fund commission, appointed to retire the bonds issued by the city of Albany to aid in the construction of the road. The retirement of these bonds was successfully accomplished under the guidance of Mr. Olcott and is still referred to as the "greatest piece of financiering ever accomplished in Albany." When Secretary Chase was perfecting plans for a National Bank system he held frequent interviews with Mr. Olcott and was largely guided by his wise counsel. In 1863 he declined a flattering offer from President Lincoln of the position of first comptroller of the currency, but he declined all public office except such as related to the promotion of education or other local interests.

During his business life he developed a wonderful quality of quick, decisive action; strong in his opinions, he was always open to conviction and ready to accept the views of others. His ability to judge human nature and read men was another marked quality. His courage was another attribute that rendered him conspicuous; nothing daunted him and failure was a word with which he was unacquainted. He was identified with the Christian life of Albany as member and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church. His political life was inconspicuous. In early life and up to 1860 he was a Democrat; then for the remainder of his life a Republican. He was strongly Union in his sentiments and served on the committee having in charge the recruiting and equipping of the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Regiment (Seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Artillery). His only other public offices that can be construed as political were as bridge commissioner to select the site of the lower bridge across the Hudson at South Ferry street, and his appointment to the state board of regents. His home in Albany was in the midst of a plot of about three acres of ground and there he gratified his love for flowers and plants to the fullest extent and spent his hours of leisure in their cultivation. He was quiet, unostentatious and domestic in his tastes and

habits, giving little evidence of being the wealthy and distinguished financier. He died at his home in Albany in his eighty-fifth year, continuing his active business life until his last illness.

He married Caroline, daughter of Daniel Pepon, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 17, 1818. She died March 12, 1867. Children: 1. Frederick Worth, born August 10, 1820, died November 2, 1822. 2. Thomas, born December 31, 1821, died August 27, 1873; married (first), April 3, 1844, Lucia Marvin Fowler, who died August 25, 1850; (second), October 5, 1853, Harriet M. Leonard, who died January 13, 1861; (third), February 19, 1863, Emma McClive. 3. John Josiah, born March 11, 1823, died April 10, 1899. 4. Robert, born July 26, 1824, died May 10, 1859. 5. Mary Marvin, born April 11, 1826, died April 25, 1892. 6. Theodore, born May 1, 1828, died February 27, 1907; married, October 2, 1856, Ann Hazleton Maynard. 7. Alexander, born August 10, 1829, died April 21, 1887; married, May 21, 1856, Catherine Amanda Mallory. 8. Grace, born April 5, 1834, died August 7, 1834. 9. Dudley, died in infancy. 10. Dudley (2), see forward. 11. Frederick Pepon, see forward.

(VII) Dudley, son of Thomas Worth and Caroline (Pepon) Olcott, was born in Albany, New York, September 21, 1838. He was educated in the Albany Boys' Academy, and afterward attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, where he took a course in civil engineering. In 1858 he became connected with the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank, of Albany, as accountant. This position he held for seven years, when he became assistant cashier of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, later cashier. For thirteen years he was cashier of this bank, until December 31, 1878, when he was chosen vice-president. In March, 1880, he was elected president, succeeding his father. Under his wise and able management the bank has continued its successful life, and is one of the strong, conservative financial institutions of the state. He is thoroughly versed in the laws governing finance, is devoted to the institution over which he presides, and is recognized everywhere as one of the clearest-headed and ablest financiers of the state. He was president of the Albany Bankers' Association, and represents the Mechanics' and Farmers' in the leading bank associations of the country. In 1861 he toured Europe, since which time his service has been continuous, saving only his annual summer vacation, which is spent in Canada. The connection of the Olcotts, father and son, now

covers the period of a full century, 1811—1911. Seventy-five of these years have seen them occupying the president's chair. This is both a wonderful and an unusual record, probably unequaled in point of continuous service. Mr. Olcott has no outside business interests although he is devoted to the welfare of many of the leading public institutions of Albany. He is a member of the board of governors of the Albany Hospital; president of the Albany Cemetery Association; trustee of Home for Aged Men; trustee of Albany Orphan Asylum; trustee of the Albany Academy for Girls, and aids other good causes by his influence and liberality. He served his state one term as paymaster general, appointed by Governor Fenton in 1867. He served the city of Albany as park commissioner, was treasurer and later president of the commission during its entire existence. Politically he is a Republican, but his devotion to business precludes all idea of public office. He is a member of the Fort Orange and Country clubs, Albany, and of the Metropolitan, Union League, and Down Town clubs, of New York City. He is fond of the solitude of the great woods, and each summer, for the past thirty-one years has spent his vacation at Ristigouche river, Canada, where his favorite sport, salmon fishing, is his daily occupation. Mr. Olcott's home is the old family mansion in Albany, in the midst of the beauties created and loved by his father, which he perpetuates and continues in loving remembrance. He is unmarried.

(VII) Frederick Pepon, son of Thomas Worth and Carolina (Pepon) Olcott, financier, who died at his home, "Round Top," near Bernardsville, New Jersey, April 15, 1909, was born in Albany, New York, February 23, 1841. Upon graduation from the Albany Academy he entered the bank of which his father was the head, and there secured the training and knowledge in financial matters which characterized his business career and placed him in the highest rank of modern, conservative financial men. For a time he was engaged in the lumber business, also a partner with Blake Brothers & Company, bankers and brokers. In 1882 he accepted the nomination and was elected comptroller of the state of New York, which position he occupied for a term of two years. In 1884 he declined the Democratic nomination for governor and accepted the presidency of the Central Trust Company, of New York City, where he remained until 1905; retiring in that year on account of ill-health to his favorite residence and farm, "Round Top," Bernardsville, New Jersey. In addition to his connection with the Central Trust Company, Mr.



Dwight Scott



L Polcott

Olcott was president of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad and other railroads, of the Bank of America and of the Morristown Trust Company of New Jersey. Personally Mr. Olcott was known as a man of broad, philanthropic tendencies, taking personal interest in the political and social welfare of the community, and ever ready to assist those less successful in the battle of life. He was greatly interested in horticulture, and his gardens were famous for the production of choice plants and rare flowers. He was also a breeder of trotting horses. Mr. Olcott was a member of the Union League, New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Manhattan and Down Town clubs, of New York, and of the Morristown Club. He married Mary Esmay, by whom he is survived, together with a son, Dudley, and one daughter.

The Pruyn arms: "Shield: A PRUYN field of gold or saffron, on which are placed three martlets of natural color, without beaks or feet, turned to the fore part (dexter side), one in the base of the shield and the remaining two in chief, at either side. Crest: A barred or tournament helmet adorned with a mantling of gold or saffron and black, on the top of which, on a twisted band (wreath) or diadem of the ancient kings, of the same colors, between two wings of yellow or gold, is placed a martlet like those on the shield; but having feet and beak, looking toward the dexter side, like all of these are seen depicted." (The last phrase refers to a drawing given on a Dutch parchment of 1527.)

(I) Johannes (John) Pruyn, a Hollander, was the progenitor of the family in America. It is believed that his immediate family was confined to two sons, Francis (see forward), and Jacques, Jacus or Jacob. The latter was enrolled among the "Small Burghers" of New Amsterdam, April 18, 1657. He purchased a house and lot "outside of the Gate of this city" February 19, 1659, from Sybout Classen. Those of the first three generations in this country varied at times the spelling of the family name, appearing as Pruyn, Pruyne, Pryne and Pruen.

(II) Francis Pruyn (who frequently wrote his name Pruen) was called Frans Jansen, being the son of Johannes (John) Pruyn, and was in Albany with his wife, Aeltje (or Alida, as early as 1665, when he was a tailor. It is recorded that in 1668, representing Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck, he conveyed a piece of property in the colony of Rensselaerwyck

to one Jan Labatie, and later in the same year bought for himself a lot at the northwest corner of Maiden Lane and James street. On February 19, 1686-87, he bought from Johannes Clute and wife, Bata, for which he paid the sum of two and twenty beavers, a lot on Broadway, about the third south from Steuben street, running through to James street. His son, Johannes, afterwards occupied the house built thereon. Being a Papist, in January, 1699, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to King William, but expressed himself as willing to swear fidelity. However, Johannes Pruyn, his son, subscribed. His wife, Alida, joined the Reformed Protestant Dutch church in 1683. She died September 20, 1704, and he died May 6, 1712. Children: Anna, married Warner van Yveren; Johannes, born January 5, 1663, married, September, 1705, Emelia Sanders; Hendrick, married Anna Hofmans; Maria, married Elbert Gerritse; Christine, married Johannes Gerritsen; Madeleine, born January 8, 1676; Samuel, see forward; Helena, married Jacob Lansing; Frans, born September 28, 1683; married "Margaritha"; Bernardine (Barentje), born April 11, 1686; married John Evertsen; Arnold (Arent), born May 24, 1688; married, November 21, 1714, Catryna Gansevoort.

(III) Samuel, son of Frans Jansen (Francis) and Alida Pruyn, was born December 2, 1677; buried January 27, 1752. In 1703 he was one of those "who furnishel labor or materials for the Dominie's house." In 1720 his name appears on the list of freeholders in the old third ward of Albany. He lived, between 1703-27, at the northeast corner of Maiden Lane and James street. He married, January 15, 1704, Maria, born June 14, 1681, daughter of Jacob Cornelise and Jeanette (Quackenbush) Bogart. Children: Francis Samuelse, born March 15, 1705, see forward; Alida, baptized November 17, 1706; buried January 3, 1727; Jacob, baptized February 10, 1712; buried June 27, 1752; Maria (or Maritie), baptized September 20, 1713; buried September 5, 1746; Johannes S., born July 14, 1723; married Jannetie van Aalsteyn.

(IV) Francis Samuelse, son of Samuel and Maria (Bogart) Pruyn, was baptized March 15, 1705 (Jacob Bogart and Anna van Yveren, sponsors); died August 27, 1767. He was firemaster, 1731-32; assistant alderman, 1745-46, and alderman from the second ward, 1761-62. He married (first) Anna —; (second) Alida, daughter of Warner and Anna (Pruyn) van Yveren, baptized August 6, 1704. Children: Francis, born January 16, 1717; Anna, born October 1, 1726, died young; Samuel, October 2, 1727, died young;

Samuel, September 15, 1728, married, February 7, 1756, Neeltje Ten Eyck; Anna, April 20, 1732, died in New York City, December 21, 1747; Casparus, May 10, 1734, see forward; Johannes Francis, December 23, 1739; married Gertrude Ten Eyck; died March 23, 1815; Jacob Francis, July 22, 1744; married Hendricke Van Buren.

(V) Casparus, son of Francis Samuelse and Alida (Van Yveren) Pruyn, was born May 10, 1734 (Jacob and Maria Pruyn, sponsors). His name appears as lieutenant on the roll of the First Albany County Regiment; in 1785 he was an assessor of the second ward; was some years an elder of the Reformed Dutch church, and this memorandum refers to his government aid: "This is to certify that Casparus Pruyn has due to him from the United States the sum of Seventy-one pounds four shillings specie, for work done for the use of the Indians, by the request of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, in 1779-1780. P. Van Rensselaer." He died October 7, 1817. He married, December 19, 1762, Catherine Groesbeck, born May 8, 1737, died February 17, 1788, daughter of David and Maria (Vanderpoel) Groesbeck. Children: Maria, born April 17, 1764, died March 14, 1821; Alida, January 12, 1765, died September 11, 1767; Francisus, baptized September 16, 1767, died September 27, 1768; Francis Casparus, July 19, 1769, see forward; David, August 24, 1771; married Huybertie Lansing; died January 20, 1843; Alida, December 11, 1773; Willem, March 11, 1776.

(VI) Francis Casparus, son of Casparus and Catherine (Groesbeck) Pruyn, was born July 19, 1769, baptized by Dominie Eilardus Westerlo, with Samuel Pruyn and Neeltje Ten Eyck, sponsors, and died June 14, 1837. He married, August 30, 1791, Cornelia Dunbar, born January 11, 1770, died July 12, 1844, daughter of Levinus and Margaret (Hansen) Dunbar, the latter being a niece of Mayor Hendrick Hansen. Children: Casparus Francis, see forward; Catharine, born January 3, 1794; married Adrian Van Santvoord; Levinus, October 4, 1796; married Brachie (Bridget) Oblenis; David, January 26, 1799, died young; Margaret (twin to David), married William I. Pruyn; David, November 20, 1801, lost at sea; Gertrude, married Samuel Randall; Alida, married William Boardman; Maria, married David Bensen; Cornelia, married Owen Munson.

(VII) Casparus Francis, son of Francis Casparus and Cornelia (Dunbar) Pruyn, was born May 26, 1792; was baptized with Casparus Pruyn (grandfather) and Mary Pruyn (aunt), sponsors. When thirteen years old,

he entered the office of the Van Rensselaer estate, his uncle, Robert Dunbar, being the agent to conduct affairs of the extensive property. When Mr. Dunbar resigned in 1835 he was appointed agent for the manor. It was a position requiring considerable executive ability, and he filled the post with satisfaction. When General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, died January 26, 1839, the estate was divided, that portion on the east shore of the Hudson river going to William Paterson Van Rensselaer, so Mr. Pruyn removed to Bath, Rensselaer county, to be in the vicinity, and became the agent of the "East Manor," continuing as such until the autumn of 1844, when he resigned. He died February 11, 1846. Mr. Pruyn was married by Rev. John M. Bradford, April 19, 1814, to Ann Hewson, born January 27, 1794, died February 12, 1841, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Fryer) Hewson, of Albany. Children: Robert Hewson, born February 14, 1815, see forward; Francis, November 2, 1816; married Isabella Kirk; Elizabeth, December 16, 1818, died February 6, 1842; Cornelia, December 5, 1820, married Charles Van Zandt; Mary, January 27, 1823, died young; Alida, March 9, 1825, married, January 16, 1845, James C. Bell, died November 2, 1895; William Fryer, February 28, 1827, married Gertrude Dunbar Visscher; Edward Roggen, July 12, 1829; Augustus, October 23, 1831, married Catalina Ten Eyck; Mary, April 3, 1834, married Montgomery Rochester.

(VIII) Robert Hewson, son of Casparus Francis and Ann (Hewson) Pruyn, was born in Albany, February 14, 1815, and was baptized by the Rev. John Melancthon Bradford, pastor of the "North" Dutch Church. His home life in childhood trained him in reverence, patriotism and industry, attributes which gave him prominence in after years. In 1825 he entered the Albany Academy, where his classical education under Dr. Theodorick Romeyn Beck and his education in the sciences under Professor Joseph Henry, the eminent scientist-discoverer, was most thorough. He then entered Rutgers' College, from which he was graduated in 1833. On leaving college he became a law student in the office of Hon. Abraham Van Vechten, a jurist of recognized ability; city recorder, senator, assemblyman, attorney-general and member of the constitutional convention of 1821. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and shortly after was appointed attorney and counselor for the corporation of Albany, holding office for three years, and for a like period was a member of the city council, in which body he was one of the most active members in public affairs.

He was judge-advocate from 1841 to 1846, on the staffs of Governors William H. Seward, William C. Bouck and Silas Wright, Jr.; member of assembly in 1848-49-50, from the third district of Albany county, a member of the Whig party. "In 1850, he was the Whig candidate for speaker of assembly. The Democracy had a tie vote with the Whigs, but it having become apparent to Mr. Pruyn that one of the Whig members could not properly hold his seat, Mr. Pruyn abstaining from voting, and the Democratic candidate was chosen. The appreciation of this high-minded course was shown shortly afterward. The speaker was called home by family affliction, and the Democrats elected Mr. Pruyn speaker *pro tempore*." In 1851 Mr. Pruyn was again appointed judge advocate-general, this time by Governor Washington Hunt. In 1854 he was again an assemblyman and chosen speaker. In that office he displayed courage and such marked justice that never was there a single one of his rulings in the chair appealed from. Governor Myron H. Clark, on March 5, 1855, appointed him adjutant-general, and in 1860, when there was intense excitement in politics, he came within sixty-two votes of being elected to the assembly, although the Lincoln electoral ticket had tenfold that majority in that district against it.

President Lincoln appointed Mr. Pruyn United States minister to Japan, as successor to the Hon. Townsend Harris, in September, 1861, who was the first diplomatic representative of any country to that isolated kingdom. It was at a time when it was most essential for this country to be represented by a man of firmness and possessing strong convictions of his own in order to maintain an equality among the great powers. There being no cable communication, nor even steamship intercourse at that time, the minister was largely left to exert his own resourcefulness and responsibility more largely rested on him than on the diplomats sent later by this country. It was common occurrence that if an inquiry regarding the policy to be pursued on a certain feature were sent to Washington, the reason for it might have so changed by the time of receiving the reply, that the minister found it necessary to act along a far different course. He was thus forced to contest for influence among the trained diplomats of the world, and while the task was undoubtedly enormous, even so much higher in the public's estimation did he rise. In 1863 two naval expeditions were undertaken against the transgressing Daimio of Chosu, whose vessels had fired on the American merchant steamer "Pembroke." The allied forces in the latter en-

gagement demolished the fortifications of Chosu, and Mr. Pruyn demanded an indemnity of three million dollars or, in lieu, the opening of new ports. Later the sum of \$1,500,000 was turned over to the state department at Washington, and the effect of the American representative's insistence was so salutary that it exerted a lasting benefit, opening the eyes of Japan as a nation to white man's methods so as to be the true initiative of its desire for education and the modern methods of the powers. Minister Pruyn became an authority for all America on the arts and institutions of Japan, and in apprising the state department through his voluminous reports on his observations and reasons for his acts, furnished much beneficial information. On his return to the United States in 1867, Minister Pruyn was the candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was not elected, and an attack of diphtheria at the time caused him to retire from public life for a few years. In 1872 Governor John T. Hoffman appointed him on a non-partisan commission to frame amendments to the state constitution, and this important body made him its presiding officer.

Mr. Pruyn was chosen the president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, an institution noted for its soundness throughout the civil war, when it afforded great aid to the government, and for more than half a century it has continued to be a depository for the general funds of the state. He was vice-president of the Albany Savings Bank, a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York City; trustee of Rutgers' College; president of the board of directors of the Dudley Observatory; vice-president of the board of trustees of the Albany Medical College, and on the executive committee of the State Normal College; member of The Albany Institute, and of the Young Men's Association, being its president in 1838, and a governor of the Fort Orange Club. He was made a Mason in Master's Lodge, No. 5, before he left for Japan, and upon his return was connected with the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, delivering the oration at the dedication of the Temple in September, 1875.

He brought from Japan a great number of rare art treasures, and his collection of carved ivories is regarded as one of the finest in the world. He received the degree of M.A. from Rutgers in 1865, and of LL.D. from Williams. He was devoted to his church and advanced its work very materially, and all who knew him bear witness to his honor, charity and unusual qualities of intellect. He died Sunday, February 26, 1882, of embolism of the

brain, and was buried in the family lot in the Rural Cemetery on the 28th.

Mr. Pruyn married, November 9, 1841, Jane Ann, born June 28, 1811, daughter of Gerrit Yates and Helen (Ten Eyck) Lansing. Children: Edward Lansing, born August 2, 1843, died in San Francisco, February 8, 1862; Robert Clarence (q. v.), born in Albany, October 23, 1847; Helen Lansing, September 13, 1849, died May 5, 1854; Charles Lansing, born in Albany, December 2, 1852.

(IX) Charles Lansing, son of Robert Hewson and Jane Anne (Lansing) Pruyn, was born in Albany, December 2, 1852. He took the entire course of study at the Albany Boys' Academy, and graduated in 1868. He then entered the scientific department of Rutgers College, and graduated in the class of 1871. This college later bestowed on him the degree of M.S. Mr. Pruyn was fond of outdoor exercise, and took an active part in the creation of the Ridgefield Athletic Association, being one of its founders who secured the funds for the field and club-house where the young men of Albany might enjoy healthy exercises. He was closely concerned in the interests of the Albany Academy as trustee, and aided the students in the acquisition of an outdoor rink for winter sports, created in the rear of the building, which induced the young men to spend their recreation hours within the influence of the school. Mr. Pruyn was a valued member of the boards of many of the leading institutions, where his advice was appreciated. He was for many years the president of the Albany Embossing Company, a local enterprise which was rapidly expanding, and of the Albany Forge, a new concern for the city. He was a director of the State Normal College; a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank; a director of the New York State National Bank; of the Union Trust Company, of the Albany Medical College and of the Dudley Observatory. He was a member of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; the University and Albany Country clubs, and president of the Fort Orange Club. He served some years as a park commissioner of the city of Albany. Mr. Pruyn was of a genial, courteous, lovable disposition, and not a person in the entire city had a greater number of firm friends in the professional and business community. He was fond of the arts and refinements of life, and helpful to others in a marked degree. His was a life regarded by all as one beyond reproach and worthy of emulation. He and his family resided for some years on Willett street, facing Washington Park, wherein were many of the objects of art brought from Japan by his father,

as well as a number of paintings by such artists as Diaz, Myer von Bremen, Cole and Huntington. From there they removed to the more spacious residence, No. 5 Elk street, with a charming outlook upon the Academy Park, and finally he purchased the handsome house of the late J. Howard King, No. 1 Park place. He had also a summer residence, attractive in itself and location, at Altamont, some fourteen miles from Albany, and it was there that he died, after a brief illness, July 7, 1906.

Mr. Charles Lansing Pruyn married, October 11, 1877, Elizabeth Atwood, born October 31, 1853, daughter of William Trimble and Elizabeth Mary (Atwood) McClintock, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They had three children. She died December 20, 1884, and to her memory he erected the altar and reredos in St. Peter's Church, which is so generally admired. He married (second), October 20, 1886, Sarah Gibson, born December 25, 1851, daughter of Sebastian Visscher and Olivia Maria (Shearman) Talcott. (See Talcott IX.) Children, by first wife: 1. Elizabeth McClintock, born June 14, 1878. 2. Jane Anne Lansing, born in Albany, December 15, 1880; married, April 20, 1902, Franklin Townsend, born in Albany, son of the late Dr. Franklin and Margaret (Reynolds) Townsend; children: Franklin, born in Albany, February, 1904; Charles Lansing, born in Albany, January, 1906. 3. Sarah McClintock, born in Albany, November 17, 1884, died July 22, 1885. Children by second wife: 4. Caspar Lansing, born September 29, 1887, see forward. 5. Olivia Shearman Talcott, born in Albany, October 25, 1892.

(X) Caspar Lansing, son of Charles Lansing and Sarah Gibson (Talcott) Pruyn, was born in Albany, September 29, 1887. He was educated at the Albany Academy and the Lawrenceville School. Thereafter he went to Princeton College in the class of 1911, but had to leave the second year on account of illness. After leaving college he devoted his attention to the fire insurance business. A member of St. Peter's Church, a Republican in politics. He married, April 22, 1909, Helen, born September 29, 1888, the daughter of Peter Ham and Della (Friday) Lathrop, of Albany.

(The Talcott Line).

The family name of Talcott is derived from the Welsh "tal," high, and "cott, cot, cote," Anglo-Saxon, meaning cottage, that is, a high cottage or a cottage on a high place; i. e., cottage on the hill; or it may have come from the Saxon "toll," a grove, and



Of Puy

"cott," cottage in the grove. The correct spelling of the name has been the subject of much controversy. Examining the writing of the first known ancestor, it is found that in the body of his will, John, of Colchester, England, 1606, he spelled it "Taylcot," and also "Talcot," signing it "Taylcot," and his wife wrote it in her will "Talcot." His son, John, of Braintree, wrote it in his will "Tailecoat," and his son, John, of Hartford, wrote it in his will "Tallcott," and his wife, Dorothy, signed hers "Talcott." In the *Heralds College*, London, it appears in the records spelled "Talcot," and that dates back to 1558; but in 1634 it appears there as "Talcott." Sebastian V. Talcott, in his genealogical volume, groups quite a few under each of these divisions: Tailcot, Tailcot, Talcoat, Talcot, Talcott, Talcot, Talcott and Taylcot. The pronounced form in use throughout the nineteenth century in America has been Talcott.

The Talcott arms: Argent on a pale sable, three roses of the field. Crest: A demi-griffin erased. Argent, gorged with a collar sable, charged with three roses of the first. Motto: *Virtus sola nobilitas*. The family was originally of Warwickshire, England. Previous to 1558, John, a descendant from this family, was living in Colchester, Essex county. In the British Museum one may examine the Harlean Manuscripts containing the Herald's visitation of Essex county, in 1558, and find the Talcott arms and pedigree.

(I) John Talcott, the first known of the name, resided in Colchester, Essex county, England, where he possessed real estate and considerable personal property. He was twice married, and had two sons by the first wife, John and Robert, and also a daughter. John settled in Braintree, about fourteen miles from Colchester, and died there in 1604, before his father, leaving a family of children, all minors, the eldest of whom was John, who came to New England. Robert became an alderman and justice of the peace in Colchester. By his second wife he had two sons, Thomas and John, and four daughters. Thomas was rector of the churches of St. Mary and Mile End, in Colchester, and chaplain to the Earl Marshal. John, living at the same period with his half-brother, John, went to Spain, and was a merchant in Madrid. The five daughters of John (of Colchester) married and resided in or near that place. He died about November 1, 1606, in Colchester, England, and his lengthy will was probated on the twelfth day of that same month. He married (first) a Wells, and had three children; (second) Marie Pullen, and had six children. Children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Robert, married

Joanna Drake, and died in 1641. 3. A daughter, married ——— Barnard, and had John and Mary. 4. Thomas, married Margaret Biggs, of Suffolk county. 5. Grace, married John Death, after 1606. 6. Joanna, married ——— Knewstuble, after 1606. 7. Marie, married ——— Marshall, before 1606. 8. Erne, married Thomas Adler, before 1606. 9. John, left for Madrid, Spain.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and ——— (Wells) Talcott, was born probably in Colchester, England, previous to 1558. He died in Braintree, about fourteen miles from the place of his birth, in the early part of 1604. His wife was Anne, daughter of William Skinner. Children: 1. John, see forward. 2. Rachel, died unmarried in 1623. 3. Anne. 4. Mary, married (possibly) Bagot Eggleston, in England, and came with him to Dorchester, in 1630. 5. Grace, unmarried in 1623. 6. Sarah, unmarried in 1623.

(III) John (3), son of John (2) and Anne (Skinner) Talcott, was born in Braintree, Essex county, England. He was left a minor on the death of his father, in 1604, and was an only son. He came to Boston with the Rev. Mr. Hooker's company in the ship "Lion," commanded by Captain Mason, which sailed from England, June 22, 1632, with one hundred and twenty-three passengers, and arrived there on Sunday, September 16, 1632. This company settled first in Newtown or Newton (Cambridge), Massachusetts, and he was admitted a freeman by the general court at Boston, November 6, 1632; was a representative in the general court for Newtown, May 14, 1634, and chosen selectman February 4, 1634. He was the fifth greatest proprietor of houses and lands in the town, out of eighty enumerated in the registry of 1634, "of those only who were considered townsmen." He owned four houses in what was called the "west end," and maintained in repair thirty-six rods of public fence. The people of Rev. Mr. Hooker's company becoming dissatisfied with the location, obtained permission from the general court to remove to the Connecticut river, whereupon, the petition being granted, John Talcott sold all his property in Newtown to Nicholas Danforth, May 1, 1636, and left with about one hundred of the company. He had the carpenter, Nicholas Clark, go there a year ahead, and build him a residence on the site where the North Church stood in 1876, which was the first house erected in Hartford, Connecticut. He gained considerable prominence there, and was styled "The Worshipful Mr. John Talcott." He was one of a committee appointed May 1, 1637, to consider and report on the propriety

of a war with the Pequot Indians, and it was accordingly declared. Up to the time of his death, he was one of the chief magistrates of the colony. He died in Hartford, in March, 1660, and his name was inscribed upon a monument erected by citizens to perpetuate the memory of the founders of the Colony of Connecticut. He married Dorothy, daughter of Mark and Frances (Gutter) Mott, of Braintree, England, and she died in Hartford, Connecticut, in February, 1670. Children: 1. Mary, married Rev. John Russell, June 28, 1649; died about 1655. 2. John, married (first) Helena Wakeman, October 29, 1650; (second) Mary Cook, November 9, 1676; died July 23, 1688. 3. Samuel, see forward.

(IV) Captain Samuel, son of John (3) and Dorothy (Mott) Talcott, was born about 1634-35, probably in Newtown (Cambridge), Massachusetts, died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 10, 1691. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and owned the lot purchased by his father in 1643, still owned, in 1876, by his descendants. He was graduated from Harvard in 1658, and was the scholar of the family, consequently his father bequeathed to him all his books, except his "Martyr Book," which he left to John. From these two sons, Samuel and John, are descended all of the Talcott name in America. Samuel was commissioner for Wethersfield from 1669 to 1684; deputy to the general court from 1670 to 1684, and was its secretary during the session of October, 1684. He was made lieutenant of Wethersfield trained band on May 12, 1677; lieutenant of the troop, October 14, 1679, and captain of the troop of Hartford company, October 16, 1681. He married, November 7, 1661, Hannah, daughter of Hon. Elizur and Mary (Pyncheon) Holyoke. Children: 1. Samuel, born in 1662; married Mary Ellery; died April 28, 1698. 2. John, born in 1663, died young, after 1691. 3. Hannah, born in 1665, married Major John Chester, November 25, 1686; died July 23, 1741. 4. Elizur, born July 31, 1669; married Sarah ———. 5. Joseph, born February 20, 1671; married Sarah Deming, April 5, 1701; died November 3, 1732. 6. Benjamin, born March 1, 1674, see forward. 7. Rachel, born April 2, 1676; married Peter Bulkley, March 21, 1700; died November 22, 1702; no children. 8. Nathaniel, born January 28, 1678; married Elizabeth ———, March 18, 1703; died January 30, 1758.

(V) Deacon Benjamin, son of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 1, 1674, died at his homestead in Glastonbury,

Connecticut, November 12, 1727. He had removed to that place and built a house into which he moved on November 22, 1699, it being the farm inherited from his father, purchased of Samuel Sherman in 1643. The house was a large building on Main street, and was fortified as a place of refuge for the family from Indians. When taken down, in 1854, there were quantities of bullet marks in its walls. He married, January 5, 1699, Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Goodrich) Hollister, whose father had come from Bristol, England, and settled in Wethersfield in 1642, and was admitted freeman, May 10, 1643. She died in child-bed, October 15, 1715, at Glastonbury, Connecticut. Children: 1. Sarah, born October 30, 1699; married Jonathan Hale, November 28, 1717; died July 15, 1743. 2. Benjamin, born June 27, 1702; married Esther Lyman, August 26, 1724; died March 9, 1785. 3. John, born December 17, 1704; married Lucy Burnham, in 1731; died August 25, 1745. 4. Hannah, born October 16, 1706; married Benjamin Hale, January 30, 1729; died February 6, 1796. 5. Samuel, born February 12, 1708; married Hannah Moseley, October 5, 1732; died September 26, 1768. 6. Elizur, born December 31, 1709; see forward. 7. Mehitabel, born July 17, 1713; married Hezekiah Wright, November 29, 1733; died April 20, 1781. 8. Abigail, born October 10, 1715, died October 28, 1715.

(VI) Colonel Elizur, son of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Talcott, was born at the homestead in Glastonbury, Connecticut, December 31, 1709, died there November 24, 1797. He was a man of wealth and note in his day, possessing lands in various localities, and a principal owner of the "Connecticut tract" on the Susquehanna river, which he lost through a defect in its title. He was the chairman of a meeting held in Glastonbury, which denounced the "Boston Port Bill"; held a commission as colonel of a troop of horse previous to and during the revolution, and served as such with the Connecticut forces on Long Island; was in New York when the British army marched in, but was taken home ill, on a litter. He married, December 31, 1730, Ruth, only child of Daniel and Elinor (Benton) Wright, a descendant of Thomas Wright, who came from England and was in Wethersfield in 1639. She died at the homestead, September 12, 1791. Children: 1. Ruth, born October 17, 1731, died September 10, 1747. 2. Prudence, born June 6, 1734, died October 18, 1752. 3. Rachel, born August 1, 1736, died May 14, 1807. 4. Elizur, born August 27, 1738, died February 16,

1750. 5. Isaac, born August 29, 1740, died August 6, 1815. 6. Daniel, born May 8, 1743, died February 12, 1748. 7. George, born November 30, 1745, died February 22, 1750. 8. Daniel, born July 27, 1748, died December 3, 1751. 9. Elizur, born December 17, 1750, died November 28, 1831. 10. Ruth, born May 11, 1753, died June 4, 1821. 11. George, born September 30, 1755, see forward. 12. Prudence, born December 2, 1757, died November 20, 1839.

(VII) George, son of Colonel Elizur and Ruth (Wright) Talcott, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, September 30, 1755, died there, June 13, 1813. He was a farmer and lived in the old homestead which descended to him from his grandfather, Benjamin Talcott. He served in the revolution and was present at the retreat of the American forces on Long Island. He married (first), March 16, 1777, Vienna, daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Dart) Bradford. She was born November 5, 1757, died August 17, 1785, and by her he had his first four children. He married (second) Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Deming) Goodrich. She died in Glastonbury, June 22, 1854, and by her he had six children, making ten in all. Children: 1. Harriet, born January 7, 1778, died October 9, 1839. 2. Fanny, born January 8, 1780, died April 16, 1845. 3. Rebecca, born March 1, 1782, died January 4, 1794. 4. Julia, born May 9, 1785, died November 17, 1785. 5. George, born December 6, 1786, see forward. 6. Russell, born September 22, 1788, died September 26, 1818. 7. Lavinia, born August 8, 1790, died February 13, 1857. 8. Abigail, born July 7, 1792, died April 18, 1840. 9. Jared G., born April 17, 1795. 10. Andrew, born April 20, 1797.

(VIII) General George (2), son of George (1) and Abigail (Goodrich) Talcott, was born at the homestead in Glastonbury, Connecticut, December 6, 1786, died at his residence, No. 748 Broadway, Albany, New York, April 25, 1862. He entered the United States army during the war of 1812, from New York, as a lieutenant, and was stationed on the islands of New York harbor; was almost immediately promoted to a captaincy in the ordnance corps, first commanding at the Albany arsenal (which later became district school No. 13), then at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and while there constructed the Watertown arsenal; thence went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, taking command of the Alleghany arsenal near there, whence he was ordered to the Watervliet arsenal near Albany, where he remained in command, having been promoted to the brevet rank of major for ten years of

faithful service; on the reorganization of the ordnance corps in 1832, was appointed its lieutenant-colonel, and shortly thereafter was made inspector of arsenals and armories; during President Van Buren's administration he was given charge of the Washington bureau as acting chief, holding that position until the death of Colonel George Bomford, March 26, 1848, when he was promoted to the full rank of colonel and chief of the ordnance corps. His commission as brevet brigadier-general "for meritorious services, particularly in relation to the Mexican War," was dated March 3, 1849. He married, November 17, 1810, Angelica, daughter of Isaac Henry and Cathlina Visscher (widow of Samuel Reed) Bogart. She died in Albany, September 1, 1861. Children: 1. George Henry, born July 16, 1811; married Catharine J. Starke, November 9, 1843; died June 8, 1854. 2. Sebastian Visscher, born November 24, 1812, see forward.

(IX) Sebastian Visscher, son of General George (2) and Angelica (Bogart) Talcott, was born in New York City, November 24, 1812. He entered Yale College in 1829, and left it in the sophomore year for a more active life, adopting the profession of civil engineer. He was employed in this capacity by the United States government on the survey of the boundary between the United States and Canada, and also was engaged on improvement work of the Hudson river near Albany. He made the primary surveys for the Erie railroad near its western terminal at Dunkirk, then on the government survey of the "northeastern boundary"; subsequently on improvement work at the mouth of the Mississippi, and an elaborate survey of the coast under Professor Hassler. Completing this work, he was appointed assistant superintendent of mineral lands on Lake Superior, and subsequently engaged in mercantile business, but relinquished it for his profession. Governor Horatio Seymour, in 1862, appointed him quartermaster-general of the state of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general. His residence was No. 748 Broadway, Albany, where he died November 10, 1888. He married, November 23, 1843, Olivia Maria, only child of Robert (born September 10, 1790) and Anna Maria (Sherman) Shearman, of Utica. She was born October 14, 1823, died January 29, 1888. Children: 1. George, born October 6, 1844, died April 30, 1895; he was a lieutenant in the United States navy, 1876; married, June 23, 1870, Mary Isabel Hyde, daughter of J. J. Downing, of Erie, Pennsylvania; children: i. Winifred Downing, born-

April 17, 1880, married, October 30, 1895, Lucian D. Cabanne; children: Isabel Downing, born November 27, 1896, and Doris Talcott, born July 29, 1898; ii. Gladys Frank, born August 29, 1884, died September 5, 1885. 2. Angelica Bogart, born February 24, 1846; married, September 11, 1866, Clarence Rathbone; children: i. Albert Rathbone, born July 27, 1868, married Emma Maria Olcott, April 14, 1892; children: Grace Olcott, born December 9, 1893, and Anna Talcott, born August 17, 1897; ii. Joel Rathbone, born September 12, 1869, married, October 18, 1894, Josephine Norwood; child, Norwood, born July 26, 1895; iii. Angelica Talcott Rathbone, born March 13, 1871, married, December 31, 1899, Dr. Charles R. S. Putnam; child, Patrick; iv. Ethel Rathbone, born December, 1877, married, March, 1907, in Paris, Jean Marty; v. Franklin Townsend Rathbone, born December 22, 1879. 3. Robert Shearman, born October 23, 1847; married, May 18, 1870, Mattie D., daughter of Dr. William H. Barclay, of Philadelphia. 4. Anna Maria, born October 17, 1849. 5. Sarah Gibson, born December 25, 1851; married Charles Lansing Pruyn (see Pruyn IX).

(VI) David Pruyn, fifth child of

PRUYN* Lieutenant Casparus (q. v.) and Catherine (Groesbeck) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, August 24, 1771, died January 20, 1843. At the time of the division of the Great or Collegiate Consistory of the Dutch Church of Albany in November, 1815, David Pruyn was deacon. The Second Reformed Church then separated from the mother organization and he went with the Second Church. He was during his subsequent years a deacon and elder of that congregation, and at his death presiding elder. He was married, by Rev. John Bassett, February 27, 1794, to Huybertie Yates Lansing, born July 26, 1773, died September 2, 1855, daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Van Schaick) Lansing, of Albany. She was granddaughter of John Van Schaick and his wife, Alida Bogart, and great-granddaughter of Jacob Bogart and Catalyna, daughter of Peter Davidse Schuyler and his wife, Alida Van Slichtenhorst. This line again relates the Pruyns with the ancient Schuyler family. "Mrs. David Pruyn (Huybertie Lansing) was most eminent in all works of charity and piety. She was mainly instrumental in establishing Sunday schools in Albany, going to New York in 1815 to consult with Dr. Beth-

une, the so-called founder of the American system of Sunday schools. In June, 1816, with Mrs. Christian Miller, she opened a Sunday school for girls in Albany, and to her the church was indebted for very much abundant and profitable service. Though rather delicate in physique, she was incessant in her visitation of the sick and poor. She was an energetic organizer and leader of the Female Bible, Dorcas and Tract societies of Albany. The Woman's Prayer Meeting (still a feature of the church services) had its origin in her suggestion. Religion seemed woven into the texture of her being, enveloping her as an atmosphere, the heart life of her existence." Children of David and Huybertie (Lansing) Pruyn: Christopher Lansing, died in infancy; Sarah, born August 5, 1796, died in infancy; Lansing, born December 12, 1797, died aged two years; Catherine, born December 1, 1800, died in infancy; Alida, born September 2, 1801, died in infancy; John Van Schaick, twin of Alida, died in infancy; Catherine, born February 14, 1803, died April 6, 1885; Lansing, born September 30, 1805, died November 15, 1877; married, June 30, 1834, Anna Mary Saltus and had children; he was a leading merchant and citizen of Albany; Casparus, born April 2, 1809, died in infancy; John Van Schaick, Lansing, see forward.

(VII) John Van Schaick Lansing, LL.D., (known as John V. L. Pruyn), youngest child of David and Huybertie (Lansing) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, June 22, 1811, died at Clifton Springs, New York, November 21, 1877. He had a most brilliant and useful career in both public and professional life, being skilled in the law. He was state senator, a member of congress, and chancellor of the University of the State of New York. As the foregoing pages show he was of the best Dutch ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Christopher Lansing, was quartermaster of General Schuyler's regiment in the revolutionary war, and a man of high character. On the maternal side he descended from the Van Schaicks, Yates, Bogarts, Van Slichtenhorsts, Verplancks and Schuylers. On the paternal side he also descended from the Bogarts, Verplancks and Schuylers, as well as from the Groesbecks and Van der Poels. His great-grandmother, Huybertie Yates, mother of Christopher Lansing, was sister of Hon. Abraham Yates, mayor of Albany from 1790 to 1796, whose fidelity to the principles of Jefferson procured for him the name of "the Democrat," and who wrote the famous political articles signed the "Rough Hewer." A direct though somewhat remote ancestor was Brant Arentse Van

*This narrative is from a record prepared by John V. L. Pruyn, Jr., published in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."

Slighthenhorst, of Nykerk, in Gelderland, who was appointed in 1646 during the minority of the young patroon, director of the Colonie of Rensselaerwyck, president of the court of justice, and general superintendent, with full powers to manage the Van Rensselaer estate. John V. L. Pruyn's character was moulded by his most excellent mother, and one of the beautiful features of his life was his devotion to her. He received his early education in private schools, and entered the Albany Academy in 1824, where he completed a full course of study. The noted Theodorick Romeyn Beck, M.D., LL.D., was principal of the academy during the years he spent there. Immediately after leaving the academy he entered the law office of James King, at that time one of Albany's most eminent lawyers, later a regent of the University of New York, and who in 1839 became chancellor. Mr. Pruyn became his private and confidential clerk and remained as such several months after being admitted to the bar. He was admitted as attorney in the supreme court of New York and a solicitor in the court of chancery, January 13, 1822. This latter court admitted him a counsellor May 21, 1833, and the supreme court January 17, 1835. While still a young lawyer he was counsel for some of the parties to the famous "James Will Case," which gave him both reputation and experience. In 1833 he formed a law partnership with Henry H. Martin, who had been a fellow student in the office of Mr. King. The firm name was Pruyn & Martin. On May 27, 1833, he was appointed by Governor Marcy an examiner in chancery, and February 10, 1836, a master in chancery. Three days later Chancellor Walworth designated him as injunction master for the third circuit, all highly responsible positions, which showed how he had gained the confidence and respect of those in authority. February 21, 1848, he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court at Washington, and April 9, 1856, to practice before the United States court of claims. In 1853 he had practically withdrawn from the practice of his profession, politics and corporation service taking his entire time. In 1851 he became a director of the Albany City Bank and subsequently vice-president. In 1851 he formed a law partnership with John H. Reynolds (Mr. Martin, his former partner, having been appointed cashier of the Albany City Bank), one of the most brilliant lawyers of the day. The partnership continued until 1853, when Mr. Pruyn's railroad relations became so important that he could not longer give the law his personal attention.

In 1835 he was chosen counsel and a director of the Mohawk & Hudson Railway, the first railway successfully operated in America. In 1853 steps were taken to amalgamate the various railway corporations (about ten in number) between Albany and Buffalo into one corporate body. Mr. Pruyn in person concluded the proceedings and drew up the "consolidation agreement," in some respects the most important business document ever drawn in the state. The new corporation was the New York Central railroad, and he was chosen secretary, treasurer and general counsel. He continued in this capacity and also a director of the road until 1866, when the Corning management was voted out by the Vanderbilts. He had now acquired a comfortable competence and henceforth devoted himself to other and more congenial pursuits. He was deeply interested in political science, though not in the vulgar sense a politician. He was a Democrat of the "Old School." When the civil war broke out he at once took sides with the north, and did all a conscientious citizen should do to honor and defend the constitution. At the fall election of 1861 he was elected state senator. He accepted the nomination upon the express condition that neither he or any of his friends should be called upon to contribute a single dollar to control the vote of any elector. At the close of one of the sessions of the legislature, he gave the salary of a year to the poor of Albany. At about this time a law was passed at the instance of James A. Bell, Mr. Pruyn and a few others, for the building of the new state capitol. By the laws of 1865 a commission was created for this purpose, Mr. Pruyn being one of the commissioners, and continuing as such until 1870, when the board was reorganized, largely, it is said, in the interests of the friends of the New York City political ring headed by "Boss Tweed." Mr. Pruyn not being in harmony with this element of his party was dropped from the commission. A great deal that was meritorious in the original plans of the Capitol was due to the efforts of Mr. Pruyn and the Hon. Hamilton Harris, an associate member of the commission. These two worked side by side, and had their wishes been more closely followed the defects in the building would have been fewer and much money saved the state. Mr. Pruyn was particularly well-informed on light and ventilation, and to his energy is due the central court of the building. This he had to fight for, with the assistance of Mr. Harris, as well as for other necessary features of the building. From 1865 to 1870 these two men worked to the best of their

ability for the interests of the state and should be exempt from the severe criticism to which the Capitol commission is subjected. The first stone of the new building was laid on July 7, 1869, by Mr. Pruyn in the presence of Governor Hoffman, the state official and a few friends. A feature of the decoration of the famous "staircase" is a head of Mr. Pruyn carved in stone.

He was a representative in congress from the Albany district twice; first in the thirty-eighth congress (1863-65), elected as successor to Erastus Corning, resigned, and again in the fortieth congress (1867-69). He served upon the important committees on ways and means, claims, Pacific railroads, joint library and foreign affairs. In the thirty-eighth congress his most noted speeches were made, in opposition to the confiscation act, against the currency bill and upon the abolition of slavery. In the fortieth congress his principal speeches were on the treaty-making power, under the Alaska treaty with Russia, on reconstruction, on diplomatic appropriation, the resumption of specie payments and against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. In his congress he was chosen a regent of the Smithsonian Institute in conjunction with the Hon. Luke P. Poland and James A. Garfield, then a member of congress from Ohio, later to die by the assassin's bullet while President of the United States. Mr. Pruyn was in many respects the most efficient representative that Albany has ever sent to Washington. He was possessed of most remarkable executive ability, while his extensive knowledge and elevated views of public affairs gave him weight and position. Although not rated an orator, he was an effective speaker. "His style of language and manner was simple, vigorous and correct, while his reasoning was sound and just." Although eminently fitted for public life, he will be best remembered for his work in the more congenial fields of philanthropy and education. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Albany Institute, which he served in all capacities including the office of president, which he filled capably from 1857 until his death. The Albany Institute, although not organized until May, 1824, is in reality one of the oldest literary and scientific societies in the state, being the combination of the "Albany Lyceum of Natural History" (founded in 1823) and the "Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts," which was founded in 1804 as the legitimate successor of the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures," organized in the city of New York (then the state capital) in 1791. In the cause of education Mr. Pruyn

did a noble work. On May 4, 1844, at the age of thirty-three, he was appointed by the legislature a regent of the University of the State of New York, and on January 9, 1862, was elected chancellor to succeed Hon. Gerrit Yates Lansing, LL.D., deceased. He was a regent for over thirty years, fifteen of which he was chancellor, the highest educational office of the state.

The University of the State of New York was established by the legislature, first in 1784, but substantially as it now exists in 1787. Alexander Hamilton was one of the committee who drew up the act of 1787. The University, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, is one of supervision and visitation rather than one of instruction. There are twenty-three regents, the presiding officer of the board being the chancellor, who is the head of the university, which includes under the visitation of the regents twenty-three literary colleges, twenty medical colleges, schools of science, three law schools, and about two hundred and forty academies and academical departments of Union schools. The regents also have the care of the state library and the State Museum of Natural History. When he became chancellor Mr. Pruyn threw his whole soul into the work. The cause of higher education was not in its most flourishing condition, but he gave it a quickening impulse. The University convocation was organized, the system of preliminary and higher academic examination was instituted and a broad foundation laid for greater usefulness. At Hamilton College he founded the Pruyn medal for the best oration in the senior class, relating to the duties of the educated citizen to the state. He was president of the board of trustees of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, an institution founded by Mr. and Mrs. John Bard for training young men, chiefly for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. As a member of the "Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations," he offered at the Hague meeting in 1875 resolutions of thanks for courtesies received, speaking in English, French and finally in Dutch, the language of his ancestors, for which he was loudly applauded. In 1876 the board of commissioners of state survey was organized and he was chosen president. This was really the last public position to which he was called. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the centennial commission, but resigned before 1876.

He was a corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, an honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, a resident member of the American Geogra-

phical and Statistical Society, a life member of the Young Men's Association of Albany, a member of the Literary Fund Society of London, of the Union and Century clubs of New York, and of other societies. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1835 from Rutgers College and in 1845 from Union College, and that of LL.D. in 1852 from the University of Rochester. During the latter years of his life he gave nearly all his time to public service, and that too without compensation, although entitled by law to the reimbursement of his expenses he steadily declined to take it. His religious life was remarkably happy. Originally an officer of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in which he had been reared, the latter half of his religious life was given almost wholly to the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he became a communicant. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Albany, early known as "Queen Anne's Chapel in the Wilderness." His views were essentially broad. He was a warm admirer of Dean Stanley and a personal friend of Bishop Doane, to whom he suggested the form of prayer now in use in the diocese of Albany for the government and state legislature, and for a collect for the new year. Despite his love for the Episcopal church, he never lost sight of his early religious training, but made it his custom to annually take part in the New Year services of the Dutch church. He was a man of cultivated taste, had traveled extensively, and had a large circle of friends abroad as well as at home. His pre-eminent characteristic was justice. He was always gentle and never spoke ill of any one. "He had not an enemy in the world" was true of him. He led a life of personal purity and integrity, unsullied by even a rumor to the contrary. After his death on November 21, 1877, resolutions of sympathy were passed by the bodies with which he had been connected and by many others upon which he had no claim. His funeral took place on the afternoon of Friday, November 23, 1877, from St. Peter's Church, Albany, in the presence of the governor, the state officials, regents of the University, and a large assemblage of friends. The flags upon the public buildings were at half mast, and many of the public offices closed during the funeral services. He is buried in the Albany cemetery, beneath the shadow of a simple granite cross, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Pruyn married (first) October 22, 1840, in Albany, Harriet Corning Turner, born June 18, 1822, second daughter of Thomas and Mary Ruggles (Weld) Turner, of Troy, New

York. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Weld, who emigrated from England in 1632 and became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. This is the same Weld family as the Welds of Wiltshire and Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, England. Mrs. Pruyn died March 22, 1859. In St. Peter's Church a beautiful memorial window is dedicated to her memory and that of an infant daughter. By this marriage were born five children, two only of whom arrived at maturity, both sons, three daughters dying in infancy. 1. Erastus Corning, born August 24, 1841; passed several years under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Calthrop at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and subsequently a student at Princeton University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; he was appointed consular agent of the United States at Carácas by Hon. William H. Seward, secretary of state, and was the acting minister of our government there during the Venezuelan revolution of 1868. He received special commendation from the state department for his services at that time. In 1871 he went to Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands, where he died at Orotava, February, 1881. He married at Orotava, Tenerife, May 4, 1872, Maria de los Dolores, only daughter of Augustin Velasquez, of the Island of Las Palmas. There was no issue. 2. Mary Weld, born August 6, 1843, died September 8, 1844. 3. Harriet Corning, born August 12, 1845, died March 24, 1847. 4. Harriet Catherine, born August 13, 1849, died February 25, 1858. 5. John Van Schaick Lansing, see forward. Mr. Pruyn married (second) September 7, 1865, at St. Peter's Church, Albany, by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.I., Oxon, Bishop of New York, Anna Fenn Parker, born at Delhi, New York, March 26, 1840, eldest daughter of Hon. Amasa J. Parker and his wife, Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker, of Albany (see Parker VII). Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Harriet Langdon, born January 31, 1868, at Washington, D. C., married William Gorham Rice and their son, William Gorham Rice, Jr., was born December 30, 1892. 2. Huybertie Lansing, born in Albany, New York, April 8, 1873, married Charles Sumner Hamlin, of Boston; their daughter, Anna, was born October 26, 1900. Mrs. John V. L. (Anna F. Parker) Pruyn, spent the greater part of her life in Albany. She was a woman of vigorous mental powers, of broad culture and of extended travel. She was deeply interested in Albany affairs where her house was a centre of wide hospitality. Generous by nature, she gave liberally of her means both

to public and private charities. The Pruyn public library in Albany was a gift from Mrs. Pruyn and her family in memory of her husband. She died at her summer home in Matapoisett, Massachusetts, October 7, 1909. Her two daughters, Mrs. William Gorham Rice, of Albany, and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, survive her.

(VIII) John Van Schaick Lansing, son of John Van Schaick Lansing and Harriet Corning (Turner) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, March 14, 1859, died in New York City, September 24, 1904. He graduated at St. John's School, Sing Sing, New York, in June, 1876, at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in June, 1880, where he received the degree of A.B. He entered the law office of Hon. Amasa J. Parker where he read law. He graduated from the Albany Law School, May 25, 1882. At the general term he passed the examination and was admitted attorney and counsellor, May 27, 1882. He removed to New York City, where he married and died. He was trustee of the Albany City Homeopathic Hospital for 1881, and was elected a director of the Albany City National Bank in 1880. He was a cultured man of refined tastes and deep learning. He was a member of the Albany Institute and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was a useful member of this society and prepared for publication in their Record a comprehensive history of the Pruyn and collateral families, from which much of the matter herein contained was compiled. He married, June 11, 1895, in Grace Church, New York City, Cornelia Van Rensselaer, daughter of John Langdon Erving. Their children were: 1. John Van Schaick Lansing (3), born in Florence, Italy, June 6, 1896, died in Albany, New York, May 17, 1897. 2. Erving, born in Albany, October 26, 1897. 3. Hendrick, born in New York, December 29, 1900.

(VI) Francis C. Pruyn, fourth child of Lieutenant Casparus (q. v.), and Catherine (Groesbeck) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, July 19, 1769, died there June 14, 1837. He married, August 30, 1791, Cornelia Dunbar, born January 11, 1770, died July 12, 1844, daughter of Levinus and Margaret (Hansen) Dunbar, of Albany. Hendrick Hansen, a great-uncle of Cornelia Dunbar, was mayor of Albany in 1698-99. Johannes Hansen, probably a son of Hendrick, was mayor in 1731-32, and in 1754-56. Their ancestor was Captain Hans Hendrickson, whose male descendants took the name of Hansen. Francis C. and Cornelia (Dunbar) Pruyn were the

parents of ten children. Casparus F., see forward; Catherine, married Adrian Van Santvoord; Levinus, a merchant of Albany; married Brachie or Bridget Oblenis; David, died young; Margaret, twin to David, married a kinsman, William I. Pruyn; David (2), born November 20, 1801, died at sea; Gertrude, married Samuel Randall, an architect and manufacturer; Alida, married William Boardman; Maria, married David Bensen; Cornelia, married Dr. Owen Munson, a physician and one time partner of Dr. Frank Hamilton, of New York. Dr. Munson served in the civil war as assistant surgeon of the Fifth New York Zouaves and was taken prisoner at Saratoga Station. Later he was promoted to surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers. Army hardships destroyed his health and compelled his return to private life. Of the daughters of Francis C. Pruyn all reared large families and many distinguished men and women are numbered among his descendants.

(VII) Casparus F., eldest child and son of Francis C. and Cornelia (Dunbar) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, May 26, 1792, died February 11, 1846. At the age of thirteen he entered the office of the Van Rensselaer Estate, his uncle, General Robert Dunbar, being at that time (1805) the agent. In 1835 General Dunbar resigned and Mr. Pruyn was appointed agent for the manor. This position called for a man of more than ordinary business ability and he filled it with satisfaction to all concerned. In January, 1839, "the old patroon," General Stephen Van Rensselaer, died, and the estate was divided, that portion on the east shore of the Hudson going to William Paterson Van Rensselaer. Mr. Pruyn removed to Bath, Rensselaer county, and became agent for the "East Manor," so continuing until the autumn of 1844, when he resigned. His death occurred two years later. He married, April 19, 1814, Anne, born January 27, 1794, died February 12, 1841, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Fryer) Hewson, of Albany. Children: 1. Robert Hewson, A.M., LL.D., born in Albany, February 14, 1815, died February 26, 1882. 2. Francis, born November 2, 1816, died April 1, 1897, at Brigham, Province of Quebec, Canada. He was commissioned captain of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, September 8, 1862. This regiment became the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, and on January 23, 1864, he was commissioned major. He married Isabella, daughter of Andres Kirk, and had issue. 3. Elizabeth, died unmarried at the age of twenty.

ty-four. 4. Cornelia, married Charles Van Zandt, agent of the Van Rensselaer estate, and a leading member of the North Dutch Church. 5. Mary, died young. 6. Alida, married James C. Bell, and had issue. 7. William Fryer, married Gertrude Dunbar Visscher and had issue. 8. Edward Roggen, born July 12, 1829. 9. Augustus, see forward. 10. Mary Hewson, married Montgomery Rochester, whose ancestors laid out and founded the city of Rochester, New York. They removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and had issue.

(VIII) Augustus, ninth child of Casparus F. and Anne (Hewson) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, October 23, 1831, died February 7, 1908. He was a civil engineer by profession. During the civil war he served as adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment "Scotts 900," New York Cavalry. He was appointed September, 1861. In March, 1862, he was made captain of Company H, same regiment, and in April, appointed major. Commissions were not issued to any officers in his regiment until 1863, as the colonel in command would not accept state commissions, claiming that the regiment was United States Troops. In the autumn of 1862, Major Pruyn resigned from the Eleventh to accept a commission as major in the Fourth Regiment, New York Cavalry, and was so commissioned January 30, 1863. On May 25, 1863, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, ranking as such from April 23. His commission did not reach him until the morning of June 9th, on which date he was in command of the regiment, in battle at Beverly Ford or Brandy Station. In the cavalry battles of June 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, he was in command of the regiment, the colonel having previously been taken prisoner. He was also in command of the regiment at Gettysburg and in all the eighteen engagements including that of Mine Run, after which he resigned in December, 1863. After his army career was ended Mr. Pruyn returned to the practice of his profession. He was engaged principally by the great railway corporation in construction work which called him away from home a great deal. For several years he was located in Newark, New Jersey, where his four youngest children were born. He was engaged in construction work of importance in all parts of the country and stood high in his profession. He later in life returned to Albany, where he died. He was a member of the Dutch Church of Albany (Second Reformed) and in politics a Republican. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, an honor that descended to his son, Foster. He was married, September 19, 1866, in the North Dutch

Church, Albany, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., to Catalina Ten Eyck, born January 24, 1840, daughter of Herman and Eliza (Bogart) Ten Eyck, granddaughter of Harmanus and Margaret (Bleecker) Ten Eyck, and great-granddaughter of Hendrick Bleecker, Jr., and his wife Catalyntje Cuyler, this marriage again bringing together many families of the best old Dutch stock of the Mohawk Valley. The children of this marriage are: Margaret Ten Eyck, born in Albany, January 2, 1868; Augustus (2), born in Newark, New Jersey, April 22, 1869, died July 1, 1870; Eliza Ten Eyck, born in Newark, July 27, 1870; married April 8, 1896, Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, New York, where they reside; Montgomery Rochester, born in Newark, July 29, 1873, died July 16, 1874; Foster, see forward.

(IX) Foster, youngest child of Augustus and Catalina (Ten Eyck) Pruyn, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 5, 1875. His early education was in a private school in Albany, and he then entered Albany Academy, graduating therefrom with the class of 1893. He then matriculated at Yale University, from which he was graduated in class of 1897. Choosing the profession of law he entered Albany Law School, Union University, taking the full course, graduating in 1899. In July of the same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York state. He is now (1910) engaged in the general practice of law in Albany, New York. His profession does not absorb all his time nor energy, but numerous outside interests claim his attention, among them the Newton Fire Brick Company of Albany, of which he is secretary and treasurer. His political preference is for the men and measures of the Republican party, but he keeps aloof from all personal connection beyond that of a good citizen's duty. He is a member and a deacon of the Second Reformed (Dutch) Church of Albany. He has a lively interest in the citizen soldiery of his state and for many years has been a member of Troop B, National Guard of New York, of which he is sergeant. He is a member of the "old guard" of Troop B, to which only those who have served five years in the troop are eligible. He wears the insignia of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he is a member, inheriting that proud distinction through his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Pruyn. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of the Revolution, Albany Chapter, the Phi Beta Kappa of Yale, the Yale, Albany Academy, and Albany Law School Alumni associations. His social and professional clubs are the Albany Country Club, the Fort Orange, the Uni-

versity and Camera of Albany, and the Yale Club of New York City. Mr. Pruyn is unmarried.

SELKIRK The family name of Selkirk is derived from a borough town of Scotland. It was originally Cellkirk, a religious house; a "cell" was anciently that part of a temple within the walls. It is also said that the name is derived from "Sel-carrik," (Cor. Br.) which signifies the high rock; "Sel," a view, or prospect, Welsh "syllu" to look, and "carrik" or "craig," a rock. From this latter formation of the name, we are led to believe that when the family first was given that cognomen, they dwelt on an eminence, a high, rocky hill, or upon a mountain top in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Selkirk coat-of-arms. Creation, August, 1646. Arms, Quarterly: 1st and 4th *arg*, a human heart; *gu*, ensigned with an imperial crown; *or*, on a chief; *az*, three (3) mullets of the field for Douglas; 2d. *gu*, three (3) cinquefoils; *erm*, for Hamilton. 3d. *gu*, a lion, rampant; *arg*, within a bordure of the last, charged with ten (10)—(8?) roses of the first, for Dunbar of Baldoon. Crest: On a chapeau, *gu*, turned up, *erm*, a salamander in flame, *ppr*. Supporters: Dexter, a savage, wreathed about the temples and loins with ivy, holding with his exterior hand a club over his shoulder; *ppr*: Sinister, an antelope, *arg*, armed *or*, ducally gorged and chained of the last. Mottoes: "Firmior quo paratior"; over the crest, "Jamais arrière." Seat, St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.

(1) James Selkirk was born in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, November 1, 1757 (old style), and emigrated to America. He left Kirkcudbright early in March, 1775, and after a stormy passage of one hundred and six days, landed in the city of New York, the day after the battle of Bunker Hill, June 19, 1775. He remained there for a few days, and then went to Argyle, afterwards to what was then Albany county; but now within the limits of Saratoga county. Following a residence in Argyle for a few months, he enlisted in the provisional army, or forces of the struggling colony of New York, and served out his term of enlistment, when he returned to Albany. There he remained for a few days, and then enlisted a second time, December 20, 1776, for the whole period of the war, serving to the end of the revolution. He had served under General Benedict Arnold in the fierce northern campaign of the Adirondack region, and was in that greatest of American revolutionary struggles, the battle of Saratoga, which, known as the battle of Bemis Heights, re-

sulted in the surrender of General Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. Under General Greene, he was in the retreat through New Jersey, and endured the hardships of the winter quarters of the army at Valley Forge. Subsequently, under Gen. Horatio Gates, he was in the southern campaign until after that general's defeat at Camden, and later with his regiment in the allied army at Yorktown, Virginia, when Cornwallis surrendered. He received his certificate of service and discharge duly signed by George Washington, and this document is now in the Hall of Military Records in the Capitol at Albany, New York. His discharge was dated June 7, 1783, and he likewise received with it a paper setting forth "Reward of Merit." His service was in battalion of force, commanded by Colonel James Livingston, Company Two, Dirk Hansen, captain, and was quartermaster-sergeant in that company. At the close of the war, James Selkirk married Elizabeth; daughter of William Henry, the ceremony taking place in February, 1787, in the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York. They were the second couple ever married in that church. She was born April 12, 1766, and was a sister of William Henry, who was the father of Professor Joseph Henry, the inventor of the electro-magnet, while an instructor in the Albany Academy, he, Joseph, having been born in the city of Albany, December 17, 1799, and as their parents had come over from Scotland in the same ship, the families were bound by ties of closest intimacy. Besides this, Professor Henry had taught school at Selkirk for two years, when a young man, before his appointment to the Albany Academy, September 11, 1826. James Selkirk died at Selkirk, Albany county, about ten miles south of Albany, December 2, 1820. Elizabeth, his wife, died May 9, 1844. Both are buried in the family burying-ground of Colonel Francis Nicoll, at Cedar Hill, Albany county. Children: 1. James, born August 28, 1788; married Rachel Mull; died March 5, 1821. 2. Nancy, born May 18, 1791, died in infancy. 3. William, born July 24, 1792; married Matilda Hallenbeck. 4. John, born November 1, 1794; married Mary Gillman; died June 16, 1840. 5. Robert, born March 18, 1797; married, 1821, Maria Boucher. 6. Charles, born April 13, 1799, see forward. 7. Joseph, born October, 1801. 8. Elizabeth, born April 7, 1804. 9. Francis Nicoll, born October 8, 1806. 10. Alexander, born, April 16, 1809.

(II) Charles, fifth son of James and Elizabeth (Henry) Selkirk, was born in Selkirk, Albany county, New York, April 13, 1799. He was for some time, in 1814-15, apprenticed

as a silversmith under his brother, William, then residing in Albany and foreman for John F. Doty, silversmith and watchmaker, doing business at No. 71 South Pearl street and with a factory at No. 7 Union street. He was a fellow apprentice with his first cousin, young Joseph Henry, and thus in the second generation preserved the family acquaintanceship.

Professor Henry, following his discovery of the principle of the electro-magnet, and demonstrating its practicability in the large room of the Academy, about 1829, was called to Princeton in November, 1832, as an instructor in the sciences, and was made the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., December 3, 1846, and died in that city, May 13, 1878. On account of his poor health, Charles Selkirk did not continue this line of work; but returned to the homestead and became a carpenter. Following the death of his father, in 1820, with his brother, William, he took the old farm and turned his attention to agriculture. In January of 1845 he made a trip to Scotland, where he visited his relatives, traveled through England and Ireland, and returned to this country in September of the same year. He died July 26, 1866. Charles Selkirk married, September 10, 1820, Jane Elmendorf, born November 22, 1809, died January 26, 1845, daughter of Jacob Elmendorf, of Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, who was a descendant of Jacobus Elmendorf, who came to this country from Ghent, Holland, in the year 1649, and settled at Kingston, Dutchess county, New York. Children: 1. Alexander, born in Selkirk, New York, July 18, 1830, see forward. 2. Lewis McMullen, born August 14, 1832. 3. Frances, born January 18, 1841.

(III) Alexander, son of Charles and Jane (Elmendorf) Selkirk, was born on the homestead at Selkirk, Albany county, New York, July 18, 1830, died October 18, 1905. With his brothers, he received his education at district school No. 2, at Selkirk, his teachers being generally men from the eastern states who made school teaching a means to aid them in acquiring a collegiate education, and under this class of instructors he was educated in the highest English branches of that day. He removed to Albany in 1847, and at James Goold & Company's coach factory learned the art of coach ornamentation and heraldry, and was made foreman in that department in 1850. In 1849, with George H. Boughton, James McDougal Hart and James Williamson, he formed a class for the study of freehand drawing from models, with John E. Gavit, bank-note engraver, as instructor. In the spring of 1853 he went into the business of carriage

manufacturer, and continued in that until 1864, when he sold out to Shaw & Rose. He then entered the profession of solicitor of patents and attorney in patent cases, also that of mechanical expert, and continued in this profession with success that won recognition until his death. He was located at the start at No. 44 North Pearl street, and after 1885 at No. 31 North Pearl street. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he perfected several important and practical inventions. In politics he voted first for Fremont and was always a Republican and protective tariff man. Although not in any sense a politician, he was frequently present at gatherings to advocate a cause or candidate, serving his party considerably in one way or another without thought or expectation of personal gain. When a new water supply for the city of Albany was being agitated with considerable fervor by the advocates of different methods to be pursued, and a scheme known as the "Kinderhook Water Supply" was being pressed, Mr. Selkirk gave such time and untiring effort in convincing the public of the enormous cost and impracticability of the proposed scheme that the promoters of the bill before the legislature decided not to call it up for a third reading. He drafted other bills relating to Albany's water supply, which passed both houses; but ended in a veto by the governor. In 1848 he united with the Wesleyan Church, and in 1864 with the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany. In 1832 he joined Union Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1857 Wadsworth Lodge, No. 417, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, at Albany, February 17, 1853, Elizabeth Jane Fee, born in Albany, February 18, 1835, died in the same city, December 27, 1904, daughter of Adam and Henrietta (Reid) Fee, both of Albany, New York. Children, born in Albany: 1. Charles, February 23, 1855; see forward. 2. William Fee, May 23, 1857, see forward. 3. John Adam, March 16, 1864; in 1910 connected with the Delaware & Hudson railroad offices at Albany. 4. Elizabeth Reid, August 19, 1866; residing at No. 284 Clinton avenue, Albany, in 1910. 5. Alexander, February 2, 1868, see forward. 6. Frank Elmendorf, March 10, 1871, see forward.

(IV) Charles, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Jane (Fee) Selkirk, was born in Albany, New York, February 23, 1855. He received his education at the local schools, and about 1870 commenced studying mechanical and art drawing under his father, who had studied with the celebrated artists, Boughton and Hart, at his father's office, then located at No. 44 North Pearl street. About 1885 both he

and his father removed their separate offices to the suite at No. 31 North Pearl street, where he was located in 1910, as art designer, and had achieved success in his line. He is a Republican, an attendant of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and resides at No. 113 South Lake avenue, Albany. He married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1884, Lillian Plumly, born in that city February 17, 1860, daughter of Richard Bernard and Harriet Miller (Plumly) Connolly. Children, born in Albany, New York: Charles Richard, March 7, 1885; Harriet Connolly, January 16, 1891.

(IV) William Fee, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Jane (Fee) Selkirk, was born in Albany, New York, May 23, 1857, and resided at No. 291 First street, that city, in 1910, being connected with the printing establishment of Weed-Parsons & Company, of Albany. He married, in Albany, April 2, 1884, Mathilde, born in Albany, New York, August 29, 1860, daughter of August W. and Johanna (Koch) Koenig, who were married in Albany, June 5, 1858. Children: Augusta Louise, born December 4, 1886; died October 11, 1894; Alexander T., born in Norwalk, Ohio, May 24, 1889; Theodore Koenig, born in Albany, May 8, 1896; Catherine King, born in Norwalk, Ohio, April 9, 1895; adopted October 14, 1901.

(IV) Alexander (2), son of Alexander and Elizabeth Jane (Fee) Selkirk, was born in Albany, New York, February 2, 1868. He was educated at the primary schools in his native city and is a graduate of the Albany high school, class of 1885. After leaving school, he entered the office of Franklin H. Janes, an architect of considerable prominence, then located at Albany, where he was a student at first, and remained there for eight years, being the head draughtsman. Between this time and the actual opening of an office for himself, about six months, he was engaged by George Westinghouse, Jr., in designing buildings for his country residence, "Erskine Park," Lenox, Massachusetts. Since then he has practiced his profession, meeting with abundant success, with his office at No. 31 North Pearl street, Albany, New York. In politics he has ever been a Republican, and is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, a charter member of the Aurlia Club, and a member of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. His residence is No. 209 Lancaster street, Albany, New York. He married, in Cocksackie, New York, August 12, 1897, Clara Hartt, born at Indian Fields, New York, September 20, 1874, daughter of John McCarty Ver Planck, a descendant of the revolu-

tionary general of that name, and his wife, Mary Eliza (Chapman) Ver Planck. Their other children were Robert Isaac and Louise Bosworth Ver Planck. (See Ver Planck VIII.) Child: Helen Ver Planck, born in Albany, New York, December 24, 1899.

(IV) Frank Elmendorf, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Jane (Fee) Selkirk, was born in Albany, New York, March 10, 1871. He was educated in the city schools and the Albany high school, and commenced his business career in the old Hoyt coal yard, first as a clerk, later as manager for John E. Rathbun, who succeeded to the business, and still later for Howell & Company, in the same business and yards. In 1905 he entered the employ of Simon Stahl, as superintendent in the millinery business, and was continued in that capacity when the business was sold to the present proprietor, Jonas Muhlfelder, where he was still employed in 1910. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted May 2, 1898, as corporal in Company A, First New York Infantry Volunteers, was promoted sergeant, July 20, 1898, and served until the muster out, February 21, 1899. He served eleven and a half years in the New York State National Guard. He is a charter member of the Frank Rockwell Palmer Camp of Spanish War Veterans, and has filled the offices of junior vice-commander and senior vice-commander of that organization. He is also a member of the Old Guard, Company A, Albany Zouave Cadets, having served three years as secretary, and he is a member of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He married, Albany, November 23, 1904, Bertha Elizabeth Riggs, born in Albany, New York, September 25, 1881, daughter of Frederick James and Emma Louise (Whiting) Riggs. (See Riggs X.) Child: Elizabeth Whiting, born in Albany, New York, October 22, 1906.

(The Ver Planck Line).

The family name of Ver Planck is found in many of the ancient as well as several of the modern languages, Greek, Latin, German, French, etc., signifying anything that is flat and broad, and while the common acceptance of the meaning in America seems to be confined in the main to a piece of timber or to signify a board, in foreign countries, whence the family came, it would mean rather a broad field or extensive, level plain, to risk tautology in making the definition a little more comprehensible, so as to adhere to the particular significance, "flat and broad." The family in America originally dwelt on a plain in Holland. The name is also found, in the same family, Planck, Planche and Plancque,

and with or without the prefix "Ver," because the progenitor in this country sometimes wrote his surname "Planck." The Ver Planck Arms—Shield: Ermine, on a chief engrailed sable; three mullets argent. Crest: A demi wolf proper. Motto: Ut vita sic mors.

(I) Abraham Ver Planck was the first of this family in America, the progenitor of a number of individuals who gained prominence in the province and state of New York and intermarried with other families whose names figure largely in the founding of the commonwealth. His father, Isaac Ver Planck, lived in Holland, and hence the son sometimes wrote his name Abraham Isaacse Ver Planck, and often simply "Abram Planck." In the year 1638 he obtained from Governor Kieft a patent for land at Paulus Hoeck, previously granted to a director of the Dutch West India Company, named Pauw, a patroon, who, tiring of the project of colonizing, abandoned it. He gave to the tract a Latin name, Pavonia, a translation of his name meaning "Peacock." Thereon Abraham Ver Planck established a tobacco plantation, and likewise conducted a farm for cattle raising and dairying purposes. He married Maria Vinge. Children: 1. Abigel, married Adrian Van Laer. 2. Gelyn (Gulian), born January 1, 1637; married, June 20, (N. S.) 1668, Hendrika Wessels. 3. Catalyna, married October 13, 1657, David Pieterse Schuyler. 4. Isaac, baptized, New Amsterdam, June 26, 1641; died an infant. 5. Susanna, baptized May 25, 1642; married, December 4, 1660, Marten Van Waert. 6. Jacomyntje, baptized July 6, 1644, died an infant. 7. Ariaentje, baptized December 2, 1646, married, December 4, 1660, Melgert Wynantse Vander Poel. 8. Hillegond, baptized November 1, 1648; married David Ackerman in Albany. 9. Isaac, died February 26, 1651, see forward.

(II) Isaac, son of Abraham and Maria (Vinge) Ver Planck, was born in Albany, New York, baptized February 26, 1651, and lived there, dying about 1729. He married Abigail Uyten Bogart (or Bogaart, also Bogaert) who was alive in 1728. Children: 1. Isaac, born in Albany, died about 1721. 2. Jacobus. 3. Abigail. 4. Jacob, born in Albany, June 21, 1684. 5. Dirkje, baptized in Albany, September 16, 1686. 6. Jacob, baptized in Albany, October 28, 1688. 7. Guleyn (Gulian), baptized June 18, 1693. 8. David, baptized in Albany, April 14, 1695, see forward. 9. Catalyntje, born June 19, 1698; married, February 23, 1734, Landert Whitbeck. 10. Rachel, baptized in Albany, May 12, 1700; married, January 2, 1726, Jan Winne.

(III) David, son of Isaac and Abigail Uy-

ten (Bogart) Ver Planck, was born in Albany, April 4, 1695, baptized April 14, 1695. He was commonly known as David of Baeren Island because of his residence there. He married Ariantje, daughter of Barent Pieterse Coeymans, and when she died, without issue, she left to her husband a great part of the patent granted to her father. Barent P. Coeymans was the miller to Patroon Van Rensselaer, and he bought of the Catskill Indians a large tract of land adjoining those of the patroon, having one length, it is estimated, of twelve miles along the Hudson river. The Indians had previously granted it to Van Rensselaer, or had an understanding with him, yet he had not taken full possession, hence a suit in the courts which was decided in favor of Coeymans, who afterward, in 1714, obtained a patent from Queen Anne, confirming title to his heirs. Beeren (Baeren, or Bear's) Island was therefore part of the Coeymans Patent, and lies along the western bank of the Hudson, about fourteen miles below Albany. In 1900 it was known as Baerena, and was a place for river excursions to land and hold picnics. David Ver Planck married (first), July 16, 1723, Ariantje Coeymans; married (second) ——— Brouwer; married (third) November 12, 1752, Catrina Boone. Children: 1. Johannes, baptized November 12, 1753. 2. Ariantje, baptized July 1, 1755; married (first) Abraham Gardiner; married (second) Levi Blasdel; died January 10, 1814. 3. Harriet, baptized in 1757. 4. Isaac David, baptized in 1759, see forward.

(IV) Isaac David, son of David and Catrina (Boone) Ver Planck, was born in 1759, died February 24, 1836, at Coeymans, New York.

He married Lena Houghtaling. Children: 1. Helena, born June 22, 1783; married John McCarty. 2. David I. D., born May 30, 1785, see forward. 3. Catherine, born December 14, 1787, died September 22, 1817; married Peter Van Antwerp. 4. Harriet, born April 12, 1789; married, February 14, 1808, Eliphalet Ackerman. 5. Abraham, born December 4, 1793. 6. Elizabeth, born April 12, 1796; died in Brooklyn. 7. Ann, born December 15, 1799; married, October 8, 1823, Dr. B. B. Fredenburgh. 8. Maria, born January 25, 1802; married, December 30, 1824, Isaac Whitbeck. 9. Caroline, born March 7, 1807; married Van Lenner Overpaugh.

(V) David I. D., son of Isaac D., and Lena (Houghtaling) Ver Planck, was born May 30, 1785, died September 26, 1854. He married Elizabeth Whitbeck. Children: 1. Isaac, born August 27, 1809, see forward. 2. Maria, born

October 29, 1812; married, July 10, 1829, Aaron Dorman.

(VI) Isaac (2), son of David I. D. and Elizabeth (Whitbeck) Ver Planck, was born August 27, 1809; died July 20, 1854. He married (first) September 2, 1835, Charlotte Elizabeth McCarty; married (second) Phoebe Ann Edgett. Children: 1. John McCarty, born January 17, 1838, see forward. 2. David I. D., born February 14, 1840, died March 28, 1904; married, December 25, 1860, Lettie Northrup Powell. 3. Isaac, born July 12, 1854; married Lillie Ingalls, of Nortonhill, New York.

(VII) John McCarty, son of Isaac (2) and Charlotte Elizabeth (McCarty) Ver Planck, was born in Indian Fields, Albany county, New York, January 17, 1838; resided there, where he was engaged in the foundry business. He married in Greenville, New York, September 6, 1858, Mary Eliza Chapman, born in South Westerlo, Albany county, New York, December 18, 1840, died in Albany, January 30, 1899, daughter of Robert W. and Eliza (Hickok) Chapman. Children: 1. Robert Isaac, born in Dormansville, Albany county, New York, August 27, 1859; married Ida May Oakey, Albany, New York, July 19, 1894. 2. Clara Hartt, see forward. 3. Louise Bosworth, born in Greenville, New York, August 10, 1876; married in Coxsackie, New York, November 20, 1893, Merton E. Allard, and had children, Walter Joseph Allard, born October 10, 1894, and Frank Ver Planck Allard, born December 11, 1896.

(VIII) Clara Hartt, daughter of John McCarty and Mary Eliza (Chapman) Ver Planck, was born in Indian Fields, Albany county, New York, September 20, 1874. She married, Coxsackie, New York, August 12, 1897, Alexander Selkirk. They have one child, Helen Ver Planck Selkirk, born in Albany, New York, December 24, 1899. (See Selkirk IV.)

(The Riggs Line).

The family name of Riggs is derived from the Dutch word "rig," meaning wealthy, rich; or the name may be local, and denote a steep elevation, a range of hills, or the upper part of such a range.

(I) Edward Riggs was born about 1590 in Lincolnshire, England. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, early in the summer of 1633, with his family, consisting of his wife, Elizabeth, two sons and four daughters. Children: Edward, born in 1614, see forward; Lydia, born about 1616, died August, 1633; John, born about 1618, died in 1634; a daughter, born about 1622, married a Mr. Allen; Mary, born about 1625, married a Mr. Twitchell.

(II) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) Riggs, was born in England in 1614; came to America with his parents in 1633. He was a sergeant in the Pequot war, in 1637, and distinguished himself by rescuing a band of his companions from an ambuscade into which they had been led by the Indians, and by which subterfuge all of his party would have been cut off but for his great act of bravery. He was known as Sergeant Riggs through a long and honorable life. In 1665 he removed to New Jersey. Children: Edward, see forward; Samuel, born in 1640, married Sarah Baldwin; Joseph, born in 1642, married Hannah Brown; Mary, born in 1644, married George Day.

(III) Edward (3), son of Edward (2) Riggs, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1636. He accumulated considerable property, leaving at his death an estate of much value. Children: Anna, born in 1662, married J. Gage; James, born in 1664; Mary, born in 1666, married Joseph Lindsley; Edward, born in 1668, married Aphia Stoughton; Joseph, born in 1675, see forward; Martha, born in 1677, married S. Freeman; Elizabeth, born in 1678, married John Lyon; John, born in 1679, married Frances Colburn; Samuel, born in 1681; Charity, born in 1685, married John Bowers.

(IV) Joseph, son of Edward (3) and Mary Riggs, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1675. He was an active member of the first church society in Orange, New Jersey, which was called the Mountain Society. He died and was buried there, September 11, 1744. Children: Josiah, born in 1703; Miles, born in 1705, married Elizabeth Whitney; Hannah, born in 1707, married Mr. Hedden; Mary, born in 1709, married Thomas Cushman; Benjamin, born in 1711; Gideon, born in 1713; Dinah, born in 1716; Zebulon, born January 23, 1719; Joseph, born in 1720, see forward; Daniel, born in 1724, married Sarah Lamson; Sarah, born in 1726, married Thomas Roberts.

(V) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) Riggs, was born in Orange, New Jersey, in 1720. He was a magistrate for many years, and a leading man in the business affairs of his neighborhood. At the opening of the revolution he was one of the committee of safety for the county of Essex. His wife's name was Abigail. Children: Prudence, born in 1746, married John Young; Jerusha, born in 1748, married Mr. Swan; Cyrenus, born in 1750, see forward; Anna, born in 1752, married Mr. Ward; Experience, born in 1754, married Mr. Smith; Caleb S., born in 1756, married Abigail J. Barnett; Abigail, born in 1758,

married James Crane; Sarah, born in 1760, married Benjamin Myer.

(VI) Cyrenus, son of Joseph (2) and Abigail Riggs, was born in Orange, New Jersey, in 1750. He was a soldier in the war of the revolution from Bergen county, New Jersey. In 1791 he removed to Amsterdam, New York. He married Esther Crane. Children: Isaac, born November 8, 1779, see forward; Electa, born in 1781, married David Crane; Ogden, born in 1783, married Joanna Crane; Abraham, born in 1785; and Mary, born in 1787.

(VII) Isaac, son of Cyrenus and Esther (Crane) Riggs, was born in Orange, New Jersey, November 8, 1779. He removed, with his father's family, to Amsterdam, New York, where he learned the printer's trade and founded the *Schenectady Cabinet*, in 1809. He died in Fonda, New York, June 18, 1850. He married Catherine Seaman in 1808. Children: Stephen Seaman, born May, 1809, married Julia H. Vedder; Mary E., born July 31, 1812, married Henry Brown; James, born February 13, 1815, see forward; Caroline, married Vernon Cuyler; William, married Jellica Coons.

(VIII) James, son of Isaac and Catherine (Seaman) Riggs, was born February 13, 1815, died August 21, 1854. He married, May 22, 1843, Anna Odell, of New York City, born April 13, 1818, died November 8, 1907. Children: Katharine Elizabeth, born February 22, 1844, died October 22, 1904; Frederick James, born in Amsterdam, New York, May 3, 1847, see forward; Anna Odell, born May 20, 1854, died August 24, 1855.

(IX) Frederick James, son of James and Anna (Odell) Riggs, was born in Amsterdam, New York, May 3, 1847. He married, in Holliston, Massachusetts, December 19, 1872, Emma Louise Whiting. Children: 1. Harry Whiting, born in Amsterdam, New York, October 19, 1873; married, Albany, September 7, 1899, Jennie Malcolm Tygart, residing in 1910 at No. 190 Western avenue, Albany, New York. 2. Frederick William, born, Albany, January 13, 1876; died, Albany, May 13, 1876. 3. Bertha Elizabeth, born in Albany, September 25, 1881, see forward. 4. Waldo Elbridge, born in Albany, November 27, 1884, died in Albany, January 19, 1885. 5. Katharine Estelle, born in Albany, May 23, 1890. 6. Marguerite, born in Albany, August 18, 1892.

(X) Bertha Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick James and Emma Louise (Whiting) Riggs, was born in Albany, New York, September 25, 1881. She married, Albany, November 23, 1904, Frank Elmendorf Selkirk.

Child: Elizabeth Whiting Selkirk, born Albany, October 22, 1906. (See Selkirk IV.)

The "Patronymica Britannica" PITKIN gives the following derivation from the parent name Peter—"Petre, Peters, Peterkin, Pitkin, Peterken, Peterham, Pierce, Pierson, Perkin, Perkins, and others." The name of Pitkin is an abbreviation or derivation of Peterkin, which is kin to Peter. The Royal borough of Berkhamsted, St. Peters, Hertfordshire, appears to have been the English home of the Pitkins at an early date, but the family is traceable over portions of Europe and the West Indies, irrespective of the American branches. The name William seems to have been a favorite one in the family and was the name of the first representative in America. The name in America is an honored one and borne by a United States senator, three members of congress and state senators, a speaker of the house, forty members of the house and senate, two attorney generals, three judges of supreme court, several judges of county and probate courts, several with degrees of D.D. and LL.D., colonial commissioners, a founder of the Western Reserve College, thirty clergymen, two generals, a quartermaster-general, six colonels, numerous majors and commanders, three graduates of West Point, two governors, a lieutenant-governor, a historian of the United States, mayors, bank presidents, surgeons in the United States army and navy, physicians, lawyers, business men innumerable, not to mention other important trusts conferred. "Seldom is it the fortune of any family to have numbered so many individuals raised to places of distinction, in the affairs of state."

(I) William Pitkin, progenitor of the American family, came from England in 1659. Possessing an excellent education he soon gained the full confidence of the colonists. He settled at Hartford, Connecticut. He was educated for the law and perhaps also for the ministry, but the little colony into which he entered had no need of either lawyer or minister, so he applied for and received permission to teach school at a salary of £8 per annum and a load of wood from each pupil or "three shillings in lieu of the wood." He was a man of wealth (part of which no doubt he brought with him from England), as there is evidence that he was the largest land owner on the east side of the river. He bequeathed in his will nearly eight hundred acres of land and his estate inventoried £700. He was admitted a freeman of Hartford, October 9, 1662, and appointed the same year prosecutor for the

colony. In 1664 he was appointed by the King as attorney-general from 1675 to 1690, and annually represented Hartford in the colonial assembly. In 1676 he was chosen treasurer of the colony, in 1676 he was appointed with Major Talcott to negotiate peace with the Indian tribes; in 1690 he was elected a member of the colonial council and so remained until death; he was often employed by the governor as commissioner to settle disputes with other colonies. Aside from his profession he was a large planter, and had interests in a saw and grist mill. Although a member of the Church of England he asked for the rites of baptism for his children in the Puritan Church, and they were so baptized. The records assert that they all "owned their covenant" with and became members of the "First Church in Hartford." He left a large manuscript volume of religious writings which shows him to have been a man of deep piety and of no mean knowledge of theology. "After having filled various and important offices, distinguished for his virtues and ability, he died December 16, 1694." He married, in 1661, Hannah Goodwin, born in England in 1637, died February 12, 1724, only daughter of Hon. Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, the progenitors of the Goodwin family in America. Children: Roger, see forward; William, born 1664, died April 5, 1723, married Elizabeth Stanley, was a most prominent man; Hannah, born 1666, married Timothy Cowles; John, born 1668, died 1706, unmarried; Nathaniel, born 1670, died February 20, 1733, married Hester Hosmer; George, born September, 1675, died December 23, 1702, unmarried; Elizabeth, born October, 1677, married John Marsh; Ozias, born September, 1679, died January 29, 1747, married Elizabeth Green.

(II) Roger, eldest child of William "the ancestor," and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1662, died November 24, 1748. He was a farmer. He built and settled near his father on the first main street on a portion of his father's land. He was a leading citizen. He was one of the selectmen of the town for many years and its first school committeeman in 1720; was commissioner on the "Great Meadows," was appointed by the general assembly captain of the first militia company on the east side of the river, the then (1698) Third Company State Militia. He was actively engaged with his command in defense of the town against the Indians in 1704 and in other troublous times. He "owned the covenant" with the "First Church of Hartford," November 22, 1685; together with his wife, his brother Wil-

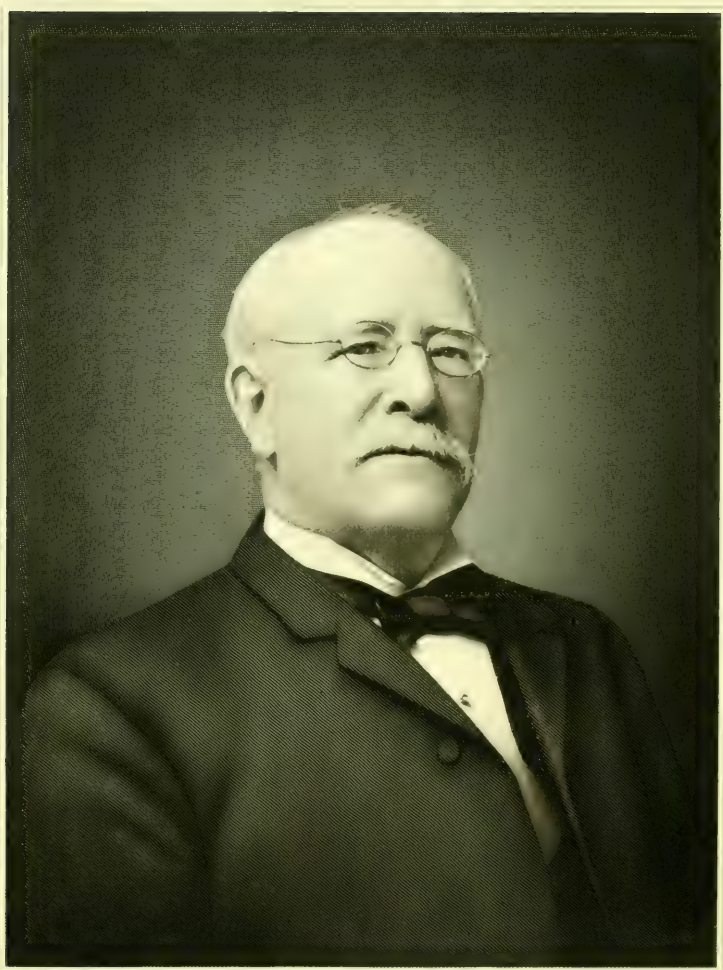
liam and his wife, he was received into full communion August 14, 1692. He married, in 1683, Hannah, born October 13, 1666, died November 1, 1703, daughter of Captain Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley, of Hartford. Children: Hannah, married John Bidwell; Caleb, see forward; Mary, married Timothy Porter; Rachel, married Joseph House; Mabel, died in infancy; Jonathan, married Rebecca Smith; Mabel, married James Porter; Roger, married Esther Cowles.

(III) Caleb, eldest son of Roger and Hannah (Stanley) Pitkin, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 19, 1687, died January 16, 1773. He married (first) Dorothy, born February 19, 1697, died April 17, 1746, daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy (Hale) Hills. Children: Dorothy, married John Goodwin; Mary, married Samuel Bidwell; Thankful, died December 17, 1742, unmarried; Sarah, married Nathaniel Olmstead; Caleb, see forward; Nathaniel, married Thankful Porter; Hannah, married Aaron Burnham; Joshua, married Ann Stanley; Jerusha, married Samuel Olmstead. He married (second) Deborah ———.

(IV) Caleb (2), son of Caleb (1) and Dorothy (Hills) Pitkin, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1727, died October 2, 1768. He was known as "Ensign" Caleb. He married, in 1750, Damaris, died September 18, 1773, daughter of Timothy and Hannah (Goodwin) Porter, who settled at New Hartford. Children: Caleb (3), died unmarried; Stephen, married Jemima Tyler; Dorothy, married Isaac Steele; Damaris, married Jonathan Marsh; John, see forward; Hannah, married John Porter; Timothy, married Sybil Cowles.

(V) John, fifth child of Caleb (2) and Damaris (Porter) Pitkin, was born in Hartford, January 5, 1761, died August 1, 1837. He married, February 5, 1788, Rebecca, born December 24, 1764, died January 8, 1837, daughter of Elijah and ——— (Roberts) Andrus, of Colebrook, Connecticut. Children: Sally, died at age of eighteen; John, died in infancy; John R., see forward; Lucy, married Calvin N. Barber; Elizabeth, married Bethuel Gilbert; Dorothy, married Sleiting Frisbie.

(VI) John Roberts, third child of John and Rebecca (Andrus) Pitkin, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 24, 1794, died September 2, 1874. He began his business career in early life with S. and L. Hurlburt, of Winchester, Connecticut, in a mercantile enterprise in Augusta, Georgia. He remained in the south engaged in this and other lines until 1832, when he located in New York in the dry goods business. He was a man



W. P. M. K.

of great worth and varied talents. He foresaw the enormous growth of New York City and the advantageous location of some of the Long Island contiguous property. He projected, planned, and with indomitable will and energy founded the city of East New York and Woodhaven, Long Island, and lived to see their growth and prosperity assured. He was a profound student of the questions affecting capital and labor and his fond hope was to see a union between them. He early argued that organized labor must be a competing element in many trades. He saw his position justified, more especially in the boot and shoe trade with which he was familiar. His residence was in Woodhaven, and he died in Brattleboro, Vermont. He married (first) October 1, 1823, Sophia M. Thrall, of Torrington, Connecticut, who died November 30, 1849. He married (second) June 11, 1857, Mary Allyn, born in 1826, died in the eighties, daughter of Luther and Mary Olive (Dickinson) Allyn. Children of first wife: George D., born November 18, 1824, died February 14, 1886, married Magdelene Vanderveer; Frances A., born October 17, 1827, married Isaac W. Vanderveer; Henry F., died in infancy; Georgianna L., born February 2, 1834, married Edgar W. Allyn; Frederick E., born April 29, 1836, married Jane A. Hall; Wolcott H., of whom further; John W. S., born October 25, 1841, married Julia S. Pratt. Children of second wife: Mary Ella, born April 28, 1858; William T., died in infancy; Emma V., born July 15, 1866.

(VII) Wolcott H., sixth child of John Roberts and Sophia M. (Thrall) Pitkin, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 22, 1838. Upon the death of his mother he went to live with his uncle, a farmer near Torrington, Connecticut. When nineteen years of age he entered mercantile life with the wholesale boot and shoe jobbing house of William Smith-Brown & Company. At the outbreak of the civil war that firm retired from business and he became interested in the East New York Boot and Shoe Leather Manufacturing Company, founded by his father in 1858, at East New York, Long Island. In 1859 he was placed in charge of the company's works at Providence, Rhode Island. In 1866 he discontinued the manufacture of the company's goods there, and under contract from the state of New York organized workshops in the Albany County Prison, where they manufactured goods until 1870. In that year the company built a factory on Hamilton street, Albany, fitted it with modern shoemaking machinery, and operated it until 1895, when it was discontinued. Mr. Pitkin was manager

of the Albany factory, and conducted it with marked success. Since retiring from manufacturing he has devoted his attention to the care of his large real estate and other interests. Before his father's death he had received from him the charge of all his large real estate holdings in East New York and elsewhere on Long Island, and was a prime factor in the development of much business and residential property, which he advantageously improved, and much of which he disposed of to good advantage. In Albany he also purchased and improved much valuable property, contributing in large degree to the advancement of the city in various localities. In 1909 he took up his residence in Congers, New York, noted for its beauty and healthfulness. Here he purchased a fine farm just on the outskirts of the village, and upon which he is now erecting a beautiful modern residence, principally upon his own plans with an eye to attractiveness and the greatest possible utility. In national politics Mr. Pitkin is a Republican; in local affairs he has always pursued an independent course, supporting such candidates as were best fitted to subserve public interests. He is a charter member of the Fort Orange Club, Albany. His family are members of the Emanuel Baptist Church, Albany, which he attended while a resident of that city. He has traveled extensively, and in 1905 made a six months' tour of Europe with his family.

Mr. Pitkin married, October 21, 1868, Mary W., born July 15, 1846, daughter of H. C. Southwick, of Albany, New York. Children: John R., born March 23, 1871, died November 13, 1875; Sophia M., born January 20, 1874, died November 13, 1875; Edith Winifred, born March 7, 1877; graduate of Wellesley College, and of Tufts Medical College (from which she received the degree of M.D.), and of New York Post-Graduate School; has had considerable experience in hospitals of New York, Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts, and is a capable physician; resides with her father; Mary S., born December, 1878, died March 20, 1886; Wolcott H., Jr., born December 6, 1881; graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School; is engaged in the practice of law under United States District Attorney Wise, in New York City.

The family name of Stedman
STEDMAN is derived from the word
signifying a place enclosed; a
station, or standing-place, thus first applied to
a man who undoubtedly dwelt in an enclosed
place, as cities were anciently walled, and in
the Dutch "stad" and "stede" signify a town.

Evidently when the first man to accept this cognomen appeared away from his home he was hailed or known more or less widely as "the man from the city," or from the place within walls, and so as to distinguish him from any others bearing a similar given name, such as John, he was called "John from the city," which was equivalent to saying "John Stedman."

(I) John Stedman, the progenitor in America of the Albany branch of the Stedman family of which any positive record appears, probably emigrated with his brother, Thomas Stedman, to New London, Connecticut. He removed to Hartford, where in 1651 he lived on Wall street, and later he moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he lived on what was known in 1910 as Jordans Lane. He was apparently one of the leading men of the then western part of Connecticut. For several years he was a member of the general court, or assembly, of that colony. As an influential and representative Church of England man, he, with others, signed a memorial demanding to be released from paying taxes for the support of the state church and ministers who would not administer communion to or baptize the children of such men. He was commissioned lieutenant of the Hartford County Dragoons, and while in command of that organization was killed on December 19, 1675, in the Great Fort fight with the Narragansett Indians at South Kingston, Rhode Island. He is buried at Wethersfield, Connecticut. To John and his wife, Elizabeth, according to the records of the First Church of Hartford, were born six children: John, April 5, 1651; Mary, September 24, 1653; Thomas, October 9, 1655; Robert, February 1, 1658, see forward; Samuel, February 17, 1660; Elizabeth, November 9, 1665.

(II) Robert, son of John and Elizabeth Stedman, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, February 1, 1658. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1690. He seems to have been active in church affairs, having in 1694 signed a petition for a minister in Windsor Farms, and obtained permission for his sons Robert and Joseph to sit on the beams of the meeting-house during service. He had at least two children, Robert, whose birth does not appear to be recorded, and Joseph, see forward.

(III) Joseph, son of Robert Stedman, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in April, 1686, and according to the records of the First Church in Hartford, was baptized on April 4, 1686. He built the first house in Wapping, and thereby aroused the anger of the Indians, who fired on him, and on one occa-

sion an Indian's bullet pierced his clothes and grazed his skin. The section of Windsor still known as Stedman Hill is probably the site of this house. According to Stiles "Ancient Windsor," he married, January 7, 1709, Sarah Taylor, born July 6, 1679, at Suffolk; died December 24, 1762, daughter of Stephen and Joanna (Porter) Taylor. Children: Sarah, born May 22, 1710; Sarah; Stephen, July 30, 1718; Ebenezer, August 31, 1721; Phineas, November 1, 1723.

(IV) Phineas, son of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Stedman, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, November 1, 1723. He removed from Windsor, and is said to have lived a short time in Stafford, Connecticut. Later he removed to Chicopee (now a part of Springfield), Massachusetts, where he is found listed in 1775, with his two sons, for assessment. Children: Phineas, born 1750; married Sarah Howard; John, see forward.

(V) John (2), son of Phineas Stedman, was born in July, 1753, either at Windsor or Stafford, Connecticut, and died in Southbridge, Massachusetts, in 1794. The Massachusetts soldiers' record states that he was a minuteman, and served at least three months in the continental army during the siege of Boston. Copeland's "History of Hampden County, Mass." says: "When the struggle of the colonies with the mother country broke out at Lexington, messengers were sent to the settlements on the Connecticut for soldiers, and sixty-two men from Springfield responded on the moment, of whom Chicopee furnished * * * * John Stedman and Phineas Stedman, Jr. * * * * On April 24th, Gideon Burt's company was enlisted for three months' service as follows: * * * * privates * * * * John Stedman * * *."

John Stedman married, September 25, 1777, Hannah Howard, born March 28, 1755, died March 26, 1842, at Sturbridge, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Benjamin, born August 8, 1778, died, unmarried, January, 1802. 2. Joseph, April 28, 1781, see forward. 3. John, February 3, 1783; married Bathsheba Sherman; died October 1, 1857. 4. Elfreda, May 28, 1785, died, unmarried, December 5, 1843. 5. Tryphena, May 14, 1788; married Waterman Potter; died December 17, 1867. 6. Beman, August 22, 1790; married Lucinda Tiffany; died June 12, 1865. 7. Lemuel, March 16, 1793; all probably born at Chicopee, Massachusetts.

(VI) Joseph (2), son of John (2) and Hannah (Howard) Stedman, was born April 28, 1781, probably at Chicopee, Massachusetts, died at Southbridge, Massachusetts, August 18, 1852. He married, October 19, 1806, at

Southbridge, Massachusetts, Matilda Clark, born, probably at Southbridge, August 22, 1787, died at Southbridge, April 27, 1747, daughter of Lieutenant Isaac and Anna (Bixby) Clark. All their children were born at Southbridge, Massachusetts. Children: 1. John Porter, born December 20, 1808, see forward. 2. Francis A., July 24, 1810; married Marrietta Hooker; died at Worcester, Massachusetts, March 5, 1847. 3. Lucian, April 11, 1812, died in infancy. 4. Caroline, June 29, 1814, died unmarried, January 4, 1885, at Taylor's Falls, Minneapolis. 5. Matilda, April 13, 1819; married Ward Folsom; died at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, February 4, 1901. 6. Joseph, August 20, 1821; married Lillie Percy; died April 20, 1870, at Los Angeles, California. 7. William C., January 22, 1826; married Ruth Ann Brown; died June 5, 1898, at South Boston, Massachusetts.

(VII) John Porter, son of Joseph (2) and Matilda (Clark) Stedman, was born in what is now the town of Southbridge, Massachusetts, in that portion known as Globe Village, December 20, 1808. There he lived until his death, November 26, 1884. He was educated at the public school of that village. During the whole of his business career he was in the employ of the Hamilton Woolen Company of Southbridge. Beginning as a boy worker in the wool-sorting room, he advanced through successive grades to that of the wool purchaser for the concern, which position he held for a number of years. Having acquired a sufficient estate and tiring of the traveling which his position demanded, he resigned his office and devoted the latter years of his life to public matters. When the First Baptist Church of Southbridge was organized, he was made church clerk, and held this office for many years. He was on different occasions the treasurer of the same church. Several times he was chosen selectman of the town. He was trustee of the Southbridge Savings Bank, 1848-80; vice-president of it, 1858-74, and its president 1874-80. John Porter Stedman married, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 5, 1828, Thais Maria Hooker, born at Charlton, Massachusetts, February 27, 1801, died there February 12, 1852, daughter of John Parker Hooker (the son of Amos Hooker, a corporal in a Massachusetts regiment during the war of the revolution) and Polly (Winslow) Hooker. Children, born in Southbridge, Massachusetts: 1. John Hooker, born November 26, 1829; married Sarah Edwards, died October, 1850, without children. 2. George Lavater, November 3, 1831, see forward. 3. Harriet Maria, May 19, 1834, died in 1837. 4. Maria Clark, May 9, 1837;

married Joseph D. Dexter, and in 1910 was residing at San Diego, California. 5. Mary L., June 13, 1840; married Charles B. Sumner; died July, 1893, at Pomona, California.

(VIII) George Lavater, son of John Porter and Thais Maria (Hooker) Stedman, was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, November 3, 1831, died in Albany, New York, March 15, 1898. He received his early education in the public school of his native place and at the high school of Springfield, Massachusetts. Later he attended Worcester Academy and the University grammar school at Providence, Rhode Island. He entered Brown University in 1852. At graduation he was president of his class which inaugurated the modern class-day at Brown. He was graduated therefrom in 1856, second in his class with the degree of A.B., and with the honor of salutatorian. In college he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, and his college gave him the degree of A.M. He then entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1857 with the degree of LL.B. The same year he was admitted to the bar at Albany, of which city he then became a resident, and in which he practiced law until his death. He was there successively a member of the law firm of Stedman & Strong; Stedman & Shepard; Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, and latterly of Stedman & Stedman, all located at No. 445 Broadway, Albany. In 1871, Mr. Stedman took up his residence in Loudonville, a suburb of Albany. His interests outside of his family, profession and his farm were mainly religious and educational. He was elected trustee of the school at Loudonville and mainly through his efforts it was changed from a district school to a modern grammar school. He had in his young manhood joined the Baptist church in Southbridge, and on coming to Albany became a member of the then Pearl Street (in 1910 the Emmanuel) Baptist Church, and was closely identified with it for the remainder of his life. At his death he was said to be the leading representative of the Baptists in Albany. He was president of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, 1885-98; trustee of the Rochester Theological Seminary, 1885-98; trustee of Colgate University, 1890-98; president and trustee of Hudson River Baptist Association North, 1883-98; chairman of its missionary committee, 1886-98, and moderator of its meeting in 1883; trustee of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, 1883-98, and clerk of the church, 1864-67. He was for many years superintendent of the Loudonville Union Sabbath school, and was prominent in the founding of the Baptist Social

Union of Albany and Troy, serving as president of the association for two terms. He was one of the organizers and trustees of the New York and New England Agricultural Association; organizer and trustee of the people's Gas Company of Albany, 1880-85; a life member and at one time secretary of the Albany Young Men's Association; vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association; and one of the earliest promoters of the Albany Historical and Art Society. At the time of his death he was counsel for the town of Colonie, in which he resided, and the law for the organization of which he drew. The judgment of his fellows as to his characteristics and attainments is attested by the following excerpt from the minutes of a meeting of the Albany Bar Association held in his memory. "He became a good lawyer by doing good work. * * * Abundance of professional work came to him from the first and he was known to do it well. * * * Then, as years went on, great financial interests more and more sought his help. Moneyed corporations became his clients, large manufacturing establishments invoked his guidance, ecclesiastical and educational interests were intrusted to his charge, large estates came under his management. * * * He was an able lawyer, grounded in the principles of law, conversant with leading cases * * * he was a safe, trustworthy, and wise counsellor. * * * But Mr. Stedman was not alone an excellent lawyer; he was a wise counsellor in the practical affairs of life which do not touch the law. He was a kind friend, a consistent and useful churchman, a good neighbor."

George L. Stedman married, Albany, May 6, 1863, Adda Maud Shuler, Woolverton, daughter of George Alonzo and Caroline (Shuler) Woolverton (see Woolverton VI); she was born in Albany, May 29, 1840, died at Loudonville, Albany county, New York, September 28, 1909. Children: 1. George Woolverton, born in Albany, September 9, 1864, see forward. 2. Frank White, Albany, December 7, 1867, see forward. 3. John Porter, Loudonville, New York, April 8, 1871, see forward. 4. Charles Sumner, Loudonville, November 6, 1874, see forward.

Adda Maud Shuler (Woolverton) Stedman was daughter of George Alonzo and Caroline (Shuler) Woolverton. She was born at Albany, New York, May 29, 1840, died at Loudonville, Albany county, New York, September 28, 1909. She received her education at the Albany Academy for Girls (formerly the Albany Female Academy), from which institution she was graduated in 1859, and to which

she always gave her affectionate interest, being a member since graduation of its Alumnae Association and of its Semper Fidelis Society. Early in life she became a member of the Pearl Street Baptist Church of Albany, now the Emmanuel, and the early religious influence of her home and church she carried into her maturer years, being a devoted member of the church until her death, a teacher and superintendent of the primary department of the Loudonville Union Sunday school, the president of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of her church from the death of her mother, a former president, until her own death, and an active supporter of all missionary enterprises, both home and foreign. She was frequently a delegate to conventions and meetings of religious and missionary societies, joining her devotion to them with her love of travel. Her philanthropic and educational interests were numerous and widespread, especially prominent being her gifts to an art collection at Colgate University at Hamilton, New York, in memory of her husband. Mrs. Stedman's position as president for many years of the Home for Aged Men of Albany, as manager of the Albany Guardian Society, as a member of the Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as manager of the Young Women's Christian Association, and her interest in many of Albany's other philanthropic institutions, all bear testimony to her numerous benefactions. During the many years of Mrs. Stedman's varied public interests and activities, her devotion to her home and friends was never sacrificed, and she is especially remembered as a home builder.

(IX) George Woolverton, son of George Lavater and Adda Maud Shuler (Woolverton) Stedman, was born in Albany, New York, September 9, 1864. He removed with his parents to Loudonville in 1871, where he has since resided, his winter home in 1910 being at No. 100 Chestnut street, Albany. He attended in succession the Loudonville Union Free School, the Albany Academy, from which he was graduated in 1883, the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of B.S., and the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1887, with the degree of LL.B. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and in the Law School he joined the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. Later he was given the degree of M.S. by his college. He was admitted to practice law in 1887, and was the following year taken into the law partnership of Stedman, Thompson & Andrews, of which his father was the se-

nior member. In 1896 his father and he formed the partnership of Stedman & Stedman, and upon the death of the former, the son associated his brother, Charles S., with him under the same firm name. This firm has continued to practice law till now, 1910, in the same office where his father studied and practiced at Albany. Mr. Stedman is interested in several religious, educational and financial institutions. He is and has been for over ten years a trustee and secretary of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, of which he is a member; trustee and president of the Hudson River Baptist Association North, and has been moderator of that association; and for over fifteen years a trustee of Colgate University. He was a trustee of the Albany Academy and the first president of its Alumni Association; trustee of the Baptist Union for ministerial education; director of the People's Gas Company of Albany, the Park Bank of Albany, and the National Exchange Bank of same city. He is a director of the First National Bank of Albany, the Union Trust Company, and the City Safe Deposit Company, of Albany. In politics he is a strong Republican. On the formation of the town of Colonie, Albany county, he was elected a justice of the peace and thereby became a member of the first town board of that town. He was a delegate to the state Republican convention in 1894, and in 1897 was elected member of the New York assembly from the fourth district of Albany county, when he served on the important committees of judiciary and internal affairs. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Albany County Bar Association, the Albany Chamber of Commerce, the Albany Country Club and of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. On June 18, 1898, at Loudonville, he married Harriet Teresa Mather, born at Albany, New York, December 25, 1865, daughter of Adrian Onderdonk Mather, born at Burlington, Otsego county, New York, May 22, 1835, died July 18, 1883, and Sarah (Whitford) Mather, born at New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York, October 30, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stedman have one child, George Woolverton, Jr., born at Loudonville, Albany county, New York, September 28, 1900.

(IX) Frank White, son of George Lavater and Adda Maud Shuler (Woolverton) Stedman, was born at Albany, New York, December 7, 1867. He removed with his parents to Loudonville, New York, in 1871, and returned to Albany after his marriage in 1893, and removed to Utica in 1901, where he resided in 1910. He attended the Loudonville Union Free School and the Albany Academy.

Starting early upon a business career, he was employed for a few years by the People's Gas Company, of Albany, and by Tracey & Wilson of the same city. For a short time he was a wholesale dealer in coal, and later a manufacturer of paste, all at Albany. On removal to Utica, he entered upon the manufacture of adhesives on a large scale, and after several years of hard work established under the name of the Tacks Manufacturing Company, a prosperous business with distributing agencies in England and throughout this country. In 1896 he was elected a director of the Albany Art Union. He was one of the first members of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He is a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany. He married, Albany, February 14, 1893, Clara H., daughter of Ralph W. and Ann Elizabeth (Glazier) Thacher. Children: Woolverton Thacher, born at Albany, July 12, 1895, and Francis (Frank) White, Jr., born at Utica, January 19, 1909.

(IX) John Porter, son of George Lavater and Adda Maud Shuler (Woolverton) Stedman, was born at Loudonville, New York, April 8, 1871, died, unmarried, at Albany, New York, March 24, 1910. His earliest education was obtained at the Loudonville Union Free School, after which he entered the Albany Academy, from which he received its mathematical diploma on his graduation in 1890. Shortly afterward he entered the employ of his brother, Frank W., who was then in the coal business in Albany, and remained with him until 1897. He then formed a partnership with Herbert Best, under the firm name of Best & Stedman, and with him conducted a large wholesale drug business for several years at Albany. In 1903 Mr. Stedman retired from this business, and to regain his health traveled extensively through practically every section of North America. Since that time he also devoted himself to agriculture. He was a member of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and the Western New York Horticultural Society, and had been assistant superintendent of the New York and New England Agricultural Society. By the constant attendance at the meetings of these societies and close study of the latest authorities on these subjects, as well as by independent experiments, he became one of the leading exponents in his county of modern methods of farming, and made of the place where he was born and continued to reside until his death, a model farm. He was concerned in numerous religious and charitable institutions. At the time of his death he was a deacon of Emmanuel Baptist Church

of Albany, where he was long an active member, and president of the board of managers of the Albany City Mission. He had served as moderator of the Hudson River Baptist Association North, and was on numerous occasions chosen as delegate to the conventions of various organizations identified with his church and denomination.

(IX) Charles Sumner, son of George Lavater and Adda Maud Shuler (Woolverton) Stedman, was born at Loudonville, New York, November 6, 1874. He was educated at the Loudonville Union Free School, the Albany Academy and Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and then took the course at the Albany Law School, graduating in 1898. He was admitted to the bar, July 6, 1898, and associated himself with his brother, George W. Stedman, under the firm name of Stedman & Stedman, continuing the partnership which had existed between his father and brother. He has been president of the Brown University Alumni Association of Albany; secretary and treasurer of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of Eastern New York; secretary of the Albany Baptist Missionary Union, 1896-1906, and its president, 1907-09. He has served continuously on the missionary committee of the Hudson River Baptist Association North since the death of his father, March 15, 1898, who had been chairman for many years. He is actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association of Albany, and has served as director since February 1, 1901. He has been secretary and a director of the Albany Academy Alumni Association, an organizer of the Albany Industrial Brotherhood, an organizer and treasurer of the Albany Grenfell Association, an organizer of the Committee of Prevention of Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association, charter member of the Albany County Bar Association, and its secretary since January, 1908. He has been a director of the Albany Insurance Company since 1893. He is a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, and has held numerous offices in the various organizations identified with the church. He is a member of the Fort Orange, University and Albany Automobile clubs, and secretary of the University Club. He has always maintained his residence at Loudonville, New York. He married at Loudonville, New York, September 20, 1899, Agnes Lauder McEwan, born at Albany, January 28, 1876, daughter of Walter McEwan, born at Glasgow, Scotland, June 1, 1843, and of Abby Stuart (McKissick) McEwan, (see McKissick IV), born May 18, 1851, at Albany.

Children: Charles Sumner, Jr., born at Albany, April 9, 1902; Walter Stuart, Albany, March 20, 1904; Richard Lauder, Loudonville, July 9, 1907.

(The Woolverton Line).

Charles Woolverton, of Amwell, Hunterdon county (formerly a part of Burlington county), New Jersey, is the first ancestor of the Mohawk Valley Woolvertons of which we have absolute records. In a deed to him in the west Jersey records, consisting of a hundred acres of land and bearing date August 20, 1693, he is described as a husbandman of Burlington county, in that colony. In "Snell's History of Hunterdon County, New Jersey," it is stated that on March 2, 1714, he purchased a tract of one thousand six hundred and sixty-five acres, in and about Rosemont, New Jersey, and upon his death left two hundred and eighty acres to each of his six sons; that he came from Long Island, and that the family originally came from Wolverhampton, England.

There are reasons for believing that Charles Woolverton emigrated from England with his brothers, John and Gabriel, and after living a short time on Long Island, moved about 1680 to the Pennsylvania bank of the Delaware river, from which locality he soon removed to Burlington county, on the opposite bank. Besides being a man of considerable means, he appears to have been one of the leading men in his community. On the erection of Hunterdon county, he was in 1721 elected one of its first five justices of the peace, and thereafter was frequently called on to witness his neighbors' wills. He is supposed to be the Charles Woolverton who, in 1731, was appointed overseer of the Friends (Quakers), settled at Bethlehem. All his children were probably born near Rosemont, New Jersey. Children: 1. Charles, born January 17, 1698; married Margaret —; died in October, 1765, at Amwell, New Jersey. 2. Roger, December 1, 1700. 3. Mary, April 11, 1702. 4. Daniel, March 8, 1704. 5. Isaac, April 24, 1706. 6. Dennis, January 26, 1709, see forward. 7. David, March 25, 1711. 8. Joel, born May 31, 1715. 9. Thomas, May 11, 1717.

(II) Dennis, son of Charles Woolverton, was born January 26, 1709, probably at Rosemont, New Jersey, died August 9, 1774, being buried at the place of his birth. He was for several years church warden of the church at Kingwood. By his will he gave his homestead to his wife, Elizabeth, and their son, Jonathan, and to his daughter, Mary, and his grandson, Nathaniel, his plantation, describ-

ing the latter as "the only son of my oldest son Charles." He married Elizabeth Pettit. Children: 1. Charles, born at Rosemont, New Jersey, see forward. 2. Mary, married General Daniel Bray, May 2, 1772. 3. Jonathan, born 1754, married Mary Bancroft; removed to Canada, probably locating at Forty Mile Creek in October, 1798, where he died in 1831.

(III) Charles, son of Dennis and Elizabeth (Pettit) Woolverton, was probably born at Rosemont, New Jersey. He was accidentally drowned in the Delaware river in 1763. He married Anne, daughter of John Jewell, of Amwell, New Jersey, by whom he had but a single child, Nathaniel, see forward. It is probable that this John Jewell is responsible for the connection of the Woolvertons with the Baptists of the Mohawk Valley, in which denomination they have been prominent for four generations. Barbor & Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey" relates that John Jewell and others built the first Baptist church in the town of Amwell in 1766, and that, at one time the church was without a pastor, the regular supply being shut out of the house by Mr. Jewell because he was thought to be too favorable to the British.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of Charles and Anne (Jewell) Woolverton, was born January 14, 1763, probably at Ringwood, New Jersey, died at Glen, Montgomery county, New York, November 22, 1835. His mother marrying shortly after his father's death and while Nathaniel was a young boy, he was taken into the household of his maternal grandfather, John Jewell, and lived with him in Amwell, New Jersey, until his own marriage, January 4, 1786, at Amwell, to Pamela Hudnut, born July 2, 1770, died at Glen, New York, September 1, 1853. For a year or two after his marriage, he resided in Amwell and then removed to Ringwood, New Jersey, probably to the farm that came to him from the estate of his grandfather, Dennis Woolverton. After living there some six years, he removed to Montgomery county, New York, and on September 29, 1794, purchased for £550 a farm of two hundred acres in William Corey patent. This farm is situated in the present towns of Glen and Charleston, Montgomery county. Upon this estate Nathaniel Woolverton erected a fine, substantial house, which was standing in 1910, and there reared his large family. He continued to live there until his death. He and his wife are buried in the cemetery of the Baptist Church at Charleston, New York. One of his granddaughters describing him says: "He was a man of heroic courage, stirring integrity, a firm believer in God and His attributes, and generous in word and deed."

Children: 1. Edward, born at Amwell, New Jersey, January 11, 1787, see forward. 2. Ann, born May 16, 1789, at Ringwood, New Jersey; married, January 5, 1827, Phineas Rowley, of Cherry Valley; died October 9, 1878; both he and his wife buried at Charleston, New York. 3. Charles, born at Charleston, New York, April 5, 1791; married, May 11, 1812, Margaret Blair; both died in August, 1825, at Charleston, of yellow fever. 4. Sarah, born February 16, 1793; married, November 11, 1815, Ephraim Wilcox, died June 2, 1855, in Ohio. 5. John Dennis, born January 30, 1795; married, June 20, 1822, Adeline McNamee; died October 31, 1830, in Vincennes, Indiana. 6. Charlotte, born December 27, 1797; married, September 9, 1828, Peter Wyckoff, of New York, died February 3, 1865; both he and wife buried in Albany. 7. Mary, born June 6, 1799; married, January 1, 1820, Peleg Osborn, a descendant of the House of York, England; died April 12, 1867, at Saratoga, New York. 8. Hiram, born October 15, 1800, died March 12, 1830, at Woolverton Homestead, in Charleston, New York. 9. Keron Happuck, born October 12, 1802; married, January 22, 1829, Lyman Haughton; died September 1, 1853, at Toledo, Ohio. 10. Gains, born November 23, 1804; married, March, 1839, Gazena Margaret Visscher. 11. Lucretia, born November 22, 1806, died at Glen, New York, April 6, 1881. 12. Rhoda, born June 4, 1808, died March 13, 1809. 13. Ozias, born April 28, 1810, died February 14, 1811. 14. Nathaniel Hart, April 18, 1814, at Charleston, New York; married, January 4, 1849; Jane Overbaugh; died at Glen, New York, April 29, 1867.

(V) Edward, son of Nathaniel and Pamela (Hudnut) Woolverton, was born at Pittsfield, New Jersey, January 11, 1787, died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, September 4, 1874. His grave is beside that of his wife in the Albany Rural Cemetery. His early married life was spent in Charleston, New York, but about 1827 he removed to Oppenheim, New York, then to Canajoharie, New York, in 1830, and in 1832 to Albany, New York, where he lived thereafter until his death, excepting perhaps for a brief period when he was at Grand Spring, Wisconsin. He was at first a farmer, later he dealt considerably in livestock and subsequently, at Albany, was a forwarder of goods, principally on boats plying the Hudson river. A dignified man, with a large, clean-shaven face, always appearing in an old-fashioned stock tie, he impressed his great-grandchildren, who remember him, as a true gentleman of the old school. He was long a member of the Pearl Street (now Emmanuel) Bap-

tist Church of Albany. Edward Woolverton married, at Glen, Montgomery county, New York, June 5, 1811, Asenath Wilcox, born there March 17, 1790, died, at Albany, July 31, 1857, daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Johnson) Wilcox, (see Wilcox VI). Children: 1. Lavinia, born at Charleston, New York, May 2, 1812, died, unmarried, at Albany, New York, September 14, 1889. 2. George Alonzo, Charleston, September 12, 1813; see forward. 3. Sarah Anne, Charleston, October 31, 1815; married, at Albany, September 28, 1836, Peter Montearth; died October 28, 1883, at Albany. 4. Henry Mortimer, Charleston, January 28, 1818; married, Cleveland, Ohio, August 12, 1844, Louisa Johnson; died at Topeka, Kansas, March 24, 1874, and is buried at Albany in the Rural Cemetery. 5. Chestine, Charleston, July 12, 1821; married, at Albany, September 7, 1847, James Collin; died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 16, 1883. 6. Harriet, Charlestown, August 18, 1824; married, Albany, December 9, 1844, Jenkins W. Scoville, of Grand Spring, Wisconsin; died at Pasadena, California, May, 1908. 7. Elizabeth, Oppenheim, New York, December 4, 1826; married, at Madison, Wisconsin, July 9, 1850, James Duane Ruggles; died at San Francisco, California, March 20, 1897.

(VI) George Alonzo, son of Edward and Asenath (Wilcox) Woolverton, was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, September 12, 1813, died at Albany, New York, May 5, 1896, where he was buried with his wife in the Albany Rural Cemetery. His childhood and youth were spent in Montgomery county and he there received his education in the district schools of Charleston, Oppenheim and Canajoharie. He came to Albany in 1832 with his father, for whom he worked at farming until about the time he became of age. Shortly after he moved to Albany, where he resided until his death, he became clerk in a store in that city where boots and shoes were sold. Becoming in this manner familiar with that business he, in 1837, started a wholesale boot and shoe business for himself, and continued in it until his retirement from business in 1882. Not content with being merely a buyer and seller, he soon began manufacturing his own goods. By his activity, industry, frugality and keen business insight, he built up a large business, and was in this, as in all his other business ventures, very successful. During the years 1860 to 1870, he also conducted a wholesale hat business, and for a time was largely interested in a line of barges sailing between Albany and New York City. While in all these enterprises he

had at times partners, chiefly relatives, he was the leading man in them. In 1879 circumstances gave him control of one of the gas companies of Albany, and in 1880 he became the president and chief administrative officer of the People's Gas Company of Albany. In 1864 he, with several other prominent men, organized the Merchants' National Bank of Albany, and was on its first board of directors, continuing in that capacity until 1895, when he retired following thirty years of service. He was a pronouncedly religious man, and particularly active in the support of the Pearl Street (now Emmanuel) Baptist Church of Albany, in which he and his wife, his father and most of his sisters were baptized in 1840. In the latter years of his life he was considered the leading man in that church. He generously supported the institutions of his denomination, particularly those connected with its ministry, it being said that at one time he was supporting in whole or in part eight students for the ministry. He was one of the incorporators of the Hudson River Baptist Association North. From 1884 until his death in 1896 he was vice-president of the New York Baptist Union for ministerial education, and from 1885 to 1896 was trustee of Colgate University, and from before 1870 to 1896 a trustee of Emmanuel Baptist Church.

George Alonzo Woolverton married, at Glen, New York, July 11, 1838, Caroline Shuler (see Shuler II). She was born at Florida, Montgomery county, New York, July 20, 1814, died at Albany, New York, July 31, 1894, daughter of John and Hannah (Buck) Shuler. A sketch of his life would be very incomplete without a reference to that of his wife, who was in truth a helpmeet. Of her, her husband truly said, "She was the most perfect model of a Christian I ever met. With her every human being on earth was a brother or sister, and it was her sweetest joy to minister to the wants of all." She was a leader in many of the charitable and religious institutions of Albany, and encouraged her husband in his many gifts, while her personal benefactions were without number. She was one of the three founders in Albany of the Women's Baptist Missionary Society, and president of the Emmanuel Baptist Church branch of it until her death. For very many years she was a manager of the Albany Guardian Society, and of the Boys' Lodging House of Albany. Children, born at Albany: 1. Adda Maud Shuler, born May 29, 1840; married, at Albany, New York, May 6, 1863, George Lavater Stedman, (see Stedman VIII); died at Loudonville, New York, September 28, 1909. 2. Eugene, September 23, 1842, died

there, September 3, 1843. 3. Caroline Shuler, June 6, 1844; married, at Albany, January 20, 1870, Grange Sard, born at Albany, March 10, 1843, son of Grange and Lucy (Cook) Sard. 4. Marion, July 31, 1846, died there, May 10, 1851. 5. Georgianna, August 3, 1849, died there, March 16, 1860.

(The Shuler Line).

The family name of Shuler is probably but a simple alteration of the German word, "Schuler," a scholar, brought about by phonetic influence, which is undoubtedly the case, for the family in this country came originally from that country. It is closely allied to both Schuyler and Schuiler through pronunciation, and if it could be proved that it was a different form of the Dutch name Schuiler, it would signify a hider, because Van Schuyler means "from the place of shelter."

(I) Lawrence Shuler, or as he usually signed himself, "Lorentz Schuler," came from Wurtemberg, or Luxemburg, Germany, to America, in 1752, and settled in New York. He was born March 12, 1735, died at Florida, Montgomery county, New York, February 14, 1813. There emigrated with him his father, who died soon after their arrival in New York; his sister Mary, who died at sea; his sister Catherine, born in 1724; his brother George, born in 1726, and his brother Frederick. They first moved to Catskill, about 1762, where Catherine married Albert Houseman. George died unmarried. The entire family removed to Montgomery county, New York, where Catherine married, (second) Peter Frederick.

Lawrence Shuler learned the weaving and reed-working business, it is said in Catskill, although his principal occupation in later years was farming. Subsequently he removed to Florida, New York, where he purchased what finally amounted to about a mile square of land, beginning in 1768. He was naturalized by act of the New York legislature, December 19, 1776. He was a lieutenant in Colonel Fisher's regiment (being the Third Regiment of Tryon county militia of New York state), and as such participated in the battle of Oriskany. He was the first overseer of the poor for the town of Florida, when erected. He married, at Catskill, New York, in 1762, Sarah (widow of one Overbaugh), born July 11, 1722, died at Florida, New York, in 1775, daughter of Benjamin and Catherintje (Zuyland) Du Bois, of New Paltz, New York. Children: 1. Anna, born November 10, 1763; married David Cady. 2. Jacob, November 3, 1765; married Betsy Hazzard. 3. Solomon, March 3, 1768; married Lydia Wood. 4. John,

November 12, 1769, see forward. Lawrence Shuler married (second), 1785, Magdalena Serviss. Children: 5. Peter, born December 11, 1788, died unmarried. 6. Katrina, born March 11, 1790; married (first) Jabes Kingsbury; married (second) Peter Covenhoven. 7. William, born December 30, 1792; married Kate Johnson Dunn; died without issue. 8. Mary, born March 22, 1794; married Jacob Serviss. 9. Jeremiah, born January 3, 1796, died unmarried, 1815. 10. Levi, born November 3, 1799; married Katy Henry. 11. Van Vlack, born November 3, 1799; married Harriet Hartwell. 12. Betsy, born November 1, 1802; married Davis Smith. 13. Sally, born March 10, 1804; married Cornelius Vander Veer. 14. Abraham, born December 21, 1805. 15. Lawrence, born December 19, 1807; married Fanny Guile. 16. David, born October 11, 1809, died in infancy.

(II) John, son of Lawrence and Sarah (Du Bois) Shuler, was born at Florida, Montgomery county, New York, November 12, 1769, died at Gasport, Niagara county, New York, August 9, 1859. He seems to have been a man of some prominence in Montgomery county. He was a member of the New York state assembly in 1815, and was an ensign in the New York State Light Infantry in 1798; lieutenant in the same, 1799, and was appointed captain of the same in 1805. He was one of the committee at the opening of the Erie canal. He married, at Charleston, New York, February 25, 1790, Hannah Buck, born at Canaan, New York, December 24, 1769, died January 23, 1852, at Canajoharie, New York, daughter of Daniel Buck, D.D., and M.D. (second major of the Seventeenth regiment of the New York state militia during the revolution) and of Anna (Denton) Buck. Children: 1. Sally, born March 17, 1791, died at Elgin, Illinois, April 2, 1876; married, August 26, 1813, Elijah Wilcox (see Wilcox VI). 2. Anna, born January 11, 1793, died at Broomfield, New York, March 17, 1821; married, August 17, 1813, Lewis Griffin. 3. Lydia, born January 28, 1796, died at Elgin, Illinois, June 29, 1878; married, December 31, 1818, William Carlisle. 4. Remson, born January 26, 1798, died September 15, 1880; married, March 9, 1823, Hannah Houghton. 5. David Cady, born January 27, 1800, died January 7, 1891; married (first) March 29, 1821, Pamela Butler; married (second) Elizabeth Lodewick. 6. Daniel Buck, born February 27, 1803, died at Minaville, Montgomery county, New York, February 9, 1882; married, September 17, 1826, Catherine Vander Veer. 7. Jacob, born February 8, 1805, died at McGrawville, New York, April 9,

1858; married (first) May 7, 1826, Catherine Mattice; married (second) January 3, 1837, Cornelia Cass. 8. Cholett, born May 20, 1807, died February 11, 1893, at Amsterdam, New York; married, October 17, 1831, Ann Malory. 9. Adaline M., born August 13, 1811, died at Gasport, New York, September 10, 1892; married, October 2, 1833, Oliver Lathrop Wilcox (see Wilcox VI). 10. Caroline, born July 20, 1814, died at Albany, New York, July 31, 1894; married, July 11, 1838, George Alonzo Woolverton, (see Woolverton VI).

(The Wilcox Line).

The family name of Wilcox is derived from two words, the name "Will" and the word "cock," signifying "little," hence it is equivalent to "Little Will," or William's son, which has resulted in Williamson. While the derivation may lead to the same source or meaning, it cannot be said that the families of the two names are allied, as in innumerable instances where names of pronounced variation in their spelling are traceable to the one original family stock.

William Wilcox, or as the family name was written at that time, Wilcoxson, and his wife, Margaret, came with their son John to America (according to Hotten's list of immigration) in April, 1635, aboard the ship, "Planter," bearing a certificate from the minister of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, England, although the family is said to be originally of Welch extraction. In the certificate their ages are given as follows: William Wilcoxson (linen weaver) aged 34; Margaret Wilcoxson, aged 24; Jno., aged 2.

(I) William Wilcoxson, upon arrival in America, settled in Concord, Massachusetts. He was registered as a freeman in Massachusetts in 1636, and moved to Stratford, Connecticut, probably in 1639, possibly after a residence at Windsor, Connecticut. By his will, dated 1651, he gave forty pounds to the church at Concord, and he therefore appears to have been a man of some substance. After William's death, his wife, Margaret, married William Hayden, of Windsor, Connecticut, and died in 1655. Children: John, born about 1633; Timothy; Joseph, 1638; Samuel, 1640, see forward; Obadiah, 1642, married Phoebe —; Elizabeth, 1644, married Henry Stiles, of Windsor, Connecticut; Hannah, 1646, married Daniel Hayden, of Windsor, Connecticut; Sarah, 1648, married John Meigs, Jr., of Guilford, Connecticut; Phoebe, 1650, married John Birdseye, Jr.

(II) Samuel, son of William and Margaret Wilcoxson, was born in 1640, probably at Stratford, Connecticut. He went from there

or Windsor, Connecticut, to what is now known as Simsbury, Connecticut, forming with others who came from the same place the settlement to which was given the name of Massacoe. In 1672, at the court of election of Hartford, Connecticut, Samuel Wilcox was propounded as a freeman. It is likely that at about this time he married Hannah, and settled down to active life at Massacoe, and his name appears in a patent of land given about that time. In 1669 he was deputy for Simsbury, also in 1689, and from 1694 to 1712 he served almost continuously excepting between 1702 and 1709. The first book of records of Simsbury and subsequent books show that there were some sixteen grants of land made to him. He was chosen selectman in 1677. On May 7, 1682, he, with others, petitioned the court to order a church. In October, 1689, he was appointed on a committee to make a list of Simsbury estates. In the catalogue of church members, from 1697 to 1710, both he and his oldest son are named as members. To Samuel Wilcoxson and Hannah, his wife, were born the following children, probably all at or near Simsbury, Connecticut: Samuel, born April 15, 1666, see forward; William, married Elizabeth Wilson; Joseph, married Abigail Thrall.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Hannah Wilcox, was born April 15, 1666, probably near Simsbury, Connecticut, died September 13, 1713. On October 30, 1713, his estate was inventoried at over three hundred and twenty-six pounds, being nearly one-tenth of the taxable property of the town. He lived near his father in Simsbury, and was one of its most wealthy and influential citizens. He married, in 1691, at Simsbury, Connecticut, Mindwell, born February 11, 1662, daughter of John and Anna (Bancroft) Griffin. Children, probably born at Simsbury: Hannah, born November 1, 1692, married William Chick; Samuel, April 20, 1695, married Mary —; John, April 10, 1698; Joseph, July 3, 1701, married Elizabeth Holcomb; Mindwell; Ephraim, see forward.

(IV) Ephraim, son of Samuel (2) and Mindwell (Griffin) Wilcox, was born February 24, 1707, at Simsbury, Connecticut, died in 1773. He married, April 5, 1726, Hannah Hill, of Simsbury, and their children were probably born there. Children: Ephraim, born May 24, 1727; Susanna, April 17, 1731; married Michael Jackson; Sylvanus, see forward.

(V) Sylvanus, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Hill) Wilcox, was born at Simsbury, Connecticut, November 14, 1733, died July

5, 1821, at Alford, Massachusetts. He married at Simsbury, in 1759, Chestina Curtis, born January 12, 1742, fourth daughter of Peter and Chestina (Parker) Curtis, of Wallingford, Connecticut, later of Simsbury, Connecticut. He took his wife to the settlement known as Nine Partners, Dutchess county, New York, and subsequently removed to Alford, Massachusetts. In the latter place he was elected selectman in 1775-82-90-91. During the revolution he served on the committees of correspondence, safety, and inspection, also on the committee to procure troops for the continental army in 1776. He was a captain in the Alford Company of Massachusetts militia, and in 1777, with his company, marched with the regiment of Colonel John Ashly to Saratoga, where they participated in the capture of Burgoyne. As a partial recompense for his services in the field the town, March 19, 1798, voted to abate his taxes. In 1796 he sold his Alford farm and removed to Greenland grant, where he purchased a farm on which he resided until his death. His grave is on the old farm in Alford, and upon his gravestone is inscribed: "Capt. Sylvanus Wilcox, died July 5, 1821, aged 87 years." Children of Sylvanus and Chestina (Curtis) Wilcox were born at Nine Partners, New York, and Alford, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Asenath, born at Nine Partners, New York, April 7, 1760; married, Benjamin Tobey. 2. Sylvanus, May 26, 1762, see forward. 3. Rufus, January 7, 1764, married Sarah Adams. 4. Ephraim, November 30, 1765; died at Alford, Massachusetts, 1786. 5. Reuben, December 29, 1767; married (first) Sophia Sprague; married (second) Theda Merrill; died in 1849. 6. Ralph, December 2, 1769; married Minta Sprague. 7. Oliver, February 10, 1772; married Betsy Sprague. 8. Christine, July 30, 1774; married William Spoor. 9. Israel, June 15, 1776; married Anna Fowler. 10. Lavinia, March 6, 1778; married Samuel Barstowe. 11. Chestina, October 3, 1780. 12. Pluma, February 9, 1783; married Levi Freeman. 13. Charles, May 20, 1785, died in infancy.

(VI) Sylvanus (2), son of Sylvanus (1) and Chestina (Curtis) Wilcox, was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, New York, May 26, 1762, died at Fultonville, New York, July 10, 1846. When but fourteen years of age, he entered the continental army, 1776. He was under General Ward at New Haven, Connecticut, and served six months in that portion of the army immediately under the direction of General Washington. Subsequently he enlisted from New York state and served as corporal in Captain

Van Rensselaer's company of Colonel Marinus Willett's regiment of the New York state militia. He was at Canada Creek when the notorious Butler was killed, and was granted a pension in 1831. It is said that he was present as one of the guard at the execution of Major André. The New York records show a steady line of promotion. He was made captain of the state troops, April 5, 1798; second major of the Twenty-sixth regiment, November 9, 1800; major, February 9, 1810; lieutenant-colonel, June 12, 1812, and subsequently colonel and brigadier-general. After his marriage, in 1787, he took his wife and one child to the west bank of the Schoharie creek in the southeast corner of what is now the town of Glen, Montgomery county, New York, where he erected a log cabin and shortly thereafter built a substantial house which is still (1910) standing. He occupied a large tract of land, probably under a lease for three lives, or ninety-nine years, and subsequently purchased from George Clark the land on which his house and buildings stand. He was a large land owner in Montgomery county, and a man at one time of considerable wealth, in fact, was always of prominence in the community where he lived. Later in life he became interested in a dry dock in Fultonville, New York, and in 1837 purchased a house in that village, where he resided until his death. He and his first wife are buried in the private burial ground on his old farm in Glen, and upon his gravestone is inscribed: "Gen. Sylvanus Wilcox, a soldier of the Revolution."

Sylvanus Wilcox married, April 28, 1785, Sarah Johnson, born March 17, 1765, died July 1, 1830, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Barnes) Johnson, of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He married (second), October 19, 1831, Sally Hamilton, but had no children by her. All of his children, excepting the first, were born at Glen, Montgomery county, New York. Children: 1. Amelia, born August 15, 1786, died, unmarried, January 24, 1850. 2. Chestina, April 17, 1788. 3. Asenath, March 17, 1790, died at Albany, New York, July 31, 1857; married, at Glen, New York, June 5, 1811, Edward Woolverton, born at Amwell, New Jersey, January 11, 1787, died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, September 4, 1874, (see Woolverton V.). 4. Elijah, May 10, 1792; married Sally Shuler, August 26, 1813; died at Elgin, Illinois, April 2, 1876 (see Schuler II.). 5. Elisha, May 10, 1792; married Nancy Ellis. 6. Charles, February 25, 1795; married Julia Ann Merrill. 7. Calvin P., October 4, 1796; married Harriet Hubbard. 8. Eliza, June 3,

1800; married Moses Merrill; died November 12, 1882. 9. Oliver Lathrop, June 26, 1809, died March 7, 1880; married, October 2, 1833, Adaline M. Shuler, born August 13, 1811, died at Gasport, Niagara county, New York, September 10, 1892, daughter of John and Hannah (Buck) Shuler (see Shuler II).

(The McKissick Line).

In 1768 Zebulon and John McKissick, brothers, came to America from Scotland, settling in Maine, where Zebulon located himself in Limerick and John in Cornish. They married sisters named Bettis. Children of Zebulon McKissick: Zebadiah, Moses, born in Limerick, Maine, November 4, 1781, see forward; Aaron, Molly, Eunice.

(II) Moses, son of Zebulon McKissick, was born November 4, 1781, died July 31, 1823. In February, 1817, with Herod Otis, of Boston, and two others, he founded the town of Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, clearing the land and laying out the place. The McKissick family were known as Free-will Baptists, pious and godly people. When Moses McKissick died, his bier was carried on the shoulders of his friends, in relays, to the burial ground in Jordan, so very greatly was he esteemed there. He married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Stuart, of Scarborough, Maine, and she died at Jordan, New York, in 1837. Children: 1. Stuart, born November 27, 1807, see forward. 2. Aaron, married Elzina ———; died at Auburn, New York. 3. Moses, married Clara Stevens. 4. James M., married (first) Susan Carson; (second) Marion White. 5. Orrin. 6. Nancy, married Arza Blakeslee. 7. Abigail, married (first) ——— DeFreest, and (second) ——— Smith; died in 1875. 8. Caroline.

(III) Stuart, son of Moses and Abigail (Stuart) McKissick, was born at Saco, Maine, November 27, 1807, died at Albany, New York, August 29, 1882. When a lad he went with his parents to Jordan, New York, and there remained until about 1833, when he engaged in the running of a boat for a transportation line. In 1838 he came to Albany, and there established a transportation and produce commission business, in one or the other or both of which he was engaged until in 1873, when he retired from active work, by reason of his failing health. He was one of the members of the board appointed by the legislature to establish a free school in the city of Albany, and zealously advocated the building of the present high school in that city. He was president of the board of trade of Albany, New York, in 1849, and a member of the canal convention in 1868.

He was a delegate to the national convention of the boards of trade in 1863, and he served on many important committees of the local board. He was a director of the National Exchange Bank of Albany; a trustee of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. He married (first) September, 1835, Julia Ann Norton, of Suffield, Connecticut; she died August 22, 1843, aged thirty-one years. Children: 1. Emily Espiranza, born at Jordan, New York, 1836; married, at Albany, 1858, Charles S. Cutler, of Albany. 2. Caroline Aldaretta, Jordan, New York, 1838; married, 1863, Hogan Gibbons at West Troy, New York, died January 12, 1875. 3. Stuart Eugene, Albany, 1839; died there December 13, 1842. 4. Frederick, Albany, April 26, 1842, died there April 30, 1842. He married (second), September 10, 1844, Eliza McIntyre, of Northampton, Massachusetts, daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Pomeroy) McIntyre, by whom he had five children, all born at Albany, New York. Children: 5. Mary, born December 17, 1847, died March 24, 1864. 6. Julia Norton, January 11, 1849; married, January 25, 1884, Charles W. Shepard, of Albany, New York. 7. Abby Stuart, May 18, 1851, see forward. 8. Edward Pomeroy, June 22, 1854; married four times, viz.: Florence Paul, at Rockport, Massachusetts; Natalie Coffin, at Boston, Massachusetts; Carrie Packard, at Boston; and Rose Rockwell, at Belgrade, Maine. 9. Jessie, August, 1857, died at Albany, June 17, 1860.

(IV) Abby Stuart, daughter of Stuart and Eliza (McIntyre) McKissick, was born at Albany, New York, May 18, 1851. She married at Albany, January 22, 1873, Walter McEwan, of Albany, born at Glasgow, Scotland, June 1, 1843, died at Loudonville, Albany county, New York, May 10, 1908, son of John McEwan, born in Sterling, Scotland, and Agnes Gordon (Lauder) McEwan, born in Glasgow, Scotland, both of whom died in Albany, New York. Walter McEwan came to Albany with his parents in 1849. He attended the public schools of that city, and on the completion of that course, when about seventeen years of age, entered the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. After ten years of service for them, he purchased an interest in the wholesale coffee and spice business, which for two years was conducted under the name of Bailey, Lord & McEwan. At the end of that period, and on March 15, 1872, he purchased his partners' interests and conducted the enterprise in his own name until March 15, 1905, when it was incorporated. He was a man much respected in the busi-

ness and religious circles of Albany. He was president of the Walter McEwan Company, trustee and secretary of the Home Savings Bank, trustee and vice-president of B. Payn's Sons Tobacco Company, treasurer of the St. Andrews Society, and a member of several Masonic bodies. For many years he was an elder of the Third Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Walter McEwan, on their marriage, started housekeeping in Albany, but in 1885 removed to Loudonville, a suburb, where they continued to reside until his death. Children, born in Albany, New York: 1. Walter Stuart, born December 20, 1873; married, September 24, 1902, Mary C. Blakeslee, of Menands, New York. 2. Agnes Lauder, January 28, 1876; married, September 20, 1899, Charles Sumner Stedman, of Albany, New York (see Stedman IX). 3. Jessie Ellis, June 16, 1878; married, October 7, 1903, Henry Hunt Romer, of Brooklyn, New York. 4. George William, June 11, 1882; married, April 21, 1908, Gertrude Marsh Peck, of Albany. 5. Charles Bailey, June 1, 1884.

The family name of Fuller signifies one who thickens, bleaches, cleanses or whitens

cloth at a mill, a clothier. The Fuller arms: Shield: Argent, three bars gules, on a canton of the second a castle or. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first hilt of pommel or. Motto: Semper paratus. This is the form adopted commonly by the families in this country, being the one employed in the Isle of Wight. The bar is one of the honorable ordinaries representing a belt of honor given for eminent services. The canton is a subordinate ordinary, representing the banner given to knights-banneret.

Edward and Samuel Fuller, brothers, came to America in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts. They were sons of Robert Fuller, a butcher of Norfolk county, England. Both signed the celebrated "Compact," which was drawn up in the cabin of the "Mayflower" just previous to the landing at Cape Cod on November 21.

(I) Edward Fuller, progenitor of this family in America, was baptized September 4, 1575, in the parish of Redenhall, county of Norfolk, England. It is not known that he was one of that band which, because of the persecutions in the time of Queen Elizabeth for religious belief, sailed to Holland in 1608, where they settled in Amsterdam and a year later were located in Leyden, until they embarked on the "Speedwell," which left Delft-

haven, Holland, about August 1, 1620; but research makes it appear that it was more likely that he joined the others on the arrival of the "Speedwell" at Southampton, where they joined the "Mayflower," and August 15, 1620, the two vessels started to cross the Atlantic; but the "Speedwell," proving unseaworthy, was forced to turn back. His brother, Samuel, had gone to Holland, however, and both crossed the ocean together. Their father is recorded as a contributor to the famous chime of eight bells to the Redenhall church in Norfolk county, he helping towards the purchase of the sixth bell in 1588. Although it is sometimes stated that Edward had a wife named Ann, the most accurate information is that her name is unknown. Governor Bradford does not mention her by name; but states "Edward Fuller and his wife died soon after they came on shore." His death occurred at Plymouth, Massachusetts, between January 11 and April 10, 1621. His wife died early in 1621, some time after January 11. They left only one child, Samuel, who had come over with them on the "Mayflower."

(II) Samuel, son of Edward and Ann Fuller, was born about 1612, at some place in England not yet determined, no record of his birth or baptism having been discovered, and died at Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 31 or November 10, 1683. He married at Mr. Cudworth's house in Scituate, by Captain Miles Standish, magistrate, "on ye fourthe daye of ye weeke," April 8-18, 1635, Jane, daughter of Rev. John Lathrop, of Scituate, and who was baptized September 29, 1614, at Edgerly, county of Kent, England; died subsequent to 1658 and before 1683. He grew up under the direct care of his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, at Plymouth. He received three acres of land at the time of the general division in 1623, thought to signify one for himself and the shares of his deceased father and mother. On this theory he would have been sixteen years old at that time, and his birth would have occurred in 1608 instead of 1612; but there may have been some particular understanding. The land assigned to him was on the south side of the town brook ("to the Woodward") and included what was known in 1900 as Watson's Hill, where he had for neighbors, John Howland, Stephen Hopkins, Edward Winslow and the Indian Hobomok. When the inhabitants were divided into twelve groups at the town meeting held on June 1, 1627, for the purpose of dividing the cattle then owned in the colony, the eighth lot fell to Dr. Samuel Fuller and his company, and joined to him was Samuel Fuller, Jr., son of Edward, the immigrant.

"To this lot fell a red heifer, came of the cow which belongeth to the poor of the Colony."

When Dr. Samuel Fuller made his will in 1633, he made provision for his nephew, Samuel, and therein is the only mention to be found of Samuel's wife, after her marriage. Therein he wrote: "It. my will is that my Cozen (nephew) Samuell goe freely away with his stock of Cattle and Swine without any further reckoning wch swine are the halfe of six sowes, six hogges, one boare & four shotes. Also one Cow & one heyfer. . . . It. my will is that in case my sonne Samuell and other my children die before such time as they are fitt to enter upon my land for inheritance that then my kinsman, Sam. ffuller, now in the howse with me, enjoy wtsoever lands I am now possessed of, except my dwelling howse at town or whatsoever shall be due to me or them. . . . It. I give to him my Rufflet Cloake & my stuffe sute I now weare." He dated the will July 30, 1633, and died within three months. As the doctor's children survived, Samuel received none of the lands and set out with his cattle to seek a home. He became a "Freeman" of the Colony in 1634, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he joined the church, November 7, 1636. There he had twenty acres, and built, the fifteenth house in that place in 1636. All the houses in the town were built alike, and Rev. John Lathrop, accustomed to life at Christ's College, Cambridge, styled them "meane." The walls were made of poles filled between with stones and clay, the roof thatched, the chimney of rough stone, the windows of oiled paper, and the floors of hand-sawed planks. He described them as mere "booths," because they were open and the fire had to be piled high constantly to keep the occupant warm in winter. His will was made October 29, 1683, was filed with wills of the Plymouth Colony, and is both curious and interesting in its peculiar details.

Children: 1. Hannah, birth date unknown; married, January 1, 1658-59, Nicholas Bonham, of Barnstable. 2. Samuel, baptized at Scituate, Massachusetts, February 11, 1637; married Anna, daughter of Matthew Fuller. 3. Elizabeth, married Joseph Taylor. 4. Sarah, baptized August 1, 1641, died about 1651-54. 5. Mary, baptized June 16, 1644, died near Norwich, Connecticut, 1720; married, November, 18, 1674, Joseph Williams, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. 6. Thomas, born May 18, 1651, died young. 7. Sarah, born December 10, 1654; married ——— Crowe, of Yarmouth. 8. John, born about

1656, see forward. 9. Infant, baptized February 8, 1658, died in fifteen days.

(111) John, son of Samuel and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1656, died in East Haddam, Connecticut, between February 28 and May 20, 1726. He was called "Little John" to distinguish him from his cousin, Dr. John Fuller. He lived on his father's estate at Sorton Neck until 1694, when he removed to East Haddam, Connecticut. He seems to have prospered here, as about 1721 he conveyed ample lands and farming implements to each of his sons. His will was made February 28, 1725-26, probated May 10, 1726, and in it he speaks of his place of residence as "township of Haddam, County of Hartford, upon the east side of the Great River." He married, about 1678, Mehitabel, daughter of Moses Rowley, and was born in Barnstable, January 11, 1660-61, died in East Haddam, Connecticut, about 1732. Children: 1. Thomas, born in Barnstable about 1679, see forward. 2. Samuel, born in Barnstable, about 1682. 3. Shubael, born in Barnstable, about 1684. 4. Thankful, born in Barnstable, about 1688, baptized there May 19, 1689; married, at Colchester, Connecticut, July 9, 1707, Jabez Crippen, of Falmouth, Massachusetts. 5. Deborah, born about 1689; married, September 11, 1716, John Rowley. 6. Edward, born in Barnstable, about 1691; married, about 1713, ——— Bates; died in Colchester, January 7, 1731. 7. Elizabeth, born in Barnstable, about 1693; married, March 4, 1713, Samuel Rowley, of East Haddam. 8. John, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, November 10, 1697; died there in 1757-58; married, May 1, 1721, Mrs. Mary Rowley, daughter of William Cornwall. 9. Joseph, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, March 1, 1699-1700, died in Kent, Connecticut, July 19, 1775; married, December 22, 1722, Lydia Day. 10. Benjamin, born in East Haddam, October 20, 1701, died in Sharon, Connecticut, December 20, 1740; married, about 1700, Content Fuller. 11. Anne, born about 1703-04; married, March 9, 1727, Jonathan Rowley. 12. Mehitabel, born in East Haddam, April 6, 1706; married Benjamin Kneeland.

(IV) Thomas, son of John and Mehitabel (Rowley) Fuller, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1679, died in East Haddam, Connecticut, April 9, 1772. He married Elizabeth ———, born about 1689, died November 5, 1784. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born October 27, 1715, see forward. 2. Thomas, born East Haddam, April 5, 1717; married (first) Martha Rowley; married (second) Mary Hosmer; died in East Haddam, Novem-

ber 12, 1802. 3. Nathan, born in East Haddam, Connecticut, April 20, 1719; married Abigail ———. 4. Hannah, born March 21, 1720; died June 16, 1777; married, 1743, Captain William Church. 5. Jabez, born in East Haddam, February 19, 1722, died there, 1757-58; married, October 10, 1754, Lois Hubbard, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. 6. Jonathan, born January 12, 1725, died in 1758; unmarried. 7. Elizabeth, born March, 1727; married, November 12, 1747, Samuel Church.

(V) Ebenezer, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, October 27, 1715, died in Hebron, Connecticut, September 30, 1749. His will bears date September 13, 1749. He married, September 30, 1738, Mary, daughter of Moses and Martha (Porter) Rowley, of Colchester, Connecticut, born there December 5, 1708, died in Hebron, February 5, 1798. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born in Hebron, May 8, 1739; married, March 20, 1764, Abigail Hendee. 2. Dimmis, born October 1, 1742; married Solomon Huntington, of Hebron. 3. Mary, born August 25, 1743; married John Filer. 4. Ozias, born in Hebron, September 25, 1745, and might have been the one of that name who enlisted as a drummer, March 20, 1762, in the First Connecticut Regiment, Twelfth Company, Captain King. 5. Roger, born in Hebron, July 21, 1747, see forward. 6. Elizabeth, born April 5, 1750.

(VI) Roger, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Rowley) Fuller was born in Hebron, Connecticut, July 21, 1747, died there, September 21, 1819. He married (first), December 21, 1766, Martha Phelps, who died February 13, 1785, by whom nine children; married (second), November 17, 1785, Violette Taylor, of Coventry, Connecticut, who died January 14, 1806, by whom three children; married (third), January 11, 1807, Lois Taylor, who died August 23, 1809; married (fourth), June 21, 1810, Susannah Keeney, who died in 1852. Children, all born in Hebron, Connecticut: 1. Martha, born June 7, 1768; married, April 20, 1784, Talcott Horsford. 2. Ozias, born January 12, 1770; married, in 1794, Desire Barber. 3. Mary, born November 1, 1771. 4. Roger, born September 7, 1773, died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, June 23, 1834; married, at Clarendon, Vermont, February 4, 1796, Rachel Freeman Hodges. 5. Frederick Augustus, born March 1, 1775. 6. Erastus, born January 11, 1777; married, January 27, 1801, Sybil Barber, of Hebron. 7. Anna, born June 25, 1779; married, August, 1798, George O. Cook, of Windsor, Vermont. 8. John, born

June 30, 1781; see forward. 9. Luna, born January 23, 1785. 10. Humphrey T., born July 29, 1786. 11. Amelia, born January 7, 1788. 12. Cynthia, born March 26, 1790.

(VII) John (2), son of Roger and Martha (Phelps) Fuller, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, June 30, 1781. It is believed that he removed to near Rome, New York, where he probably died. He married, New Baltimore, New York, in 1813, Isabel Anderson, and resided there. Children: 1. John, died at age of twenty-four. 2. William, born in New Baltimore, New York, September 7, 1814; see forward.

(VIII) William, son of John (2) and Isabel (Anderson) Fuller, was born in New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, September 7, 1814, died on a train at Port Henry, New York, August 16, 1894, and was buried in New Baltimore, where he had resided with his large family all his life, the place known as the Fuller homestead, and its occupants the leading people of the locality. He married at New Baltimore, New York, October 20, 1840, Lydia Allen Swezey, born at Cox-sackie, New York, May 9, 1815, died at New Baltimore, New York, May 5, 1887, daughter of Stephen and Gertrude (Wilson) Swezey. Gertrude Wilson was the daughter of Josiah Wilson, a captain in the revolution, and Jane Dickinson (Plum) Wilson. Jane Dickinson was the daughter of Jonathan and Joanna (Melyn) Dickinson. Jonathan Dickinson, who was the founder and the first president of Princeton College, was the son of Hezekiah Dickinson, who was the son of Nathaniel Dickinson (one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut) and Abigail Blakeman, daughter of Samuel Blakeman and granddaughter of Adam Blakeman, the first minister of Stratford, Connecticut, and a graduate of Oxford University. Joanna Melyn was the daughter of Jacob Melyn, who owned Staten Island and a part of Manhattan Island and was a Patroon. Josiah Wilson was one of twenty-one children, and the descendants of this family were numerous and most distinguished, including the Sargeants, Runyons, Belmonts, Greens, Alexanders, Perrys and Bigelows. One of Josiah Wilson's sisters was the mother of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, famous in the battle of Lake Erie, and therefore Commodore Perry was Howard N. Fuller's third cousin. Another sister was the mother of the Hon. John Bigelow. William and Lydia Allen (Swezey) Fuller had the following children, all born at New Baltimore, New York: 1. Emma Louise, born November 7, 1841; unmarried. 2. De Witt Allison, born February 17, 1844; married, Jan-

uary 13, 1868, Mary Christine Hotaling; died in Albany, New York, September 19, 1894. 3. Franklin Carey, born December 28, 1845, died in New Baltimore, New York, August 15, 1846. 4. William Dickinson, born June 24, 1847; married, February 11, 1885, Jennie Springsted, living in New Baltimore in 1910. 5. Gertrude Amelia, born August 14, 1849, died in New Baltimore, New York, January 21, 1852. 6. Perry James, born September 4, 1851; married, September 10, 1879, Lydia A. Stewart, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, residing at 105 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, New York, in 1910. 7. Howard Newton, born October 29, 1853, see forward. 8. Jennie Antoinette, born March 6, 1856; married, January 7, 1885, Wessel Ten Broeck Van Orden, of New Baltimore, New York.

(IX) Howard Newton, son of William and Lydia Allen (Swezey) Fuller, was born in New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, October 29, 1853. He received his education first at Miss Griffith's private school in New Baltimore, then attended the Coeymans Academy, after which he went to Rutgers College Grammar School, and then entered Rutgers College, graduating therefrom in 1874, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1877. While at Rutgers he won the Philoclean Literary prize, as also the Senior prize for English composition. In his junior year he wrote "On the Banks of the Old Raritan," which is considered the best of all American college songs, of which the *New York Sun*, of May 15, 1907, said: "For genuine go, martial swing, a real soul-stirrer, one that gingerizes the student anatomy from head to heel, there is no other college song equal to the Rutgers 'On the Banks of the Old Raritan.'" The following, by him, is called the finest homiletic poem in the English language, and was written by him while at college in response to the request of a college friend for a motto to go on a school-room wall:

"So let me live that when I die
My life shall show no blot of shame,
And o'er the grave wherein I lie,
Beneath my plainly graven name,
Upon a low and modest stone,
Which every eye can quickly scan,
May this be carved and this alone:
'He never wronged his brother man.'"

Mr. Fuller has written a great many poems which have given real enjoyment to the casual reader, and all have met with commendation at the hands of critics, yet he is modest about the matter, which he considers but a form of recreation and pleasure, and has never saved them. On "Educational Day," July 19, 1886, of the week's celebration of Albany's Bi-Cen-

tennial, one thousand of the city's school children sang an ode, written for the occasion by him, with telling effect and arousing much enthusiasm.

He began his business career as a clerk in Hinman & Fuller's grocery store at New Baltimore in the fall of 1874; established and published *The New Baltimore Sun*; went to Albany in July, 1875, as clerk for William Fuller & Sons; edited *The Rensselaer County Gazette* for several years, and took a two-year course in both medicine and law while continuing his relations with Wm. Fuller & Sons. He entered actively into the flour business under his own name in 1890. On the death of his brother, De Witt Allison Fuller, in 1894, he continued the latter's business (building material) in conjunction with his own. He is a member of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of which he was a deacon for several years and a trustee in 1910 as well as for some time previous. He is a member of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, the Unconditional Republican Club, Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, Zeta Psi fraternity, St. George's Benevolent Society, Fort Orange Club, is a thirty-second degree Mason, was elected a life trustee of Rutgers College in 1905; president of the Unconditional Club for three terms, 1888-1891; president of the Albany County McKinley League in 1896, and president of the Eleventh Ward Republican Association, 1885-89. He is also a director of the First National Bank, trustee of the Home Savings Bank and trustee of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital.

Mr. Fuller has been an active Republican for years, and his political record is as follows: He was Republican candidate for mayor of Albany at a time when the city had gone Democratic for a score of years, and at the election held April 8, 1890, received 6,316 votes as against his opponent, Hon. James H. Manning's 13,552 votes as the head of the Democratic city ticket. He was elected alderman of the eleventh ward, April 13, 1886, receiving 713 votes against 616 votes cast for his opponent, Richard Ryan; served two years, and declined renomination. He was appointed commissioner of public instruction by Mayor Manning in 1893; served eight months, and resigned on account of the death of both his father and brother, whose business demanded his attention for their families. He was elected city comptroller, November 5, 1901, receiving 12,730 votes against 10,885 votes cast for Charles H. Bissikummer, the Democratic candidate; was re-elected November 3, 1903, receiving 13,970 votes against 9,777 votes cast for Edmund A. Walsh, his

opponent; re-elected November 7, 1905, receiving 15,753 votes, against 7,483 cast for Philip J. Henzel, the Democratic candidate; re-elected November 5, 1907, receiving 13,736 votes as against 10,198 votes cast for Edward T. Reed, candidate of the Democratic and Civic League parties; re-elected November 2, 1909, receiving 15,205 votes as against 8,437 votes cast for Edwin F. Hunting, Democratic and Civic League candidate. The figures speak for themselves, showing a pronounced endorsement of his conduct of the office of city comptroller by the people of Albany, placing their confidence in him by electing him five times in succession to that office, and by an increase in vote which was the last time nearly double that of all the parties combined against him.

Mr. Fuller married, in Albany, December 5, 1898, Mary Christine Hotaling, widow of his brother, De Witt Allison Fuller, of New Baltimore, New York. Mary Christine Hotaling was born in New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, May 15, 1849, daughter of Amos and Ann Eliza Hotaling, who were married at Coxsackie, New York, October 30, 1844. Amos Hotaling was born in New Baltimore, March 17, 1815, died there January 24, 1909, and was the son of Garrett and Hester (Bronk) Hotaling, the latter a daughter of Ephraim and Annetje Knott Bronk, and his ancestors were Peter Bronk and Rachel Van Hoesen. Pieter Bronk and Annetje Bogardus, Peter Bogardus and Wynthje Westbrouck, Rev. Everardus Bogardus and Anneke Jans. Ann Eliza Hotaling was born in Coxsackie, New York, September 30, 1822, died in New Baltimore, March 20, 1903, daughter of Henry and Maria (Vandenbergh) Hotaling. Mr. and Mrs. Howard N. Fuller resided, in 1910, at No. 144 State street, Albany, New York. Children of Mrs. Fuller by first marriage: Emma Louise, born November 7, 1868, see forward; Anna Eliza, November 7, 1868, see forward; Zada Constance, October 27, 1872, see forward; William Allison, August 2, 1878, see forward.

(X) Emma Louise Fuller was born in New Baltimore, New York, November 7, 1868; married, Albany, New York, June 7, 1893, Charles Henry Douglas, manufacturer of woollen goods at Cohoes and residing in Albany. He was born in Albany, March 13, 1868. His father was Charles Henry Douglas, died in Albany, August 29, 1885, being the son of John and Jane Miller (Mueller) Douglas. His mother was Sarah Martha Root, who was born in Albany, May 6, 1851, died at Hague, Lake George, New York, August 19, 1907, daughter of Josiah G. and Martha

Washington (Mead) Root. Charles H. Douglas and Sarah M. Root were married at Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Douglas resided, in 1910, at No. 168 Mohawk street, Cohoes, New York.

(X) Anna Eliza Fuller was born in New Baltimore, New York, November 7, 1868; married, Albany, New York, April 6, 1892, John Ferguson Moore, born in Albany, August 22, 1867, son of Dr. Levi and Ida Louise (Ferguson) Moore. Children: Gertrude Fuller Moore, born in Albany, March 27, 1893; John Ferguson Moore, born in Albany, September 10, 1896. They resided, in 1910, at No. 342 Hudson avenue, Albany, New York.

(X) Zada Constance Fuller was born in New Baltimore, New York, October 27, 1872. She married, Albany, October 26, 1898, Frederick Foster Ward, of Wilmington, Delaware, born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, November 2, 1871, son of Isaac Foster and Frances Brownell (Avery) Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Ward resided, in 1910, at No. 56 Woodland avenue, New Rochelle, New York.

(X) William Allison Fuller was born in Albany, New York, August 2, 1878. He received his education at the Albany Academy and Cornell University. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, of Albany; the St. Elmo Club, of New York City, and of the Delta Phi fraternity. In 1910 he was a mechanical engineer, residing at No. 144 State street, Albany, New York.

In the "Mayflower" came Edward Fuller and Dr. Samuel Fuller, December 20, 1620. Edward died in the "first sickness," 1621, leaving a son Samuel, who settled on Cape Cod. Dr. Samuel Fuller was the first physician in the colony. He married (according to Leyden records) (first) Elsie Glasscock; (second) Agnes Carpenter, but his children are by his third wife, Bridget Lee, of Plymouth. She came to Massachusetts on the ship "Ann" in 1623. She was married to Dr. Samuel Fuller in Leyden, in 1617. Their first child was born in Leyden, but died soon after their arrival at Plymouth. Dr. Samuel died in 1633, leaving an only son Samuel, and an only daughter Mercy, who married Ralph James.

(II) Samuel (2), only son of Dr. Samuel (1) and Bridget (Lee) Fuller, was born in 1624, died August 17, 1695. He was a minister of the gospel. His tombstone reads: "Here Lyes ye body of ye Rev. Mr. Samuel Fuller who departed this life Aug. ye 17, 1695, in ye 71st year of his age. He was ye 1st minister of ye 1st church of Christ in

Middleboro." He was a deacon of the Plymouth church, and ordained a minister, December 25, 1694, but he had preached to the Middleboro congregation sixteen years before his ordination. He was a sincere, godly man, and was sincerely lamented by his people. In the settlement of his estate, found in probate records of Middleboro, book I, page 246, dated October 1, 1695, Elizabeth is mentioned as the widow of Rev. Samuel Fuller; Samuel, as the oldest son; John, as the second son; Isaac, as the youngest, and under age. The daughters mentioned are Mercy, wife of Daniel Cole; Experience, wife of James Wood; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Eaton, and an unmarried daughter Hannah. Elizabeth Fuller, his widow, died at Plympton, Massachusetts, November 11, 1713.

(III) Samuel (3), son of Rev. Samuel (2) and Elizabeth Fuller, was one of the first settlers of Plympton, Massachusetts. He married Mercy, daughter of Benjamin Eaton (1). He died in Plympton, September 6, 1728, in his seventieth year. Children: Nathaniel, born November 14, 1687; Samuel, August 30, 1689; William, died in infancy; Seth, August 30, 1692; Benjamin, March 7, 1694; Ebenezer, March 24, 1695; Elizabeth, March 30, 1697; John, December 19, 1698; Jabez, June, 1701; Mercy, October 3, 1702; James, February 27, 1704.

(IV) It is from one of the sons of Samuel (3) Fuller, of Plympton, that Samuel Fuller, of Schenectady, descends. The records do not follow out the children with sufficient clearness, but the best indications are that he was a son of James, the youngest son, born February 27, 1704.

(V) Samuel (4), grandson of Samuel (3) Fuller, of Plympton, and perhaps son of James Fuller, located in Schenectady as early as December 7, 1763, when he was married to Anna, daughter of William Hall, who was taken prisoner by the French and Indians and carried to France, where he died. Anna Hall was a lineal descendant of the first Ryer Schermerhorn, an original proprietor of Schenectady. Samuel Fuller first came to Schenectady, March 28, 1758, and was then wholly employed in the King's service at Schenectady, Albany, Stillwater, Fort Edward, Lake George and Niskayuna. He was engaged in the construction of boats, wagons, log houses and shelters for the army commanded by General Abercrombie. On July 31, 1758, he returned to Boston, going from there to Halifax, where he arrived February 7, 1759, and continued in the royal service at the navy yard until after the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe in September, 1759, returning

again to Schenectady, where he arrived July, 1761. He was an accomplished architect, and did more than any one man to improve the style of building, and to his skill is to be attributed the stately buildings seen throughout the length and breadth of the Mohawk. He built "The Hermitage" in Niskayuna for the retired merchant, John Duncan; the Guy Park mansion, afterward the home of Sir Guy Johnson; the Claas mansion, the abode later of Colonel Daniel Claas, son-in-law of Sir William Johnson. He built the old court house at Johnstown; the dwelling of General Nicholas Herkimer; the Episcopal church in Schenectady (1762), the oldest Episcopal church structure in the state; the John Glen mansion; the Ten Eyck mansion, later the home of Governor Joseph C. Yates; the Daniel Campbell mansion, the latter mentioned all in Schenectady, which city owes much to his early architectural skill. During the years from 1761, when he took up his permanent residence in Schenectady, until his death just prior to the revolution, he was constantly employed in construction and architectural work. Children: Jeremiah, see forward; Annatie, born April 8, 1771.

(VI) Jeremiah, only son of Samuel (4) and Anna (Hall) Fuller, was born in Schenectady, October 26, 1766. He was a man of high character, strict integrity and great business energy. He married, January 23, 1790, Mary, daughter of George Kendall. She died November 9, 1860, in her eighty-sixth year. Her husband died June 18, 1839, in his seventy-third year. They were the parents of fourteen children, ten sons and four daughters, all of whom reached majority, except Samuel, the first born, and one daughter Ann. Four of the sons became lawyers; four physicians, and one only did not have a professional career: 1. Samuel, died in infancy. 2. William Kendall, born November 29, 1792; graduated at Union College, 1810; studied law, becoming law partner of John B. Yates. He removed to Chittenango, Madison county, New York, where he was justice of the peace, town clerk, postmaster, school trustee, commissioner of highways and supervisor. In 1823 he was appointed by Governor Yates adjutant-general of the state of New York. He was, prior to 1823, district attorney of Madison county and judge of the court of common pleas. He was a member of the state assembly, 1829-30, twice elected to represent the twenty-third New York district in congress. After his term expired, he retired to private life and the care of his own estate. He never married. 3. Samuel, born April 16, 1795; graduated from Union College; completed his



James Fuller

medical studies in the city of New York. He was in the practice of his profession at Chittenango, New York, from 1818 to 1866, when he retired and settled in New York with his family. He died in 1867 in his seventy-third year. 4. Ann, died in infancy. 5. George Kendall, born January 29, 1799; graduated Union College; was general agent and superintendent of the extensive farming, mercantile and manufacturing interests of John B. Yates. He died May 9, 1858, unmarried, the only one of the eight brothers who was not a professional man. 6. Amelia Ann, born March 31, 1801, died October 27, 1871. 7. Ann, born April 21, 1803, died June, 1862. 8. Richard, born October 28, 1804; graduated Union College; studied medicine and practiced at Schenectady. He died May 15, 1837. 9. Edward, born February 15, 1807; graduate Union College; studied medicine and settled at Chittenango, New York, where he was the partner of his brother, Dr. Samuel. He died January 22, 1877. 10. Charles, born April 1, 1809. He was a graduate of Union College, studied law and practiced in Schenectady. 11. Henry, born February 2, 1811, died January 6, 1875. He was a graduate of Union College; studied law and practiced in Schenectady. He removed to New York, where he died. 12. James, see forward. 13. Elizabeth, born June 11, 1816. 14. Robert, born February 14, 1822; graduate of Union College; studied medicine and practiced all his life in Schenectady. He was a skillful and most charitable physician.

(VII) James, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Kendall) Fuller, was born in the Fuller home, corner of Church and Front streets, July 24, 1814. He prepared for the practice of law, was admitted to the bar and became an attorney of note. He was a Democrat and a member of the Reformed church. He married Maria H. Yates, born in Schenectady at the Yates home, Washington avenue and Union street, and died in that city, April 16, 1896. She was a member of the distinguished Yates family of Schenectady, who are fully recorded in this work. Children: 1. Isaac, died at age of sixty-five years. 2. Mary Kendall, married Joseph Clements, a prominent contractor of Schenectady. 3. Rachel, married Charles Lynn, of Schenectady. 4. Richard, died at the age of fifty-eight years. He married Maggie Carley and had a daughter, Hellena. 5. James, see forward.

(VIII) James (2), youngest son of James (1) and Maria H. (Yates) Fuller, was born September 17, 1848, at the old home in Schenectady, where he died January 17, 1908. He was educated in the common and high schools

of that city, and read law with his father. He practiced his profession in Schenectady all his life, continuing alone after the death of his father. He was an able and skillful man, was a notary public, and cared for several estates. He stood high in his community, both as an advocate and a citizen. He was a well-known and active Democrat, contributing, in a large degree, to the local successes of his party. He married, January, 1881, Annie M., born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, only child of Hugh and Hannah (Lynch) Boyd. Her mother died when she was seven days old, and her father, Hugh Boyd, married (second) Catherine Megill, of the prominent Canadian family, founders and benefactors of Megill University. She was a daughter of Edward, and niece of Charles Megill, both of whom served as mayors of Hamilton. Hugh Boyd was born in Belfast, Ireland, of the aristocratic Boyd family of that city. He was of Scotch ancestry, and came to the United States in 1866, after a residence in Canada of several years. He settled in Schenectady in 1866. He and his second wife both died in 1899. By both marriages he had six children. Children of James and Annie M. (Boyd) Fuller: 1. Hellena E., died at the age of five years. 2. Jane H., born 1896, a student at Holy Name Academy, Albany. Mrs. Fuller survives her husband, and resides in Schenectady.

During the Napoleonic wars a
FULLER Frenchman by name Methey left his native land and settled in Pisen, Germany. He had a wife and children, the latter born in Germany.

(II) Nicholas Methey was born in Pisen in 1790. He was a blacksmith by trade. He married Catherine —, who bore him eight children. In 1849, after having been a widow about four years, she emigrated to the United States with her children, landing in New York City after a voyage of sixty-five days. She finally settled in Albany, with her family, and about 1856 married a second husband, Nicholas Snyder; they moved to Rochester, New York, where they died. Hitherto she had kept her children together, but after her second marriage the family was broken up and has never since been united. The boys took different names, while the identity of the girls was lost in their married names. Each was unknown to the other and in one instance a brother and sister lived near neighbors unknown to each other, they having separated in childhood. Six of the eight children are here named: 1. Henry, left home after his mother's second marriage and assumed the

name of Martin; he married, in Schenectady, and left issue. 2. Peter, see forward. 3. Margaret, married, and is deceased. 4. Mary, married, and is deceased. 5. Gertrude, married—Helas, a tailor of Albany; both deceased. 6. Caspar, now a resident of Utica, New York, was the only child that retained the family name, Methey. He married, and has twelve children. The other children died young.

(II) Peter, son of Nicholas and Catherine Methey, was born in the village of Huntine, province of Pisen, Germany, December 23, 1835. He took the name of Fuller, after his mother's second marriage, and has always retained it. After his breaking-off of family ties, he never again knew a home until he had made one for himself. His mother died before he again saw her, and under his new name he was lost to his brothers and sisters. After first leaving home he found employment on a farm, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. He then went with Jacob Taggart, of Bernardsville, Schoharie county, New York, who taught him the trade of miller. He continued milling with Garrett Quackenbush, and became thoroughly familiar with all milling processes then employed. He next operated a mill of his own at Worcester, New York, later one at Cobleskill and at Central Bridge. About 1865 he settled permanently at Schenectady, and became associated with J. S. Veeder, then proprietor of the old Veeder Schermerhorn Mills. In time he became proprietor of the mills as a tenant, later purchased the mills, which he enlarged and improved. He became very prosperous, and besides his mill property invested in unimproved land in now ward ten of Schenectady. His eldest son was admitted a partner and the firm name, Fuller & Son, was well known as a synonym for integrity and quality. In 1908 Mr. Fuller sold his interest to his son and retired from active business life. Wesley J. Fuller, his successor, has still further enlarged the mills, and by the introduction of improved, modern milling machinery and methods, keeps the mill products in the front rank. When Mr. Fuller was a boy he had but little advantages as to schooling. He worked for his board for three winters and attended school, working nights, mornings and Saturdays, rising at two o'clock in the morning to study his lessons. He worked for four dollars a month in harvest, and thus is, in the fullest sense, a self-made man. Mr. Fuller is a Democrat, a strong advocate of temperance and prohibition. He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years.

He married (first), in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, Margaret J. Quackenbush, who is the mother of all his children. He married (second) Harriet A., daughter of Cassander and Catherine (Smith) Philo, granddaughter of Judge John Philo, who died in Saratoga county, New York, at the age of eighty-eight. Children: 1. Menzo R., born in Guilderland; learned the milling business with his father, and since 1898 has been manager of a large milling concern at Seymour, Texas, where he married. 2. Mary, died in childhood. 3. Wesley J., born in Schenectady, February 2, 1869; he was educated in the public schools, learned the milling business, was admitted a partner with his father, and in 1908 purchased the mills which he now operates. He is a member of the Reformed church, Alliance Lodge, No. 867, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Exempt Fireman's Association and an active member of the Volunteer Fire Company of his ward; a Democrat in politics. He married, in 1890, Nellie J. Howenstein, born 1872. Children: i. Earle, born July 26, 1892; ii. Marguerite, July 7, 1900; iii. Catherine, April 16, 1905. 4. Catherine, died at the age of four years. 5. Lena, married Charles B. Stevens, of Schenectady; children: Byron and Marian. 6. Edward D., born in Schenectady, employed in the milling business with his brother, Wesley J. 7. William H., born in Schenectady, blacksmith by trade, married May Flashover; children: Mary, Peter and Virginia. 8. Elizabeth (Belle), born in Schenectady, married a Mr. Cosboth. 9. Alfred, died at age of six months.

The family name of Rankin may have come from several sources, depending upon the language from which it is derived. If the name in its original form, as first employed by the family, was derived from the Danish word "Rank," it would signify a person of upright character or one of erect bearing, adopted because of the upright carriage of him who first bore this name. If it is of Greek derivation, it would come from "Roinn," a promontory, share or division, and "Ceann," head—the head of the promontory. In all probability Rankin means Kin of Ran, as of Randolph.

(I) William Rankin, born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, May 16, 1745, came to America in early life. For some time he resided at Troy, New York, and also at Charleston, South Carolina. With other loyalists he emigrated to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, during the American revolution, where he died Septem-



Peter Fuller

ber 9, 1834. He was twice married. His second wife, whom he married at Brooklyn, New York, June 4, 1780, was Wilhelmina Payne, a widow, daughter of Dr. Ludowick Dunkle, a native of Holland. He had ten children.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Wilhelmina (Payne) Rankin, was born at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, December 22, 1785. He came early in life to Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), New Jersey, and died December 14, 1869, while attending prayer meeting in Wyckliffe Chapel, Newark, New Jersey, which he had built through his interest in church work. He was a prosperous manufacturer of Newark, highly respected, and lived at Hill Park, High street, in that city. He received the honorary degree of A.M., Princeton, 1865. He married, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, June 18, 1809, Abigail Ogden, born at that place September 7, 1789, died at Newark, New Jersey, December 22, 1876. She was a descendant of John Ogden, the Pilgrim, who was born September 19, 1609, married, May 8, 1637, Jane Bond, and died in 1682. His son, Captain Benjamin Ogden, was born in 1654, married, 1685, Hannah, daughter of John Woodruff, and died November 20, 1722. Their son, John Ogden, was born in 1689, married, October 27, 1717, Mary, daughter of Jacob Mitchell and Mary Morse. Their son, John Ogden, was born January 14, 1724, married (circa), 1746, Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail Clark, and died September 27, 1817. Their son, Andrew Ogden, was born October 10, 1767, died October 10, 1836, married Phoebe Collard, December 9, 1788, who was born August 27, 1764, and died October 28, 1847, being the daughter of Isaac Collard and Anne Spinning, a descendant of Humphrey Spinning, one of the Elizabethtown associates. The Collards were Huguenots. Abigail, daughter of Andrew and Phoebe Ogden, married William Rankin.

Children of William (2) and Abigail (Ogden) Rankin: 1. William, Jr., born September 15, 1810; graduated at Williams College, was, in 1910, its oldest living graduate; resides with his son, Prof. Walter M. Rankin (Williams, Ph.D., Munich) at Princeton, New Jersey. 2. Mary Ogden, born October 16, 1812; married Dr. Isaac M. Ward, October 31, 1832; died January 19, 1896. 3. Phebe Ann, born June 30, 1814; died at Newark, New Jersey, February 2, 1890; married, May 8, 1838, John L. Goble, of Newark, who died March 30, 1844. 4. Susan, born July 17, 1816, died at Newark, New Jersey, November 23, 1886; married, Newark, June 25, 1834, Peter S. Duryee, who died September 25,

1877. 5. Isaac Newton, born April 7, 1818; died at Troy, New York, October 15, 1856; married (first), June 19, 1844, Charlotte Thomas, who died at Newark, New Jersey, October 2, 1853; married (second), October 25, 1855, Isabella S. Thomas, who died November 20, 1858. 6. Edward Erastus, born May 15, 1820; died at Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1889; married Emily Watkinson, Hartford, Connecticut, October 13, 1847, see forward. 7. Lucinda Caroline, born November 6, 1822; died New York City, February 24, 1902; married, October 2, 1844, Rev. Samuel H. Hall. 8. Henry Van Vleck, born September 11, 1825; graduated Princeton, 1843; became missionary to China, and died at Tungchow, China, July 2, 1863; married, July 20, 1848, Mary G. Knight. His widow married Rev. Robert Aikman; living (1910) at Madison, New Jersey. 9. Matilda Whiting, born April 17, 1829; died June 28, 1838. 10. John Joseph, born July 17, 1831; graduated Princeton, 1852; died, unmarried, at Florence, Italy, November 4, 1853.

(III) Edward Erastus, sixth child of William (2) and Abigail (Ogden) Rankin, was born May 15, 1820; graduated at Yale College, 1840; Union Theological Seminary, 1843; pastor at Springfield, New Jersey, 1847-49; New York City pastorate, 1849-1863; Christian Commission, 1863-65; First Church of Christ, Fairfield, Connecticut, 1866-79; received degree of D.D. from Rutgers College. He died at Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1889. He married, October 13, 1847, Emily Watkinson, of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Watkinson line, being of direct concern and interesting, in brief, is as follows: It is a tradition in the family that the Watkinsons lived at Black Notely Hall, England, for five hundred years, and that one of them was a soldier in the army of Cromwell. John Watkinson had for his fourth son, Richard, who married Mary Sparrow, daughter of Samuel Sparrow and Mary Grainger. Richard Watkinson died June 18, 1750. His son Samuel was born at Sibble Hedingham, England, July 1, 1745, and removed to Lavenham, Suffolk, England, in 1752, marrying Sarah Blair, October 6, 1768. She was great-granddaughter of David Blair, of Adamton, England, who obtained a charter from Charles II, July 2, 1669, and married Margaret Boswell, of Auchenloch, Ayrshire, Scotland. Their daughter Margaret married William Blair, of Giffordland, Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland, and their son David was father of Sarah, wife of Samuel Watkinson.

Children of Samuel Watkinson and Sarah Blair, all born at Lavenham, in house still

standing: Mary, married Joseph Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, November 13, 1803; Sarah, married Jacob Pledger, of Little Badon, Essex, England, May 10, 1792; John Revell, married Hannah Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, January 26, 1805; their daughter, Jane Elizabeth, born July 17, 1809, married Walcott Huntington, of Hartford, Connecticut, and their children have the portraits of Samuel Watkinson and Sarah Blair, (the latter painted by Gainsborough); Samuel Watkinson, Jr., died in New York, September 6, 1799; Elizabeth, married Alexander Collins, of Middletown, Connecticut, September 2, 1802; Richard, died in New York, September 8, 1799; David, married Olive, daughter of Barzillai Hudson, at Hartford, May 22, 1803; William, married Elizabeth A. McCall, of New York, February 6, 1823; Ann, married James H. Wells, of Hartford, October 4, 1803; Edward (father of Emily Watkinson Rankin), married Lavinia Hudson, daughter of Barzillai, at Hartford, September 3, 1810; Jane, married Samuel Gill, of Middletown, Connecticut, May 28, 1804; Robert, married Maria, daughter of General Champion, of Westchester, Connecticut.

Samuel Watkinson, his wife and twelve children, as well as many of his Lavenham neighbors, under his escort, came to America in 1795 to escape religious persecution, being Presbyterians, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, where he died October 26, 1816. Sarah Blair, his wife, was born December 26, 1743, and died at Middletown, March 17, 1819.

Edward Watkinson, tenth child of Samuel and Sarah (Blair) Watkinson, was born at Lavenham, England, May 13, 1783, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, February 17, 1841. He was in the wholesale iron business with his brother, David, and lived on Prospect street. He married, at Hartford, September 3, 1810, Lavinia Hudson. Children: Harriet, married Rev. Horace Hooker (Thomas Hooker, lawyer, of New York City, was only surviving child in 1910, and he married Margaret Averill; no children); Edward B. Watkinson, married (first) Jane Abernethy, (second) Louise Stone, of Hartford, who survived him, with children Helen, Grace and Mary; Alfred Watkinson, married Jane Hudson, and had children, Henry, David, Alice, Caroline and J. Russell Watkinson, of Hartford, Connecticut; Maria, married Edward W. Nichols, and their only child was Prof. Edward L. Nichols, of Cornell University, who married Ida Preston, and has two children: Elizabeth and Robert; Anna, married Dr. Lucius Abbott, of Hartford, no children; Margaret, mar-

ried Dr. Daniel Brooks, of Brooklyn, no children; David, died unmarried; Emily, married Edward Erastus Rankin, and was mother of Edward Watkinson Rankin. She was born at Hartford, Connecticut, March 28, 1828, and died at Newark, New Jersey, March 10, 1901.

Lavinia Hudson, grandmother of Edward Watkinson Rankin, and wife of Edward Watkinson, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1784, and died June 10, 1859. Her father was Barzillai Hudson, and her mother was Hannah Bunce. Her grandfather, William Hudson, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 22, 1709. Barzillai Hudson was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 25, 1741; removed to Hartford, where he married, 1778, and died July 31, 1823. Hannah Bunce, daughter of Aaron Bunce, of Lebanon, Connecticut, was born in 1749, and died at Hartford, September 26, 1807. She married (first) Mr. Colton, and after his death, she married Ebenezer Watson, editor and publisher of the *Hartford Courant*, who died September 22, 1777. After his death she continued the publication of the *Courant*, with the aid of the staff, until her marriage with Mr. Hudson, who carried on the paper.

Children of Edward Erastus and Emily (Watkinson) Rankin: 1. Margaret, born at Springfield, New Jersey, April, 1849; died in New York City, aged seven years. 2. Edward Watkinson, born in New York City, August 12, 1850; married, Albany, New York, June 3, 1884, Catherine Bogart Putnam, see forward. 3. Rev. Isaac Ogden, born in New York City, November 22, 1852; graduated at Princeton, 1873; Union Theological Seminary, 1876; in 1910, one of the editors of *The Congregationalist*; married Martha, born October 20, 1855, daughter of Rev. Perkins Kirkland Clark, of Westfield, Massachusetts (Yale, 1838), and Hannah Smith Avery, of Cole-raine, Massachusetts, to whom were born Hugh (Rankin), (Yale, 1903), residing in New York City, Margaret Clark (Rankin), (Smith College, 1908), and Lawrence Avery (Rankin), of Brookline, Massachusetts. 4. Caroline Hall, born in New York City, August 31, 1855; married, September 23, 1885, at Newark, New Jersey, John Rogers Ayer, son of Rev. Charles Lathrop Ayer, born North Stonington, Connecticut, June 25, 1826, died Windsor, Connecticut, June 2, 1907; married, November, 1849, Mary Bishop, at South Killingly, Connecticut, who was born July 26, 1828, at Lisbon, Connecticut. John Rogers Ayer died at Richmond, Massachusetts, October 17, 1909, leaving no children, and his widow resided there in 1910. 5. James Hepburn, born in New York City, January 17,

1858; died at Fairfield, Connecticut, March 9, 1876. 6. William, born in New York City, April 2, 1863; art critic; resided, 1910, at Roselle Park, New Jersey; Princeton, 1886; married, Walpack, New Jersey, June 8, 1903, Carrie Louise Rundle; children: Teresa, Caroline and Wilhelmina. 7. John Luther, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, December 15, 1869; graduate of Princeton, 1892; lawyer, residing, 1910, at South Orange, New Jersey; married, in St. George's Church, London, England, October 17, 1907, Mary Wheelwright Langdon, of New York City; children: Langdon and Margaret. 8. Richard Henry, attorney, Newark, New Jersey, born at Fairfield, Connecticut, December 15, 1869; LL.B., New York University; married, Newark, New Jersey, May 18, 1904, Alice Bishop Gibb; children: De Guibe, Violet Alice and Audrey Sewell.

(IV) Edward Watkinson, son of Edward Erastus and Emily (Watkinson) Rankin, was born in New York City, August 12, 1850. He received his education at the Collegiate School of New York, the Newark (New Jersey) Academy, and Williston Seminary. He received the degree of A.B. from Princeton in 1871, and that of A.M., in 1873, and LL.B. from the Albany Law School of Union University the same year. He was admitted to practice in 1873, and in August of the same year went to Europe for the purpose of travel and study, remaining until December, 1874. The spring of the following year he settled in Albany, where he has continued to practice ever since, with an office in Tweddle Building. He is a charter member of the University Club, and joined the Albany Institute in 1878. He has been a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany, and has resided for over a quarter of a century in the Cherry Hill Mansion in the southern part of the city. He married, June 3, 1884, at Cherry Hill, Albany, Catherine Bogart Putman (see Putman family).

Children: 1. Edward Elmendorf, born June 16, 1885, at Cherry Hill, Albany, in the home built by his mother's great-grandfather, Philip Van Rensselaer; graduate of Albany Academy, 1904; Phillips Exeter, 1905; Princeton, A.B., 1909; student, Harvard Law School, 1910. 2. Herbert Edward, born at Cherry Hill, Albany, April 15, 1887; graduate of Albany Academy, 1904; Phillips Andover, 1905; Princeton, A.B., 1909; A.M., 1910; Sayre Fellow in Chemistry, 1909-10; assistant in chemistry, Princeton, 1910. 3. Emily Watkinson, born at Cherry Hill, Albany, May 14, 1889; student at Smith College, class of 1911.

(The Putnam Line).

Catherine Bogart Putman, wife of Edward Watkinson Rankin, of Albany, was born at Glen, Montgomery county, New York, February 20, 1857. Upon the death of her mother, Harriet Maria Van Rensselaer Putman, in 1860, she came to Albany to live at the old homestead, Cherry Hill, with Mrs. P. E. Elmendorf, daughter of General Solomon and Arriet Van Rensselaer, a dearly-beloved cousin of her mother. Dr. and Mrs. Elmendorf had one daughter, Harriet Van Rensselaer Elmendorf, who married Dr. John Woodworth Gould.

Mrs. Rankin is now owner of the old mansion, which stands on high ground to the west of South Pearl street, almost concealed by large trees, a double house, built in 1768, of wood, filled in with brick, with a spacious veranda from which one may view the Hudson river with its commerce passing continually up and down. Instead of abandoning the house for another portion of the city, which might seem to some to be more congenial, or disturbing the interior furnishing as styles changed, she turned her attention to the beautifying of the estate, and to-day presides over one of the most quaintly charming of all the old-fashioned residences to be found within the limits of Albany county. Not alone does it possess for her abundance of charm of family romance, but her guests are immediately appreciative of this when cordially received within the walls from which ancestral portraits look down as one sits beside a great hearth fitted with all the old utensils, even to the crane, and is served from silver and china of past generations. It is to be noted at once that everything is in keeping, thus giving an atmosphere of unusual refinement. Among the many famous men of the early days entertained at Cherry Hill, General Lafayette was twice an honored guest while visiting in this country.

Jan Putman was born in Holland, in 1645, and came to America in 1661. He married Cornelia, daughter of Arent Andriese Bradt and Catalyntje De Vos. He and his wife were killed in the Schenectady massacre of February 8, 1690.

Victor, son of Jan and Cornelia Putman, born about 1680, at Schenectady; married Grietje (Margaret) Mebie, at Albany, New York.

Cornelis, son of Victor and Grietje Putman, born December 17, 1724; married Eliza Pruyn, who died March 21, 1812, and he April 19, 1798.

Henry, son of Cornelis and Eliza (Pruyn) Putman, born September 12, 1761; married,

March 4, 1781, Mary Quackenbush, of Charleston, New York, and died about 1798.

Cornelius H., son of Henry and Mary (Quackenbush) Putman, born August 29, 1796; died August 12, 1873; lawyer; married, October 24, 1820, Gazena Visscher Maybee.

Dr. Alonzo Putman, son of Cornelius H. and Gazena V. (Maybee) Putman, born October, 1826; married, June 4, 1856, Harriet Maria Van Rensselaer; died August 29, 1892. He was father of Catherine Bogart (Putman) Rankin.

(The Visscher Line).

Bastiaen Visscher, ancestor of the family of that name in America, lived at Hoorn, Holland, and married Dirkje Teunise. He had two sons, who came to Rensselaerwyck prior to 1644, Frederick, who is said to have returned to Holland, and Harmen.

Harmen Bastiaense Visscher was born about 1619, and married Hester Tjerkse, dying prior to 1692. His daughter, Arianthe, married Hieronimus Wendell (father of Elsie, wife of Dr. Nicholas Schuyler) before 1676.

Frederick Visscher, son of Harmen, married, January 13, 1692, Margarita, daughter of Captain Hans Hendrick Hansen and Eva Gillese (daughter of Jellis Pieterse Myer), and sister of Hendrick Hansen, fifth mayor of Albany.

Harmon Visscher, son of Frederick, baptized August 23, 1701, married, about 1739, Catherine Brouwer, daughter of William Brouwer, of Schenectady. He died, about 1774, near Fonda, New York.

Colonel Frederick Visscher, son of Harmon, was born February 21, 1741, at Albany, and married, May 22, 1768, Gazena, daughter of Daniel DeGraff and Gazena Swits. He died June 9, 1809. He was colonel of the Tryon county militia, commanded a regiment under General Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany, and was severely wounded in a fight against Tories and Indians, May 21, 1780. He was appointed brigadier-general by Governor George Clinton, February 6, 1787, for services in the revolutionary war, and was later first judge of the court of common pleas of Montgomery county. In June, 1782, on the occasion of General Washington's visit to Schenectady and at a dinner given in his honor, Colonel Visscher was, at the personal request of Washington, seated at his right hand.

Gazena, daughter of Colonel Frederick Visscher, was born July 14, 1771, and married, May 2, 1792, Simon Maybee.

Gazena, daughter of Simon and Gazena (Visscher) Maybee, was born February 23,

1801, married October 24, 1820, Cornelius H. Putman, and died February 20, 1861. She was the mother of Dr. Alonzo Putman and grandmother of Mrs. Catherine B. (Putman) Rankin.

(Van Rensselaer line of Mrs. Rankin's Ancestry).

Her mother, the wife of Dr. Alonzo Putman, was Harriet Maria Van Rensselaer, who was born September 12, 1827, married June 4, 1856, and died August 15, 1860.

Killaen Van Rensselaer, generally known as the First Patroon, was a pearl and diamond merchant in Amsterdam, Holland, and a director in the Dutch West India Company. He was the founder of the colony of Rensselaerwyck, and married, in 1627, Anna daughter of Jan Van Wely, of Bernevelde, and Leonora Hawkins, of Antwerp. He died in 1646.

His son Jeremias married, July 12, 1663, Maria, daughter of Olof Stevensen Van Cortlandt, of New Amsterdam, president of the Dutch council, and died October 14, 1674. From his son Killian the manorial branch of the Van Rensselaers is descended, and, from the second son, Hendrick, the Cherry Hill and Claverack branches. His daughter Maria married Colonel Pieter Schuyler.

Hendrick Van Rensselaer, second son of Jeremias or Jeremias, was born at Greenbush, opposite Albany, October 23, 1667; married, May 16, 1689, Catharina Van Brugh, granddaughter of Anneke Jans, and died in July, 1740. His daughter Maria married Samuel Ten Broeck.

Colonel Killaen Van Rensselaer, youngest son of Hendrick, born December 27, 1717; married, January 7, 1742, Arianthe, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Schuyler, and died in 1781. He was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Regiment, New York Militia, October 20, 1775, and served during the war. He was a member of the committee of correspondence, and of the New York assembly.

Philip Van Rensselaer, son of Killaen, born May 19, 1747; married to Maria Sanders, by Dominie Westerlo, February 24, 1768, at the home of her grandfather, Peter Schuyler, at the Flatts, and died March 3, 1798. He built the present Cherry Hill Mansion in 1768, shortly after General Philip Schuyler built the Schuyler mansion, not far away, and one year before the building of the Van Rensselaer Manor House, north of the city. To this home he brought his bride. The mansion subsequently came to General Solomon Van Rensselaer, who married Arriet, daughter of Philip Van Rensselaer, and to her daughter, Harriet, wife of Dr. Peter E. El

mendorf. Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Van Rensselaer had charge of the military stores of the Northern Department during the revolutionary war. He received his commission from General Philip Schuyler and was confirmed by congress. He was also a member of the committee of public safety of Albany.

Robert Sanders Van Rensselaer, second child of Philip and Maria Van Rensselaer, was born January 19, 1773, at Cherry Hill; married, October 9, 1800, Catherine Nicholas Bogart, at the home of her stepfather, James Van Rensselaer, at Crystal Hill. Harriet Maria, their youngest daughter, married Dr. Alonzo Putman, and was mother of Catherine Bogart (Putman) Rankin.

(Anneke Jans Line of Mrs. Rankin's Ancestry.)

Anneke Jans was daughter of Tryntje Jansen, and married (first) Roelof Jansen, coming to America and settling at Rensselaerwyck with him in 1630. They removed to New Amsterdam in 1636, where he died. She married (second), in March, 1638, Rev. Everardus Bogardus, minister of the Dutch church, the first settled pastor in the colony. She had, by her first husband, five children, of whom the second, Tryntje Roelofs, married, for her second husband, Johannes Van Brugh. Catharina, daughter of Johannes and Tryntje Van Brugh, married Hendrick Van Rensselaer.

(Schuyler Line of Mrs. Rankin's Ancestry.)

Philip Pieterse Schuyler came from Amsterdam to Beverwyck. He married, December 12, 1650, Margritta, daughter of Brant Arentse Van Schlictenhorst, resident director of Rensselaerwyck. He was ancestor of the Schuylers, of America, and had ten children.

Philip Schuyler, Jr., eighth son of Philip, was born February 8, 1666, and married (first), July 25, 1687, Elizabeth De Meyer, dying May 24, 1724.

Dr. Nicholas Schuyler, son of Philip and Elizabeth (De Meyer) Schuyler, was born September 11, 1691, married, December 2, 1714, Elsie Wendell, and died July 3, 1748. They had eight children.

Ariantje Schuyler, third child of Dr. Nicholas and Elsie (Wendell) Schuyler, was born March 6, 1720, married, January 7, 1742, Colonel Killae Van Rensselaer, son of Hendrick, and father of Philip Van Rensselaer, and died October 17, 1763. She was a second cousin of General Philip Schuyler, and her portrait, painted on wood, hangs in the dining-room of the Cherry Hill mansion.

Harmanus Schuyler, seventh child of Dr. Nicholas and Elsie (Wendell) Schuyler, and

brother of Ariantje, wife of Killae Van Rensselaer, was born April 2, 1727, married Christina Ten Broeck, September 1, 1796, and had nine children. He was assistant deputy commissary general of the Northern Department, on appointment of General Philip Schuyler.

Elsie Schuyler, daughter of Harmanus and Christina (Ten Broeck) Schuyler, was born February 6, 1760, June 15, 1783, Dr. Nicholas N. Bogart, of New York City, and, after his death, James Van Rensselaer, of Crystal Hill, in town of Bethlehem. She died September 26, 1838. Her only child, by her first husband, was Catherine Nicholas Bogart, who married Robert Sanders Van Rensselaer. Dr. Bogart died September 26, 1783.

Pieter Schuyler, fifth son of Philip Schuyler and Margritta Van Schlictenhorst, was born in Rensselaerwyck, September 17, 1657, and married (second) Maria, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Maria Van Cortlandt, September 14, 1691. He died February 19, 1724. He was the first mayor of Albany, and held various military and civil appointments.

Peter Schuyler, Jr., third son of Pieter Schuyler, baptized January 12, 1698, married, November 4, 1722, Catherine Groesbeck. He was appointed captain when twenty-three years old, and died September 2, 1753.

Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Schuyler, Jr., baptized January 3, 1725, married, January 11, 1747, Robert Sanders. Their daughter, Maria, married Philip Van Rensselaer, of Cherry Hill, Albany.

(Sanders Line of Mrs. Rankin's Ancestry.)

Thomas Sanders, of Amsterdam, married Sarah Corneilse Van Gorum, in New Amsterdam, September 16, 1640, who died in Albany, December, 1669.

Robert, son of Thomas Sanders, baptized, New Amsterdam, November 10, 1641, married Elsje Barentse.

Barent, son of Robert Sanders, married Maria, daughter of Evert Wendell, September 19, 1704, and was buried June 22, 1738.

Robert, son of Barent and Maria (Wendell) Sanders, twenty-third mayor of Albany, was born at Albany, July 11, 1705, married, January 12, 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Schuyler, Jr. Their daughter, Maria, married Philip Van Rensselaer, of Cherry Hill, Albany.

(Wendell Line of Mrs. Rankin's Ancestry.)

Evert Janse Wendell, born 1615, at Emden, Hanover, came to America and settled in New Amsterdam about 1642. He married (first) Susanna Du Trieux, July 31, 1644, who died about 1660; married (second) Maritje

Abramse, daughter of Abraham Pieter Vosburgh. He died in Albany, in 1709.

Hieronimus (Jeronimus), son of Evert J. and Susanna (Du Trieux) Wendell, was born in 1655, and married Ariantje Visscher, daughter of Harmen and Hester Visscher, before 1676.

Elsje, daughter of Hieronimus Wendell, was born April 21, 1689, married Dr. Nicholas Schuyler, December 2, 1714, and was the mother of Ariantje Schuyler, wife of Colonel Killaen Van Rensselaer.

Maria, daughter of Evert Janse Wendell and Maritje, his second wife, was born August 16, 1677, and married, September 9, 1704, Barent Sanders.

(Ten Broeck Line of Mrs. Rankin's Ancestry.)

Dirck Wesselse Ten Broeck was born December 18, 1638, and died September 18, 1717, at Clermont, New York. He married, Albany, 1663, Christyna Van Buren (born May 19, 1644, died November 24, 1729, daughter of Cornelis Maessen Van Buren and Catalyntje Martensen, who came from Guelderland, 1631). He was alderman under the original charter of the city of Albany, 1686, recorder for ten years, member of provincial assembly, five years, and was appointed the fourth mayor of Albany, 1696.

His son, Samuel Ten Broeck, was born in 1680, died April 5, 1756, married, November 7, 1712, Maria, daughter of Hendrick Van Rensselaer and Catharina Van Brugh. His wife was baptized March 29, 1689, and died July 31, 1771.

Christina, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Van Rensselaer) Ten Broeck, was born November 29, 1729; married, Claverack, Columbia county, New York, September 4, 1754. Colonel Harmanus Schuyler, who died September 1, 1796. Their daughter, Elsje, who married Dr. Nicholas Bogart, entertained, in July, 1783, General Washington, Governor Clinton and General Philip Schuyler, in the absence of her mother, at their home at old Saratoga (Schuylerville), when they came to visit the scene of Burgoyne's surrender.

John Ranken, founder of the RANKEN Troy family, and a pioneer woollen manufacturer, was born at Wood Bank, near Garvah, Londonderry, Ireland, February 26, 1810, died at Albia (Troy), September 10, 1864. He came to the United States when he was twenty-one years of age, located in Albany, afterward in Troy. He had learned his trade in the woollen mills at home, and began in Troy his long and successful business career as an employee

of the Troy Woollen Company. He was connected with this corporation for a period of about fifty years, becoming a partner and in full charge of the Troy plant. A few years before his death he sold his interest and retired. He possessed a large estate and was a leading citizen of the city. He married Nancy McNally, born May, 1816, at Auburn, New York, died March 20, 1890, at Albia, New York. Children: 1. Hugh Fulton, born June 13, 1835; he shipped on a whaling vessel bound for the polar seas, and was never after heard from, nor was the ship on which he sailed. 2. Hannah Delia, born October 8, —; married Dr. George Billings, of Troy, New York. 3. Henry Stearns, see forward. 4. William John, see forward. 5. Robert Brown, born January 2, 1842; married Maggie Walker. 6. David Molyneux, born May 16, 1843; married Mary Morrison; child: Fred Ranken, the well-known dramatic critic; nom de plume, "Ginger Bread." 7. Elizabeth Jane, born March 8, 1845; married J. R. Betts, of New York. 8. Peter B., born February 6, 1847; a resident of Troy. 9. Sarah L., born November 20, 1848; married J. McDowell, child: Lulu, married James Van Kuren. 10. Mary, born September 26, 1850; married Martin McLane.

(II) Henry Stearns, son of John and Nancy (McNally) Ranken, was born at the Ranken homestead, Albia, near Troy, New York, May 26, 1836. He was educated in the public schools and at the boarding school at Sand Lake, New York. After an initial business experience, he entered into a partnership with William J. Ranken, and his uncle, Hugh Ranken, forming the firm known as the Ranken Manufacturing Company, of Cohoes, New York. They were a successful corporation, and for over thirty years Mr. Ranken was connected with the manufacturing business in Cohoes, and the wool business in Troy. He then retired to the Ranken estate at Albia, of which he is manager. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a Republican in politics. He married (first) Eliza Kerr Wickes, born in Sand Lake, New York, died in Albia, New York. He married (second) Victoria Charlotte Nanson, born in Buffalo, New York. Child of first wife: Jessie Wickes, married Arthur J. Rockwood, and has Arthur (2), Jessica and Elizabeth Rockwood. Children of second wife: Victoria Charlotte and Henry Nanson.

(II) William John, son of John and Nancy (McNally) Ranken, was born at Albia, New York, February 10, 1840. He was in business with his father, then in connection with his brother, Henry Stearns Ranken, and

uncle, Hugh Ranken, he formed the Ranken Manufacturing Company, of Cohoes, New York, where they carried on a successful business for thirty years. He was a man of influence and wealth, closely identified with various business interests. He married Sylvia Jane Bowen, born in South Adams, Massachusetts, died in Troy, July, 1905. Children: 1. Grace, married William J. Gurley. 2. Emma G. 3. William John (2), of Seattle, Washington; married Helen Hastings; children: Paul C. and Jack Ranken. 4. Thomas Bowen, of Toledo, Ohio; married Cora Hill, of Chicago. 5. Herbert, of Troy.

The family name of Rathbone is derived from the Saxon language, and signifies an early gift.

There have been various spellings of the name in this country, but some of them are by mistake, and it is best to speak only of those who, belonging to the same family by various lines of descent, have adhered to definite forms. It is declared, with good authority, that the similar name of Rabone (Rabun) was of the same origin, as was also Rawsbone and Rathbun. In "James Savage's Genealogical Dictionary," prominent mention is made of George Rabun, and in "Belknap's History of New Hampshire" it is stated that this was probably a mistake for Rathbone, who was in Exeter in 1639. The year previous he had sympathized with the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, a man of considerable learning, piety and position, and the brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson. With him, Rabun, or Rathbone, was banished from Boston for defending his religious opinions. Having been deprived of his privileges, he combined with some others suffering the same fate, about thirty-five in all, and set up an independent government at Squamscot Falls, New Hampshire, naming the place Exeter. The Rathbone arms consist of a shield argent, three doves azure. Crest: A dove proper, holding an olive branch. Motto: *Suaviter et fortiter*.

Regarding the origin of the family in America, there were several accounts formerly current. It was asserted that this family descended from Thomas Rathbone, who came from England in 1621. A second statement is to the effect that those of the name came from John Rathbone, a member of a Liverpool family who came to America in 1625. Another explanation is that they are descended from an elder brother of Colonel John Rathbone, who was an officer of the parliamentary army of 1658, noted for his devotion to Republican principles.

The earliest authentic records point to the Rev. William Rathbone as the first of the name appearing in America, and allusion is made to him in a work published in 1637, which item was reprinted in the "Historical Collections of Massachusetts." This man was an author. It is shown that his doctrinal views were not in accord with the members of the Massachusetts colony, and it is believed that he and likewise his descendants were not admitted into the New England church, with the consequence that they were not permitted to participate in the general public affairs.

The Rhode Island colonial records mention John Rawsbone, of New Shoreham, as one who was admitted to full political rights as freeman, on May 4, 1664, being the same person whom the Block Island records name John Rathbone. The latter was one of those who met at the house of Dr. Alcock on August 17, 1660, to confer regarding the purchase of Block Island, and was one of the original sixteen purchasers of that island from Governor Endicott and three others, to whom it had been granted for public services, hence he will long continue to figure in the country's history.

John Rathbone was chosen in 1676 one of the surveyors of highways. He occupied a place in the Rhode Island general assembly, in 1682-83-84, as representative from Block Island. He was one of the petitioners to the King of Great Britain in 1686 in reference to the "Quo Warranto," and was one of the Rhode Island grand jury in 1688. He had an interesting experience during the French and Indian wars which has been handed down with authenticity as family history. In the year 1680, in the month of July, Mr. Rathbone had a narrow escape from the French, who had come in three vessels and were then pilaging the island. They inquired of some one or more of the people "who were the likeliest among them to have money." They told them of John Rathbone as the most likely. The French proceeded to capture him, as they supposed, and demanded of him his money. The captive denied having any but a trifling sum. They endeavored to make him confess that he had more and to deliver it to them by tying him up and whipping him barbarously. While they were doing all this to an innocent man whom they mistook for the monied John Rathbone, the latter made his escape with his treasure. They had mistaken the son for the father, who by submitting to this cruelty in the room of his father saved him from being robbed.

That the lives of the early Rathbones who settled on Block Island were fraught with

severe hardship and almost continuous danger may well be believed from all accounts. In his history of Rhode Island, Arnold makes this reference: "The local history of Block Island, truthfully written, would present an interesting study. The traditional history of the aborigines is full of the romance of war. Their authentic history in connection with the whites abounds in stirring incidents, the peculiarities of the English settlers and their posterity, their customs, laws and domestic institutions are among the most singular and interesting developments of civilized life, while the martial defense of a people, within and around whose island there has been more hard fighting than on any territory of equal extent in America, and where the horrors of savage and of civilized warfare have alternately prevailed, almost without cessation from the earliest traditional period down to a recent date, would altogether furnish material for a thrilling history that might rival the pages of a romance. The dangers of the sea and the sterner perils of war united to produce a race of men whose courage and hardihood cannot be surpassed. It was out of such material that naval heroes were made." Of this character were the men and women also of the earlier generations of the Rathbone family.

(1) John Rathbone, of Block Island, was born about 1634, died there between February 12, 1702, the day on which he signed his will, and October 6, 1702, the date on which Simon Ray, warden, took oath that William Hancock, Jr., James Welch and Roger Dickens appeared before him to testify "that they were testimony to the signing and sealing." It is an interesting family document, and a portion of it is worth citing. "I give and bequeath to my son Samuel Rathbone the table and cupboard which stand now in his house as for are lomes (heirlooms?) to the house, and I leave my wife Margaret Rathbone my executrix of all my movable and household goods, houses and chattles, cattle, sheep and horse kind; and I leave (her?) the income of my house at Newport for her lifetime, and at her decease the westward (end?) of my house at Newport, and the leanto of that end so far as the post that the door hangs on, and the shop to be left for my son John Rathbone's son John, and his heirs forever; and the eastward end of said house and the rest of the leanto to be left for my son William Rathbone's son John and his heirs forever, and the yard to be equally for their use. And I leave to my wife for her life-time the twenty acres of land which I bought of Henry Hall, and the running of two cows and a horse and the

end of the house which I now live in; and I leave that my four sons shall pay to my wife during her life-time forty shillings a piece a year. * * * And I leave to my wife during her life-time my nigger man, and at her disposing, and at her decease to my son Thomas Rathbone for three years, and at the end of the three years, to give him as good clothes as his mistress leaves him, and then to set him free." It may be said in this connection that the family lands at Newport greatly increased in value, as did the estate situate in Block Island, and while he gave evidence of abolition tendencies by his provision for his negro, he did not care to put his ideas into effect while he yet lived.

John Rathbone married Margaret Dodge. Children: 1. William, married, December 18, 1680, Sarah ——. 2. Thomas, married, April 21, 1685, Mary Dickens. 3. John, see forward. 4. Joseph, married, May 19, 1691, Mary Mosher. 5. Samuel, married, November 3, 1692, Patience T. Coggeshall; died January 24, 1757. 6. Sarah, born June 10, 1659; married (first) December 20, 1678, Samuel George; married (second) September 1, 1710, John Ball. 7. Margaret. 8. Elizabeth.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Margaret (Dodge) Rathbone, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1658. He was admitted a freeman by the assembly of Rhode Island, May 5, 1696. He received from his father, just previous to his marriage, a deed for sixty acres of land on Block Island, the nominal consideration for which was "one barrel of pork on demand." It may be concluded that this farm was therefore a wedding present or settlement. It is known that the father, some years before his death, settled his sons on farms on the island where he lived, and entertained great hopes that his descendants would forever dwell there. Their grandchildren, however, scattered, leaving Samuel Rathbone's descendants the only one of the name on that island. The original settler's grandson, Jonathan, son of John Rathbone, Jr., removed to Colchester, Connecticut, and is the ancestor of the Rathbones of Albany, New York, as well as those of Otsego county, New York. Joshua, another son of John, Jr., settled at Stonington, Connecticut, and is the ancestor of the Rathbones of New York City. Other sons of the same, John, Benjamin, Nathaniel and Thomas, settled in Exeter, Rhode Island. Elijah, son of Samuel, settled in Groton, Connecticut, and in this way the family spread to various sections of the country, while very few represented the old stock at the place of original settlement.

On December 13, 1698, "Great James" and Jane, his wife, two Indians, bound their daughter, Betsey, to John Rathbone, Jr., and his wife, as an indentured servant for eighteen years, the consideration being only one gallon of rum and one blanket in hand, and five years after one gallon of rum, and yearly thereafter, and if she remained five years, then the said Rathbone was to pay four blankets and one every third year thereafter. John Rathbone, married, January 10, 1688, Ann Dodge. Children: 1. Mary, born October 3, 1688. 2. Jonathan, see forward. 3. John, born December 23, 1693; married, December 20, 1720, Patience Fish. 4. Joshua, born February 9, 1696; married, February 16, 1724, Mary Wightman. 5. Benjamin, born February 11, 1701. 6. Annah, born August 9, 1703. 7. Nathaniel, born February 6, 1708. 8. Thomas, born March 2, 1709.

(III) Jonathan, son of John (2) and Ann (Dodge) Rathbone, was born May 22, 1691, died April 1, 1766. Possessing the same sort of pioneering spirit which had so largely characterized many of his ancestors, while still a young man he set out for other parts, removing previous to 1715 to that part of New London county in Connecticut formerly known as Colchester, later the town of Salem. Here he purchased a tract of land from the Mohegan Indians, on which he settled, and a portion of this estate has continued uninterruptedly in the possession of his descendants of the same name for two centuries. He was a member of the Baptist church there in 1726. He married Elizabeth —. Children: John, born January 1, 1715, died November 27, 1755; married, March 30, 1737, Anna Tennant. 2. Benjamin, married, November 11, 1742, Mary Cohoon. 3. Jonathan, married, November 8, 1744, Abigail Avery. 4. Joshua, see forward. 5. Isaiah, born September 7, 1723; married, May 9, 1764, Fanny Lamphear. 6. Joseph. 7. Elizabeth. Probably others.

(IV) Joshua, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Rathbone; was born September 7, 1723, being twin brother of Isaiah. It is said that "he was a godly, truth-seeking man," and was always known as "Deacon Rathbone." He married, December 4, 1745, Sarah Tennant. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born June 9, 1747. 2. Tabitha, born August 4, 1749; married (first) — Treadway; children: Sarah and Mary; married (second) 1806, — Holmes; child, Clarissa. 3. Joshua, born May 7, 1751; married Eunice Martin. 4. Sarah, born November 23, 1752; married — Chamberlain; removed to Richfield Springs, New York. 5. Moses, born November 12, 1754; married Olive Ransom. 6.

Samuel, see forward. 7. Anna, born September 12, 1758; married — Holmes.

(V) Samuel, son of Joshua and Sarah (Tennant) Rathbone, was born September 12, 1758, and was twin brother to Anna. He died at Colchester, Connecticut, February 16, 1831. His life had been spent on a farm of several hundred acres which had been bequeathed to him by his father. He married Lydia, daughter of Simon and Lydia (Brown) Sparhawk, March 1, 1785. She died July 13, 1825, aged sixty years. Children: 1. Samuel, born August 8, 1786, died October 9, 1787. 2. Valentine Wightman, born September 13, 1788, died May 18, 1833; married, in 1814, Nancy Forsyth. 3. Jared Lewis, Salem, Connecticut, born October 2, 1791; a successful merchant of Albany, New York, who for several years was elected to the common council and was thrice called to fill the position of mayor of the Capital City, being the last mayor chosen by the council, and the first elected by the vote of the people. He assumed that office first as the forty-first mayor, January 24, 1839, and the third time, on election by popular vote, on May 12, 1840, at which time only four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight votes were cast at that important municipal election; he resided at No. 28 Eagle street, corner of State street, Albany; married, June 26, 1834, Pauline Noyes, daughter of Joel Penney, of Buffalo, New York; children: Charles, Henry R., Anna Pauline and Jared Lawrence. 4. Lydia, born March 21, 1794, died August 7, 1873; married, November 17, 1819, William W. Reed. 5. Samuel, born November 6, 1796, died unmarried October 17, 1818. 6. Sabria Lewis, born July 3, 1799; married, February 10, 1818, Clark Ransom. 7. Anna, born November 6, 1803; died November 12, 1865; married David Jewett, no children. 8. Joel, see forward.

(VI) Joel, son of Samuel and Lydia (Sparhawk) Rathbone, was born in Salem, Connecticut, August 3, 1806, died in Paris, France, Sunday, September 13, 1863. He came to Albany, New York, to reside in the fall of 1822, as a clerk to his brother, Valentine W. Rathbone, who then kept a wholesale grocery store on the corner of Hudson avenue and Quay street, then the busiest section of the city. Two years later he became associated with him in business. In 1827, as one of the firm of Hermans, Rathbone & Company, he commenced the wholesale stove business. By reason of certain modifications and improvements in the patterns of stoves made under his direction, he secured a very large and lucrative business, which became known all over the country, and doubtless was

the most important concern of the kind then in America, and destined to make the name of Rathbone known for the century or more. Following the death of Mr. Hermans, in 1829, Mr. Rathbone succeeded to the entire business, which he continued in his own name until 1841, when at the early age of thirty-five years, with a well-earned fortune, he retired from active mercantile pursuits to the enjoyment of country life. He purchased a large estate bordering the southern end of Albany, which he laid out and made beautiful, and "Kenwood" became his residence for a number of years. Although he had retired from business cares so early, he was still connected with many of the public enterprises of Albany, being vice-president of the New York State Bank, the oldest institution in the city, president of the Exchange Company, doing business where the Federal Building was located in 1910, and an active co-operator in and a generous contributor to most of the benevolent enterprises of Albany. He was known as a conscientious and consistent Christian, a gentleman of unusual taste and refinement. He married, May 5, 1829, when twenty-two years of age, Emeline Weld, daughter of Lewis and Louisa (Weld) Munn, and she died in Newport, Rhode Island, August 25, 1874. Her father, Lewis Munn, was born December 14, 1784, died July 8, 1810. Her mother, Louisa Weld, was born April 1, 1791, died December 6, 1808. Children: 1. Jared Lewis, born April 23, 1830, died August 20, 1831. 2. Erastus Corning, born January 1, 1832, died February 2, 1832. 3. Joel Howard, born June 11, 1835, died single, March 29, 1865. 4. Sarah, born December 5, 1837; married, November 19, 1863, General Frederick Townsend, born in Albany, September 21, 1825; graduate of Union College, 1844; admitted to practice 1849; adjutant-general of New York state, 1857-61; raised and commanded the Third Regiment, New York Volunteers, May, 1861; brevetted brigadier-general, and resigned from army, 1868; appointed adjutant-general by Governor Cornell in 1880, serving until January 1, 1883, and died at Albany. She died, Albany, March 13, 1910. Children: Annie Martin Townsend, born in Paris, November 1, 1866; Sarah Rathbone Townsend, born March 23, 1869, in Albany; Frederick Townsend, born October 28, 1871; Joel Rathbone Townsend, born October 13, 1879, died October 15, 1879. 5. Albert, born May 27, 1841, died single, December 10, 1865. 6. Clarence, see forward. 7. Edward Weld, born October 20, 1848, died July 30, 1849.

(VII) Clarence, son of Joel and Emeline

Weld (Munn) Rathbone, was born on his father's handsome estate, "Kenwood," on the southern outskirts of Albany, New York, November 17, 1844. He received his education at Farmington, Connecticut, and at Charlier's French Institute in New York City. He entered the Naval Academy, then located at Newport, Rhode Island, in September, 1861, and was graduated the fifth in his class of 1863, having successfully undertaken the three-year course in the space of two years. He received his commission as an ensign in the United States Navy, and was ordered to the "Niagara" in the fall of 1863, and was then on duty at Newport. In June, 1864, he was ordered to New Orleans, where he was given duty in the squadron of Admiral Farragut. He served during the latter part of the war of the rebellion, taking part in the celebrated battle of Mobile Bay, where he was wounded slightly. Subsequently he served on blockade duty off Galveston, Texas. At the termination of the civil war, he returned to New York, June, 1865, and shortly thereafter resigned his commission on account of his being left the only son of his widowed mother upon the death of his brothers, Joel Howard and Albert, which had occurred in 1865. For several years following this period of his life, he was the head of a large manufactory of stoves but while still in the prime of life retired from active business concerns. He is a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, and trustee of Albany Medical College, and the Dudley Observatory. When first married he resided at No. 5 Elk street, his handsome residence fronting on the Academy Park, and later removed to his present spacious home nearer the city outskirts, No. 576 Western avenue. He is an Episcopalian, and in politics a Democrat. He is a past master of Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Rathbone is a member of the following clubs: Army and Navy and Manhattan of New York, the Loyal Legion of America and Graduates Association of the United States Naval Academy.

Clarence Rathbone married, at Albany, New York, September 11, 1866, Angelica Bogart Talcott, born at Albany, February 24, 1846. Her father was Sebastian Viisscher Talcott, son of George and Angelica (Bogart) Talcott. He was born in New York City, November 24, 1812, and died at his residence, No. 748 Broadway, Albany, November 10, 1888. He attended Yale, and became a civil engineer, doing considerable excellent work in the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and also in the improvement of navigation in the

Hudson river near Albany, which work has endured as a specimen of the best construction of its nature along the length of the entire river. He was appointed quarter-master by Governor Horatio Seymour, in 1862, with the rank of brigadier-general. Mr. Talcott has left an enduring memorial of himself in several volumes of genealogies which he prepared with indefatigable labor, notably his "Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families," published by him in 1883. Her mother was Olivia Maria (Shearman) Talcott, who married S. V. Talcott, November 23, 1843. She was born in Utica, New York, October 14, 1823, and died in Albany, January 20, 1888. She was the only child of Robert Shearman, son of Robert and Honor (Brown) Shearman, who was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, September 10, 1790, died at Westmoreland, New York, September 6, 1838; and Anna Maria Sherman, daughter of Watts and Olivia (Gillson) Sherman, who was born September 17, 1800, died at St. Augustine, Florida, March 9, 1825. Children: 1. Albert, see forward. 2. Joel, see forward. 3. Angelica Talcott, see forward. 4. Ethel, see forward.

(VIII) Albert, son of Clarence and Angelica Bogart (Talcott) Rathbone, was born at Albany, July 27, 1868, and in 1910 was a resident of New York City. He received his early education by attending the Albany Academy for about ten years, and then entered Williams College, where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He commenced the study of law, graduating from the Albany Law School. After practicing a few years in his native city, in the firm of Tracy, Cooper & Rathbone, he removed to New York, where he is a member of the prominent firm of Joline Larkin & Rathbone. He married, at Albany, April 14, 1891, Emma Marvin, daughter of Thomas Worth and Emma (McClure) Olcott. Children: 1. Grace Olcott, born in New York City, December 9, 1894. 2. Anna Talcott, born August 14, 1897.

(VIII) Joel, son of Clarence and Angelica Bogart (Talcott) Rathbone, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, the summer home of his parents, September 12, 1869. He was educated at the Albany Academy. He entered the employ of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, and afterwards was the treasurer of the Albany Railway Company. In 1895 he left for New York City, where he is first vice-president of National Security Company. He married, in New York City, October 4, 1894, Josephine, daughter of Carlisle and Ethel Josephine (Hanbury) Norwood. Child:

Carlisle Norwood, born in Saratoga Springs, July 26, 1895.

(VIII) Angelica Talcott, daughter of Clarence and Angelica Bogart (Talcott) Rathbone, was born in Albany, New York, March 13, 1871. She received her education at St. Agnes' school in her native city. She married, in New York city, December 25, 1899, Dr. Charles Russell Lowell Putnam, of Boston, Massachusetts, who is now practicing medicine in New York City. Child: Patrick Tracey Lowell Putnam, born in New York City, September 15, 1904.

(VIII) Ethel, daughter of Clarence and Angelica Bogart (Talcott) Rathbone, was born in Albany, New York, December 11, 1877. She married, in Paris, France, March 14, 1907, Jean Marty, son of Jean Marty, of Carcassonne, France, and his wife, Marie Claudine (Chaumien) Marty, of Alligny en Moreau, France.

The family name of Griffith is derived from the Welsh and Cornish British, and signifies one who has strong faith; from "cryf," Welsh for strong, and "ffyd," meaning faith.

The Griffith Arms: Shield: Gules, three lioncels passant in pale argent armed gules. Motto: Virtus omnia nobilitat.

(I) William Griffith came to America from Cardigan, Wales, in 1731, and was one of the earliest settlers of Oneida county, New York. The line of his descent leads to Llewellyn, last King of Wales, beheaded by the English in 1282, and to Griffith, his son, also King of Wales. His participation in the revolution as a soldier is established. His wife, Ruth Griffith, born in England, accompanied him to America.

(II) Major Joshua, son of William and Ruth Griffith, was born February 8, 1763, died April 10, 1830. He lived at Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York. He was a participant in many of the actions in the war of 1812. His militia commission as a captain in Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Staat's regiment, dated March 30, 1803, also his commission, dated April 10, 1811, as a major in Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius J. Schermerhorn's regiment, Rensselaer county militia, can be seen in the office of the secretary of state at the capitol, Albany, in "Minutes of Council of Appointment (Militia)," Book E, pp. 107 and 444; also, in "History of Rensselaer County, N. Y.," page 71, under heading "43rd Regt., Field and Staff." Just as the war of 1812 opened, he was visiting his father in Central New York, and was mustered into Colonel Mead's Seventeenth New York state

detached militia regiment, Captain Daniel Root's company, as a private, and performed active service in that capacity. After the war he returned to Nassau, where he died, his wife, Ruth (Paine) Griffith, surviving him. She was a daughter of Smith Paine, and sixth in descent from Stephen Paine, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who was one of the principal subscribers to King Philip's war, and a descendant of Hugh de Payen. Their son was given the name of her father, becoming Smith Griffith.

(III) Smith, son of Major Joshua and Ruth (Paine) Griffith, was born at Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, April 20, 1793, died of old age and general decline, February 22, 1878. He occupied nearly all the official positions in the gift of the town, was an elder in the Presbyterian church of his native town, and gained renown as a prominent Abolitionist in civil war times. During the anti-slavery agitation he helped to carry on the famous "Underground Railroad," as the secret method for liberating the slaves was styled, and by his instrumentality many of the colored race escaped to Canada. In a number of ways he helped to improve Nassau, and worked actively to increase its prosperity. Smith Griffith married (first) Lemira Herrick, born April 30, 1793, died November 15, 1859, daughter of John and Nancy (Platt) Herrick, and she was second in lineal descent from Colonel Rufus Herrick, of the New York continental line in revolutionary war; seventh in lineal descent from Sir William Herrick, of London, Leicester and Beau Manor Park (one of the most distinguished courtiers at the Court of Elizabeth); and eighteenth in lineal descent from Eric, King of Denmark. She made use of the arms granted to Sir William Herrick by Queen Elizabeth, and which are registered in the Herald's College, viz.: "Argent; a fesse vaire or and gules. Crest: A bull's head, couped argent, horned erased sable and gorged with a chaplet of roses proper. Motto: Virtus omnia nobilitat." Her mother's father was Captain Israel Platt, of the New York line in the revolution, who was a grandson of Major Epenetus Platt, of colonial times. She was also fifth in lineal descent from Captain John Stanton of the colonies, and sixth from Thomas Stanton, interpreter-general to the colonies and assistant to Governor Winthrop; sixth in descent also from Captain John, and the seventh from Captain George Denison, a noted leader in King Philip's war, and seventh also in descent from Captain James Avery of the same war. By this marriage Smith Griffith had two children, Edwin Henry and Mary. Some

years after the death of his wife, he married the widow of Chester Griswold, of Troy, New York; no children by that marriage.

(IV) Edwin Henry, son of Smith and Lemira (Herrick) Griffith, was born at Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, December 1, 1830, died at Albany, New York, May 16, 1875. He received his early education and was prepared for college at the Nassau Academy, following which course he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, and shortly left it for Yale, where he was acknowledged to be one of the brightest men in his class, and was affiliated there with the Kappa Sigma Theta fraternity. Hardly had he left college when he married, and immediately embarked in the milling business at Nassau. By close application and judicious management, he soon built up a prosperous business, principally in the sale of rye flour and feed, which he shipped to large firms in New York city and other places. He sold his mills in 1864, and removed to Castleton, New York, where he established the banking business of the place, founding the National Bank of Castleton, with which he was officially connected as cashier until the failure of his health in 1874. While there he was prominently identified with the business and religious interests of the place, and was actively concerned in all public improvements. He was an officer of the Dutch Reformed church, and the superintendent of the Sunday school. About two years before he left Castleton, a severe attack of pleurisy left him with a cough which later developed into consumption, and desiring to test the climate of California and Colorado, he resigned from his office at the bank and started for the west in October, 1874, stopping for the winter in Denver. The result was not a change for the better, for his health failed rapidly, and after the death of his only daughter, Grace, it was decided that he could not stand the climate and he returned to Albany with his family in the spring of 1875, where he died May 16th. He was universally esteemed, and during his successful career made and kept a great number of friends, who regarded him highly because of his sterling integrity and Christian character, which never allowed him to waver in his duty. Edwin H. Griffith married, at Nassau, New York, September 29, 1852, Mary Louisa, daughter of George Washington and Sybil Anne (Rowe) Knowlton, born in Greenbush, New York, March 26, 1833. Children: 1. Edwin Henry, born January 23, 1855, died at Nassau, New York, July 24, 1864. 2. George Smith, October 26, 1857, died at Albany, New York, October 8, 1876. 3. William Herrick, January 27, 1866,

see forward. 4. Grace, April 25, 1870, died at Denver, Colorado, February 6, 1875.

(V) William Herrick, son of Edwin Henry and Mary Louisa (Knowlton) Griffith, was born at Castleton, Rensselaer county, New York, January 27, 1866, named for Sir William Herrick, of London, Leicester and Beau Manor Park, from whom he is ninth in lineal descent. On his father's side he is lineally descended from the New England and Colonial families of Herrick, Paine, Smith, Perrin, Trask, Leonard, Avery, Denison, Stanton, Starkweather, Lord, Thompson, Peck, Chickering, Cross, Lay, and the Platts and Scudders of Long Island. Of these the Paines, Perrins, Herricks, Averys, Denisons, Stantons, Lords, Pecks and Platts were entitled to and made use of coats-of-arms. Mr. Griffith received his primary education at "Jane Coley's Private School for Boys" at Albany. He was partly prepared for college at the Albany Academy and advanced by the private tuition of Rev. Charles H. W. Stocking, D.D. He entered Yale in 1886, but ill health prevented completion of the course, and he then traveled with Dr. Stocking through England, Scotland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, France, Italy and Switzerland, making his sojourn in these countries an educational one, to a great extent, and studying the archaeology, life and customs of the various places, which brought about his contributions to various American periodicals while he was abroad.

On returning from Europe, Mr. Griffith accepted a position in the First National Bank, of Albany, and after some years resigned to embark for himself in the insurance business, his offices in 1910 being in the Tweddle Building, Albany, New York, and his residence No. 445 State street. He was probably the first to attempt organizing the members of his family on the maternal side into the Knowlton Association of America. This was due to the fondness he had always had for all matters appertaining to genealogy, history and patriotic hereditary orders, and it was natural that he was chosen its secretary and treasurer. He possesses many heirlooms and relics, chief among which he prizes the musket carried by his great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton, while a private and sergeant in the old French war; some revolutionary scrip with which he was paid off, and a few of his old books. Credit is due to him for his activity in the interest of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, of which he was treasurer in 1896, secretary in 1897-98, vice-regent in 1899 and regent in 1900-01.

Mr. Griffith can count twenty-five ancestors who performed illustrious military and civil services in the colonies previous to 1775; six ancestors who were officers in the continental army during the revolution, and two who rendered service in the war of 1812. This unusually favorable condition renders him eligible to nearly all of the patriotic hereditary orders, and he has joined nearly every one. He holds membership in the "Sons of the Revolution" in right of services of and lineal descent from: Colonel Rufus Herrick, Major Robert Freeman, Captain Israel Platt, Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton, William and Joshua Griffith, Ensign William Peters, Privates Nicholas and Garrett Row. In the Society of "Colonial Wars" he represents: Governor Robert Treat, Hon. Richard Treat, Stephen Hopkins of the "Mayflower"; eight in King Philip's war, General Constant Southworth, Captain George Denison, Captain John Denison, Major Epenetus Platt, Captain James Avery, Capttain John Stanton, Captain Edward Bangs, Deacon John Doane, Sergeant Daniel Knowlton, Stephen Paine, Thomas Stanton, Nicholas Snow, Samuel Mayo, William Lumpkin, William Collier, Joseph Ford, Bozoan Allen, John Pinder, Samuel Leonard and Stephen Herrick. In the "Society of Mayflower Descendants" he represents: Stephen Hopkins. In the "Order of Founders and Patriots" he represents: John Knowlton (1639) and Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton (1738-1825). In the "Society of War of 1812," he represents: Major Joshua Griffith. In the "Order of the Old Guard of Illinois" he represents Colonel Rufus Herrick, Captain George Denison and Major Joshua Griffith. He was chosen registrar-general and genealogist of the "Ancient Heraldic and Chivalric Order of Albion," founded by Sir Edmund Plowden in 1640, and holds membership in the New England Historical Genealogical Society, Baronial Order of Runnymede, Order of Colonial Governors, the New York State Historical Association, Old Northwest Genealogical Society, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Albany Sovereign Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. While residing from 1892 until 1907 at 989 Madison Avenue, was a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Pine Hills, and was also lay reader of the parish. He is now a member of the Episcopal Cathedral of All Saints at Albany. In politics he is a Republican.

William H. Griffith married, in St. Paul's Church, Albany, February 3, 1892, by Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, S.T.D., of Baltimore, and Rev.

C. H. W. Stocking, D.D., of Orange, New Jersey, Grace Elizabeth Clute, daughter of Hon. Matthew Henry and Elizabeth (Clute) Robertson, who were married at St. George's Church, Schenectady, June 2, 1863. Child, Margaret Frances, born at Albany, New York, December 27, 1892.

Grace Elizabeth Clute (Robertson) Griffith was born in Albany, New York, and was baptized in St. George's Episcopal Church of Schenectady. She was educated at St. Agnes' School, Albany, graduating in 1883, as Latin salutorian of her class. She was elected regent of Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and president of the Society of Graduates of St. Agnes' School. She has been a member of the National Mary Washington Colonial Association since her mother's death.

Matthew Henry Robertson, father of Mrs. William H. Griffith, was born at Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England, died at Albany, December 19, 1903. He studied law at the place of his birth, and in 1858 came to Albany, where he continued his studies in the office of Hon. William Barnes, continuing thus until January, 1860, when the New York State Insurance Department being organized, and Mr. Barnes receiving the appointment of its first superintendent, on May 1, 1860, Mr. Robertson became a regular clerk in the department; in 1870 became the chief clerk, continuing as such until in June, 1892, Superintendent James F. Pierce appointed him the second deputy, which position he held until his death. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church for fourteen years. He was the son of James Robertson, born at Malmesbury, England, August 12, 1802, died March 16, 1876, at Chicago, Illinois, and his wife, Elizabeth Worcester, born October 25, 1804, at Coventry, England, died at Malmesbury, England, March 15, 1841, whom he married April 6, 1826. Elizabeth Worcester was the daughter of Charles Worcester, born at Coventry, England, November 1, 1773, who married, June 5, 1802, Elizabeth Newcomb, born November 25, 1782, at Coventry, England; son of Joseph Worcester, born December 7, 1739; married, January 3, 1764, Susannah Holmes, born 1742; son of John Worcester, died April 14, 1763; married, May 28, 1738, Mary Smith, died May 12, 1763; son of Joseph Worcester. Matthew H. Robertson's grandfather was Matthew Robertson, of Monditts Park, Malmesbury, England, born in 1756, died August 21, 1825; married Ann Beams, born at Chippenham, England, in 1765, died at Malmesbury, in 1839. He was of Scottish descent, from Alexander Robertson, of Stro-

wan, distinguished as a poet and partisan of the Stewarts in the uprisings of 1690, 1715 and 1745. This was one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Scotland, being the sole remaining branch of the Royal House which occupied the throne of Scotland during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries.

Elizabeth (Clute) Robertson, mother of Mrs. William H. Griffith, was born at Schenectady, New York. She resided for many years at her home, No. 445 State street, Albany, New York, and died there August 1, 1906. She was a member of Mohawk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of National Mary Washington Colonial Association. She traces her descent from Frederick Clute, who came to this country from Neurenbergh as a trader, and after living a time at Kingston, New York, in 1703, bought land of Johannes Clute at Niskayuna, New York. He married Francyntje Du Mont (Dumond) and they had son, Jacob, born at Kingston, November 6, 1698, who married, November 16, 1727, at Albany, Maria Brouwer, baptized May 1, 1709, at Brooklyn, through her heirs to the Anneke Jans estate and descent from William I. of Holland. Jacob Clute and Maria Brouwer had a son, Pieter Clute, born at Albany, died at Schenectady, 1780; married Catherine Marselis, born February 15, 1736, died at Niskayuna, aged eighty-one years. They had a son, Peter Clute, born at Schenectady, April 28, 1765, died there July 7, 1835; married, March 5, 1786, Angelica Van Slyke, born, Schenectady, September 2, 1764, died there May 24, 1848, being the daughter of Cornelius Van Slyke, born, Schenectady, December 1, 1736, who was first lieutenant in Colonel Goose Van Schaick's regiment, New York State Continental line in the revolution, and Catherine Veeder, born, Schenectady, April 22, 1744. Peter Clute and Angelica Van Slyke had a son, Cornelius Peter Clute, born at Schenectady, November 14, 1788, died there, August 30, 1870; married, Schenectady, April 16, 1828, Angelica Truax, born February 13, 1796, at Schenectady, died there October 4, 1878, being the daughter of Isaac Truax, born at Schenectady, July 19, 1755, died there December 22, 1854; married, January 1, 1794, Elizabeth Clute, born, Albany, August 21, 1757 died Schenectady, August 4, 1847. Cornelius P. Clute and Angelica Truax had a daughter, Elizabeth Clute, who married Hon. Matthew Henry Robertson.

(The Knowlton Line).

The family name of Knowlton is derived from the Cornish-British word, "knowl," a

promontory, hill or eminence, with the suffix "ton," or the old Saxon "tun," for town, and signifies people "from the hill town." The place where the Knowltons lived was long known as Knowhill. In the Domesday Book the name is Chenoltone, and in subsequent books it may be found indifferently spelled Cnolton, Knolton, Knollton, Knowlton, Knoulton, Knowton, Knowlden, Nowton, Noulton and Nolton.

Going back to the Middle Ages, one learns of the tradition of two brothers enlisting in the service of William the Conqueror, and fighting so bravely during his invasion of Wales, that they readily won their spurs. Having observed that they resided, the one on a hill and the other on a knoll, or lesser hill, the king, on investing them with the honors and insignia of knighthood, dubbed them Hill-ton and Knoll-ton. Whatever of truth may attach to this tradition, it is certain that the name is an ancient one, born out of its own native soil. The Knowlton Arms—certified by H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald. Shield: Argent, a chevron between three crowns or ducal coronets sable. Crest: A demi-lion rampant. Motto: *Vi et virtute*.

Regarding where they lived, in the Domesday Book, that curious and quaint record of estates and surveys which the Conqueror ordered in 1083, that he might know the extent of his realm and provide for the royal revenues, there was a Knowlton Hundred, which was originally but a mere hamlet in Dorsetshire, which became by royal appointment a Fair Town and a rural center of considerable importance. The original hamlet and manor have long since passed away; but the name survives. Knowlton Parish and Knowlton Hall still designate a manor and baronial residence in Kent county, six miles from the archiepiscopal city of Canterbury.

Thomas Knowlton, the antiquarian, was fond of telling of the distinction enjoyed by one of his ancestors, a retainer of the Earl of Warwick, who always appeared in court dress, with a silver and jewelled sword at his belt, and other insignias of rank, and who stood high with the king. He had charge of one of the Earl's castles in Kent, and was a descendant of the Knowltons mentioned.

(I) Captain William Knowlton, the progenitor of the family in America, sailed from the port of London for Nova Scotia in 1632-34, as is usually believed, although this date is only approximate. It is probable that his sons, John, William, Deacon Thomas, and perhaps Samuel, accompanied him on the voyage, for one of the latter name was found in Hingham soon after the others appeared in

Ipswich, and he died in 1655, leaving a will, probated September, 1655, in which he names "brother John" as executor. Captain Knowlton died on the westward voyage, and his widow and children proceeded to Nova Scotia, where they remained only a short time. They are next heard of as being in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where his son John became a resident in 1639, William and Thomas following him there in 1642. The old town had been organized only the previous year, when John arrived. Captain Knowlton was at least a part owner of the vessel in which he sailed for America, and his death doubtless occurred not far from Nova Scotia, for a land surveyor, Alphonso Wells, employed by the Canadian government to survey land in Shelburne in 1839, found an ancient headstone there bearing the name of William Knowlton, 1632. It is tradition that the vessel was sold there, near Annapolis the first settlement, and with the proceeds his widow and children went to Hingham the following year, where it is believed that she remarried.

Patriotic devotion to their new country was a marked feature of these early settlers, and the Knowltons were no exception. Four of the name, John, Benjamin, Abraham and William, served in King Philip's war; several of them participated in the siege and capture of Louisburg; the rosters of the revolutionary troops frequently bear the Knowlton name, and in the subsequent wars of 1812 and of the revolution the same stock was notably at the front. Old Ipswich gave an extraordinary proof of this devotion to country on June 9, 1788, when all the commoners, including many Knowltons, surrendered all their lands to pay the town debts incurred during the war of independence. Family history gives the name of Ann Elizabeth Smith as the wife who came to this country with Captain William Knowlton, and on June 9, 1668, the records show that one Ann, widow of William Knollton, petitioned for an appraisal of land in Hingham. Children: John, born 1610, see forward; William, born 1815, married Elizabeth ———; Deacon Thomas, born 1622, married (first) Susannah ———; (second) Mary Kimball; Samuel.

(II) John, son of Captain William and Anne Elizabeth (Smith) Knowlton, was born in 1610, in England. He was a shoemaker, and resided in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He became a citizen there in 1639, and a freeman June 9, 1641. On December 19, 1648, he subscribed to a fund for the pay of Major Denison, to whom he had entrusted the defence of the township against the assaults of

Indians and other enemies. From the records of sales and transfers of property in Ipswich, it would appear that he accumulated a considerable property. He died October 8, 1654-55. John Knowlton married Marjery Wilson, born in England, survived him but a few months. Children: John, born 1633, see forward; Abraham, born 1635, died unmarried; Elizabeth, born 1639.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Marjery (Wilson) Knowlton, was born in 1633. He was, as his father, a shoemaker. He took the freeman's oath October 16, 1680, and was drafted into the Narragansett Expedition November 30, 1670. He had the misfortune of failing eyesight when only forty-two years old, as shown by a letter written April 5, 1675, and this forced him into a precarious condition as he had to abandon his trade, particularly because he would require someone to protect him, and this burden troubled him. His name, however, appears connected with a number of real estate transactions, so he was evidently a man of substance. He removed to Wrentham, before 1679, and died October, 1684. John Knowlton married Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Whipple, her father being "feoffee of the Grammar School" in Ipswich, a deputy to the general court in 1640, deacon and ruling elder; she died February 4, 1678. Children: Joseph, born 1652, married Mary Wilson, August 14, 1677; Samuel, born 1653, married Mary Witt, August 16, 1669; Daniel, born 1655, married and resided at Holliston, Massachusetts; John, born 1656, married Sarah —; Nathaniel, born July 24, 1658, see forward; Elizabeth, born March 1, 1659, married Timothy Dorman, November 30, 1688, and died September 22, 1788; Thomas, born May 19, 1662, married Hannah Carter, 1683; William, born 1664, married Lydia —, March 16, 1688, and settled in Wenham; Jonathan, born 1665, married Elizabeth —, and settled in Malden, Massachusetts; Susannah, born August 15, 1673.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of John (2) and Sarah (Whipple) Knowlton, was born July 24, 1658, died September 18, 1726. He was a man of consequence in Ipswich, and was recorded a commoner February 18, 1678. He was made a deacon of the First Congregational Church in 1697; for many years was treasurer of the church, and was a deputy to the general court in 1700-02-03-05-09-14-20. Nathaniel Knowlton married, May 3, 1682, Deborah Jewett, from Rowley, Massachusetts, daughter of Benjamin Jewett, who conveyed land to his son-in-law, December 26, 1684, and she died in 1743. Children: Nathaniel,

born May 3, 1683, see forward; John, born December 7, 1685, married Susannah Hut-ton; Joseph, born April, 1687, died young; Thomas, born November 8, 1692; Abraham, born February 27, 1698, married Mary Smith Knowlton, September 20, 1722; Elizabeth, born September 15, 1702; David, born May 15, 1707, married Esther Howard, February 25, 1731.

(V) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Deborah (Jewett) Knowlton, was born May 3, 1683. He married Mary Bennett, publication of which was made February 13, 1703. Children: Mary, born June 3, 1704; William, born February 8, 1706, see forward; Nathaniel, born June 30, 1708, married Mary Fuller; Jeremiah, born July 13, 1712, died young; Jeremiah, born August 2, 1713, married Sarah Allen, July 24, 1735, and resided at Concord, New Hampshire; Martha, married Dr. Flint.

(VI) William, son of Nathaniel (2) and Mary (Bennett) Knowlton, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, February 8, 1706, died in Ashford, Connecticut, March 13, 1753. He was a "housewright." He moved to West Boxford, where he married Martha Pinder, a granddaughter of John Pynder, an English soldier who subscribed to advance the cause in King Philip's war. The publication of their marriage was on February 13, 1728. After marriage, he removed to Ashford, Connecticut, 1748, where he purchased a farm which he divided among his sons. Children: Lucy, died young; Lucy, born February 20, 1736, married Deacon Abijah Brooks, of Ashford, Connecticut; William, born December 23, 1738, married Mehitable Eaton, of Ashford; Daniel, born December 23, 1738, see forward; Thomas, born November 30, 1740, married Anna Keyes, April 5, 1759; Nathaniel, born May 9, 1746, died young; Mary, born May 9, 1746, married Ezekiah Tiffany, of Ashford; Sarah, married Joshua Kendall, of Ashford; Priscilla, died unmarried.

(VII) Lieutenant Daniel, son of William and Martha (Pinder) Knowlton, was born December 23, 1738, and was baptized in the West Parish of Boxford, Massachusetts, December 31, 1738. He was but two years old when his father removed to Ashford, Connecticut. When only nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the colonial regiments for service in the French and Indian war, together with his brother, Thomas. From the start he distinguished himself for bravery and daring, particularly as a scout. On one occasion, while in Captain John Slapp's company, in Lord Loudon's expedition to Fort Edward, between March 15 and October 17, 1757, he

saved the life of his companion, Israel Putnam, who was about to fall at the hand of an Indian swaying a tomahawk above him. In June, 1758, he served in Colonel Eleazer Fitch's third Connecticut regiment at Crown Point. About this time he captured three bloodthirsty desperadoes. From May 7 to December 30, 1761, he served as sergeant in Captain Robert Durkee's company, and from March 17, to December 4, 1762, in Captain Hugh Ledlie's company, engaged in the Crown Point Expedition. He married, November 3, 1763, Elizabeth, daughter of Manassah Farnham, of Windham, and Keziah (Ford) Farnham. She was born at Windham, March 10, 1742. Children: 1. Daniel, born December 17, 1765; married, April 4, 1793, Betsy Burchard; died February, 1834. 2. Elizabeth, born March 24, 1768; married Frederick Chaffee, of Ashford. 3. Nathaniel, born December 24, 1770; married Sarah Leach, November 25, 1798. 4. Manassah, born December 24, 1770, see forward. 5. Ephraim, born October 3, 1773; married Jemima Farnham, of Ashford. 6. Martha, born February 24, 1777; married Charles W. Brandon, of Ashford. 7. Keziah, born February 9, 1781; married, January 3, 1805, Amasa Lyon. 8. Hannah, born April 19, 1783; married Daniel Knowlton.

(VIII) Manassah, son of Lieutenant Daniel and Elizabeth (Farnham) Knowlton, was born at Ashford, Connecticut, December 24, 1770, died at Greenbush, New York, January 21, 1841. He was a thrifty, industrious, solid, benevolent man, whose advice to young and old brought to him in the later years of his life the honored name of "Father Knowlton." It is related that he so closely resembled his twin brother, Nathaniel, that his mother had to excite the boys to laughter in order to distinguish them apart. When twenty-one years old he settled in Greenbush, New York, across the Hudson river from Albany. He made considerable money as a farrier during the war of 1812, when innumerable cavalry officers were wont to draw up before his place on the old Rensselaer and Columbia turnpike. In 1798 he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres of what was formerly the Van Rensselaer Manor grounds. He declined to unite with any church until about eight years previous to his death, when he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On June 8, 1808, he was commissioned lieutenant in Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Staats' regiment, and was promoted to captain, February 29, 1812. He married (first) Lydia Burton, of Schodack, New York, who died July 15, 1806; married (second) Elizabeth

Card, of Greenbush, New York; married (third) Clarissa Cogswell, of Greenbush. Children: Oren, born September 17, 1794, died young; Ephraim, born December 9, 1795, died January 5, 1824; Isaac, born May 7, 1797, died May 23, 1883, married Rachel Whitbeck; Orendia, born February 20, 1799, died October, 1861, married Benjamin Bradbury, February 20, 1818; Almyra, born February 1, 1801, died September 10, 1827; Maria, born October 13, 1802, died February 9, 1830; George Washington, born January 16, 1804, see forward; Parmelia, born August 16, 1805, died young.

(IX) George Washington, son of Manassah and Lydia (Burton) Knowlton, was born January 16, 1804, died at Albany, New York, October 11, 1884. He entered upon a mercantile career at an early age, and in 1833 associated himself with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Knowlton & Rowe, as rectifier of spirits and oil merchants. They were the first to manufacture and to use as an illuminator the old "burning fluid." He sold out his interest in 1841, and retired to his place in Greenbush, residing later at Nassau and Castleton, finally returning to Albany to spend his last days. He married Sybil Anne Rowe, born November 15, 1812, a descendant of the Rhenish German Rowes (Rauh), a member of which family, Johannes Rauh, settled in the Nine Partners Tract, in Dutchess county, New York, about 1705. She died in Albany, August 20, 1897. Children: Mary Louisa, born March 26, 1833, see forward; George Henry, born November 2, 1835, married, September 15, 1863, Ellenore Ross, of Terre Haute, Indiana; Charlotte A., born April 9, 1838, died February 15, 1842; Francis F., born July 17, 1847, died July 18, 1864.

(X) Mary Louisa, daughter of George Washington and Sybil Anne (Rowe) Knowlton, was born in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, New York, March 26, 1833, and was a resident of Albany, New York, in 1910. She obtained her education at the East Greenbush and Nassau academies, and Tyler's Institute, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Imbued with a tense feeling of patriotism and interested in the history of her ancestors, she was one of the most active originators of the Knowlton Family Association. Her city residence has been at No. 328 Hudson avenue, Albany, for thirty-five years, and at Castleton, New York, she has a summer home known as Glenwood, where she owns about one hundred acres of attractive land. She married, at Nassau, New York, September 29, 1852, Edwin Henry Griffith, of that place.

After marriage, she removed with him to Castleton, where her husband founded the National Bank of Castleton. In 1874, owing to the failure of his health, she went with him to Denver, Colorado, where their youngest child Grace died, February 6, 1875, and realizing he could not long survive, they returned to Albany, where he died May 16, 1875 (see Griffith IV).

John Packer, having obtained a grant of land in the southern part of Connecticut, emigrated from England about the year 1651 and settled in the town of Groton, Connecticut. He shortly became one of the largest and most influential of the planters in the struggling colony. In time he became the father of twelve children, seven being sons.

(II) James, youngest son of John Packer, was born in 1681, died April 24, 1765. Like his father, he made his mark in the community by industrious management, becoming noted among the large planters and leading a life which made him highly respected. He had twelve children.

(III) James (2), eldest son of James (1) Packer, was born in Groton, Connecticut, in 1734. In middle life he removed with his family from there to Guilford, Vermont. Among his children were James, born August 17, 1760; Jeremy, born about 1762; Eleazer, see forward.

(IV) Eleazer, son of James (2) Packer, was born in Groton, Connecticut, June 26, 1770, and died in Peacham, Vermont, March 29, 1864. He was one of the earliest, in fact the second, of those who settled in Newark, Vermont. He cleared a tract of what was then a virgin forest in the wilds of Vermont, and built thereon a log cabin, where he took up his residence and commenced farming. About the year 1801, this tract of land had come into the possession of James Packer, eldest brother of Eleazer, who effected a change of property with him, Eleazer taking the lot of land in Newark, Vermont, and turning over to James his own farm in Guilford. About two years after he had erected this crude habitation he brought thither his wife and little ones from Guilford to dwell there with him. Shortly afterwards, others seeing he had acquired a piece of favorable property which he had converted into a comfortable and paying estate, came to settle there, and when a sufficient number had followed his lead the town was organized. He and two others, James Ball and John Sleeper, were chosen selectmen. Eleazer Packer was made the first justice of the peace for the

place, which was a recognition of his prominence, and in 1811 was chosen the first representative to the general assembly. To his credit as a pioneer it is recorded that he solemnized the first marriage at the place, marrying Philemon and Sally Hartwell, June 28, 1812, at Newark, Vermont. As he continued to prosper he cleared still more acres of land thereabouts. Pushing back farther and farther the line of wild forest, he increased the proportion of his crops, built a larger and more commodious residence, and moved into it from the modest one which had sheltered him when he made his start. Here he lived for half a century and was permitted to see his cultivated acres increase from the small, original clearing to a large, well-managed and prosperous farming estate. As the town grew, schools were established, a church (the Methodist Episcopal) of which he became an honored and devoted member, was organized, and the entire machinery of the town came into existence under his eye and was largely aided by his ability and willingness to further such important public movements. In all the respective advances he is known to have borne a conspicuous part, and not infrequently it was he who furnished the initiative for the various steps. That he thoroughly enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen is sufficiently evidenced in the fact that he was chosen to represent his town in the legislature of Vermont for fifteen consecutive years and was justice of the peace there for no less than two-score years. He might have continued much longer to serve the public in the former office had he not relinquished the desire on account of the demands upon his time by increasing home duties. Serving the town for so lengthy a period as a justice, fastened upon him the familiar sobriquet of "Squire," which he seemed to appreciate and favor as a sign of cordial friendship, and wherever he was known he was mentioned with that distinguishing title prefixed to his name. Eleazer Packer married, at Leyden, Massachusetts, March 16, 1796, Abigail Potter. Children: 1. Philura, died 1824; married Curtis Newell. 2. Electra, died 1824. 3. Horace, born March 9, 1801, see forward. 4. Eleazer, born 1803; died April 3, 1806. 5. Austin, born April 28, 1805. 6. Osman (twin of Austin). 7. David, born February 20, 1808. 8. Eli Wing, January 5, 1811. 9. Josephine, March 30, 1814. 10. Rebecca Barney, July 23, 1817. John Quincy Adams, 1820.

(V) Horace, son of Eleazer and Abigail (Potter) Packer, was born in Newark, Vermont, March 9, 1801, and died at Burke, Vermont, October 19, 1868. As his father and



Eli C. Parker.

grandfather before him, he was to follow large agricultural pursuits. He owned and lived upon an extensive farm in his native town, but his health becoming somewhat impaired, he preferred to remove to Burke, where he died at the age of sixty-seven. He married Hopestill Whipple Brown, daughter of Josiah Brown, of Kirby, Vermont. After his removal to Burke, Horace Packer, with his son, H. H. Packer, engaged in the manufacture of boots, and shoes, and continued in this business during the remainder of his life. Among the town offices which he held was that of town excise agent, a position which he retained from the date of his appointment to his death. Children: 1. Electra, died in infancy. 2. Halsey, died young. 3. Eli Eleazer, born July 30, 1834, see forward. 4. Mary C., born June, 1837, died June, 1852. 5. Martha J., born May, 1840, died March, 1854. 6. Horace H., born September 9, 1843, died April 13, 1904. Was veteran of civil war, prominent in Grand Army and Masonic circles; was in the boot and shoe trade forty years, first with his father, afterward alone till death; married (first) Carrie Kahill; (second) Mary W. Whillock. The last named is now living at West Burke, Vermont. 7. Esther M., born 1846, died 1852. 8. Arianna, born 1849, at Newark, Vermont, died at Bethel, Maine, 1884; married H. W. Bishop, a jeweller, who died 1882; after his death his widow was appointed postmistress of Bethel, and retained the office until the time of her death.

(VI) Professor Eli Eleazer Packer, son of Horace and Hopestill Whipple (Brown) Packer, was born in Newark, Vermont, July 30, 1834, and in 1910, was principal of School No. 12, Albany, New York. He received his earliest education at the Shelburne Falls Institute, in Shelburne, Franklin county, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1855, and later attended the academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, for two years. He developed a strong inclination to become an instructor and taught for two years in Vermont schools, after which, in 1858, he removed his field of effort to New York state, teaching for seven years in the schools and the academy at Whitehall, New York, then throughout five years in the Union School of Cohoes. In 1870 he was called to Albany to become the principal of its Public School No. 12, one of the largest in that city, with six hundred pupils under his care in 1910. He ranks among the most prominent of Albany's educators, and many hundreds of the city's best men of business owe much to him for the strengthening of character under more than common

solicitude of one in his position. He has contributed frequently to educational periodicals, and is forceful in utterance as he is decisive in his thoughts. He has always been much interested in music, particularly that of the church organ, and was for a considerable time organist at Whitehall and afterward at Cohoes. He is an attendant of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, of which he has been a deacon for more than twenty years. His residence is at No. 486 Madison avenue, Albany, New York. He is a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, of Albany, New York. He visited Europe in 1901 and spent the summer. He has visited nearly every state and territory in the United States. In politics he is a Republican.

Professor Packer married, at Sutton, Vermont, July 8, 1858, Emily Hill, of that place; daughter of Amos Hill and Mary Smith, and was born July 27, 1833, at Sutton, Vermont, and died at Albany, March 19, 1905. Children: 1. Clarence Hill, born at Whitehall, April 2, 1859; married, at Jackson, Michigan, December, 1883, Nellie Beebe, daughter of the cashier of National Bank at Jackson, Michigan, by whom: Mabel Packer, born at Jackson, Michigan, November 23, 1884, married, October 8, 1909, Roy Kenney; Ethel, born at Jackson, Michigan, June 13, 1888, died at Toledo, Ohio, April, 1908; Charles Horace, born at Jackson, Michigan, July 12, 1890; Orlow, born at Jackson, Michigan, November 11, 1892; Edwin Eli, born at Toledo, Ohio, August 20, 1895; Helen, born at Toledo, Ohio, August 26, 1897; Laura Belle, born at Toledo, Ohio, October 2, 1900. 2. Anabel, born at Whitehall, August 12, 1860; married Clarence A. Draper, of Toledo, Ohio, October 25, 1886. For nearly thirty years Clarence A. Draper was a prominent business man of Toledo, being in partnership during this long period with M. Nugent. Early in 1910, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Nugent retaining the store and furniture business, and Mr. Draper taking an equivalent value in property gained outside the business.

The descent of the Hun family in HUN America is traced to Harmen Hun.

He resided in Amersfoort, a town in the province of Utrecht, Holland, situated on the Eem river, some twenty-six miles southeast of Amsterdam. He had a son named Thomas, and a daughter called Wendeltie. This fact is set forth in the Notarial Papers (page 103) on record in the office of the clerk of Albany county, New York, wherein she is mentioned as Wendeltie Har-

mense, or in actuality, Wendeltie, daughter of Harmen Hun, and sister of Thomas.

Thomas Hun had a grandson named Harmen Thomase, who is mentioned in the document above referred to, which reads: "On July 5, 1661, his son Harmen and his wife Catalyntie Berck (spelled Berck in Pearson's "First Settlers of Albany") gave a power of attorney to collect a certain sum of money from Angenitie Cornelisen, of Amsterdam, in Holland, belonging to the aforesaid Catalyntie as an inheritance from the late Tryntje Jansen van Rechter, her mother, late wife of Cornelis Stoffelse Bul, of Amsterdam, and also from her brother, Hendrick Berck, a certain sum on an obligation," dated on March 8, 1656; also, to close up the estate of Wendeltie Harmense (maiden lady), late aunt, or father's sister, of the above-named Harmen Thomase, she being dead at Alckmar, Holland.

(II) Thomas, son of Harmen Hun, resided at Amersfoort, Holland, and had a son named Harmen Thomase. It is not known what other children, if any, he might have had.

(III) Harmen Thomase, son of Thomas Hun, came to this country from Amersfoort, Holland. He married Catalyntie Berck in 1661 (or, Pearson, 1662). She was born in 1625, and was the widow of Dirck Bensingh, (Bensing, Bensen), and the daughter of Cornelis Stoffelse Bul and his wife, Tryntje Janse van Rechter (widow of Samuel Berck), of Amsterdam, Holland. When she married Hun she had had five children by Bensingh. He and his wife made a joint will in 1663, and she died April 14, 1693. Children: 1. Weintie, born February 9, 1662, died February 19, 1662. 2. Weintie, October 29, 1663; married, September 11, 1692, Rutger Melcherts Van Deusen, son of Melchert and Engeltje (Van Schoenderwoert) Van Deusen. 3. Thomas, November 1, 1666, died November 9, 1667. 4. Thomas Harmense, see forward.

(IV) Thomas Harmense, son of Harmen Thomase and Catalyntie (Berck) Hun, was born in Beverwyck, New Netherland, (Albany, New York), October 2, 1668, died January 12, 1716, Albany. He married, November 20, 1692, Mayeke (Maaikie, Mary) Oothout, daughter of Jan Janse and Hendrickje (Van Ness) Oothout. She died October 14, 1759. Children: 1. Catalyntie, born September 4, 1693 (Pearson, baptized September 3, 1693); married, November, 1726, John G. Lansing; died October, 1727. 2. Johannes, October 10, 1695, see forward. 3. Harmen, November 23, 1697; (Pearson, baptized July 21, 1700); died young. 4. Cornelis, June 9, 1700, (Pearson, baptized

July 21, 1700). 5. Hendrickje, September 12, 1702, (Pearson, baptized August 20, 1702); married, December 20, 1724, Pieter Schuyler. 6. Dirck, September 7, (Pearson, September 17), 1704; married Margaret Cornelia Horgan. 7. Rutger, March 15 (Pearson, baptized March 16), 1707. 8. Adrian, June 15, (Pearson, baptized July 24), 1709; married, August, 1733, Phoebe Smith; died January 11, 1737. 9. Harmen, September 15, 1712; married, December 6, 1735, Elsie Lansing.

(V) Johannes, (son of Thomas Harmense and Mayeke (Oothout) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, October 10, 1695, died there January 22, 1776, and it has been said that he was buried in the churchyard of the "Middle" Dutch Reformed Church on the south side of Beaver street. It may be that the remains were re-interred there; but it is probable that they were interred, as all men of prominence connected with the Dutch church of that period in Albany were, in the Dutch Church which stood at the intersection of Broadway and State street, (between 1656-1715, of timber, and 1715-1805 of stone) and when it was taken down in 1805, that the street might not be hampered in traffic, the material was employed in the construction of the new church, above referred to, on Beaver street, and the cornerstone of the new edifice laid on April 30, 1806, so that at his death in 1776, it is unlikely that he was buried there directly, although it is shown that his remains were removed from the church lot in 1803, by his grandson, Abraham Hun, to the vault which he had erected on a lot on Chestnut street, between Hawk and Swan streets. When regrading took place, this vault was abandoned, and the bodies therein removed to the Buena Vista farm at Normanskill, reached in 1900, by following Delaware avenue to the creek. The bodies were, about the time of this latter date, reinterred in the Hun lot in the Albany Rural cemetery. He married, May 4, 1725, Anna, daughter of Francis and Elsie (Gansevoort) Winne. She died March, 1759. Children: 1. Thomas, born June, 1726, died December 14, 1731. 2. Elsie, May 16, 1728, died January 4, 1732. 3. Elsie, March 18, 1733; married, May 19, 1757, Philip, son of Johannes Janse and Geertruy (Schuyler) Lansing; eight children. 4. Thomas, see forward.

(VI) Thomas (2), son of Johannes and Anna (Winne) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, February 28, 1736, died there November 17, 1802. He was agent for Patroon Stephen Van Rensselaer and was a surveyor. He built a house on the east side of Broadway, (then Market street) fifty feet south of

Maiden Lane, demolished in 1845. He married, in Albany, August 27, 1761, the Rev. Eliardus Westerlo officiating, Elizabeth Wendell, born in Albany, September 2, 1738, daughter of Abraham and Geertruy (Bleecker) Wendell. Children, born in Albany: 1. Annetje, September 15, 1763, died in Penn Yan, New York, October 17, 1848; married, Albany, May 19, 1795, Rev. John Bassett; five children. 2. Abraham, see forward.

(VII) Abraham, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Wendell) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, February 17, 1768. He died there, January 29, 1812, and was placed in his own vault on Chestnut street, between Hawk and Swan streets. He graduated from Columbia College, immediately afterward took up the study of law, and forming a partnership with Rensselaer Westerlo, half brother of the Patroon of the Van Rensselaer Manor, acted as agent for Stephen Van Rensselaer until his death. He resided in his house on the east side of Market street (later Broadway), which was situated about fifty feet south of Maiden Lane, which site was later built upon when the Stanwix Hall Hotel was erected, and he also owned a well cultivated farm of about three hundred and seventy-five acres extending along and northward back from the Normanskill creek (at the end of Delaware avenue in 1900), which place he called "Buena Vista," after the battle in which General Taylor figured. On the brow of the hill, he built a summer residence, which his son Thomas reconstructed in 1852, at about the same time the farm was reduced to about twenty-five acres. He married, in Albany, September 22, 1796, Rev. John Bassett officiating, Maria, daughter of Judge Leonard and Maria (Van Rensselaer) Gansevoort. She was born in Albany, New York, February 17, 1778, died there, October 19, 1813, and was buried in her husband's vault, as mentioned. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born January 13, 1798, died Albany, June 9, 1804. 2. Maria, July 23, 1800, died April 1, 1801. 3. Elizabeth, July 1, 1804; married, Albany, April 4, 1833, Bernard S. Van Rensselaer; died Albany, July 1, 1834. 4. Ann Maria, Albany, October 11, 1807, died October 27, 1807. 5. Thomas, see forward.

(VIII) Thomas (3) Hun, M.D., son of Abraham and Maria (Gansevoort) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, September 14, 1808, died at his residence, No. 31 Elk street, Albany, June 23, 1896. Losing both parents at an early age, he and his sister Elizabeth were brought up by their maternal grandparents, Judge and Mrs. Leonard Gansevoort, Jr.

He received his earliest education as a lad at a private school conducted by an Englishman and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Upfold, and in 1818 entered the Albany Boys' Academy, where he remained until graduation, following a complete course which fitted him for college. He was intelligent and studious, possessing a decided character, which accounted for his always standing high in his various classes. Because of his more than customary preparation and industry, when only sixteen years of age, he was able to enter the junior class of Union College, in the fall of 1824, following his graduation from the Academy, and while there his "chum" was the popular Professor Isaac W. Jackson. He graduated with honors in 1826, taking the degree of A.B. After leaving college, he began the study of medicine, for which he had a decided leaning, and entered the office of Dr. Platt Williams, a practitioner of eminence in Albany. After serving thus as a student, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1827, and completing the full course, graduated in 1830 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to Albany and commenced to practice with his former instructor, Dr. Williams.

When the cholera epidemic broke out in the summer of 1832, a cholera hospital was instituted in Albany, and he was appointed one of the physicians. The death rate was alarmingly high, with more funerals each day than could be arranged for, and everyone afraid to mix with his neighbors. Burning barrels of tar filled the atmosphere with a heavy smoke, calculated to purify the air. Dr. Hun's position was unenviable and heroic. He discharged his duties with fortitude and skill, until the closing of the hospital in the cold weather, when the scourge was stamped out. In the spring of 1833 he went to Europe to prosecute his studies further, and excepting two brief visits to his home, remained there, residing chiefly in Paris, until 1839. The six years of foreign study afforded him a liberal range of experience, attending the large hospitals, and he gradually limited his wider range of the sciences to a knowledge of practice.

During his last year abroad, the Albany Medical College was organized and incorporated, and before his return home in 1839, he was invited to accept the professorship of the Institutes of Medicine. He accepted, and his inaugural address excited considerable interest and admiration from its large grasp of principles as well as by reason of its lucid style and forcible illustrations. The students came to regard his lectures as the most in-

teresting and instructive, which ability on his part greatly increased the reputation of the young college. He continued these lectures until 1858, when he resigned to devote all his time to his practice, which had grown to be the best in Albany, and demanded this attention.

When the Albany Hospital was incorporated in 1848, Dr. Hun became one of the board of consulting physicians, and had subsequently held the same position with St. Peter's Hospital, Albany. He was made president of the New York State Medical Society in 1862, and his inaugural address attracted much favorable comment, despite his theories in opposition to the traditional ideas of medical theory and practice. He maintained that neither medicine nor the physician, although both were of importance in their place, ever cured disease; that the curative power rested in nature alone, and the function of the physician not to "cure"; but to preside over, watch and aid the efforts of nature to cure, by recognizing the true character of the disease, its course, its processes and effects, also the accidents and dangers to which it is liable, and thus to be able to secure, as far as possible, such favorable circumstances, aids and conditions as may be most contributory to the restorative powers of nature. He was unanimously called to be dean of faculty of the Albany Medical College. He was especially noted as a practitioner for his sagacity and accuracy in the diagnosis of disease, and also for his calm, far-sighted comprehension of the constitutional tendencies affecting the case called to his attention. He was always studiously inclined, contemplative and given to thought along philosophical and metaphysical lines, for ethical investigation was a delight for him. No physician in Albany ever stood higher in the confidence of both the profession and the public. He was a devout Christian, worshipping at the Episcopal Cathedral of All Saints, a man possessing the warmest of hearts for the distressed. He had been an alderman, and at his death was president of the Albany Academy board of trustees.

Dr. Thomas Hun married, in Albany, New York, April 29, 1841, the Rev. Horatio Potter, rector of St. Peter's Church officiating, Lydia Louisa, daughter of Hon. Marcus Tullius and his (first) wife, Cynthia (Herrick) Reynolds. She was born in Amsterdam, New York, September 11, 1817, died at her residence, No. 31 Elk street, Albany, January 26, 1876, and was buried in the Albany Rural cemetery. Her father, Marcus T. Reynolds, an attorney of Albany and one of the ablest

of his times, was born in Minaville, Montgomery county, New York, December 29, 1788, son of Dr. Stephen Reynolds, of Amsterdam, and died at No. 25 North Pearl street, Albany, July 11, 1864. Her mother, Cynthia (Herrick) Reynolds, was daughter of Benjamin and Cynthia (Brush) Herrick, the latter a daughter of Richard Brush; she was born at Amenia, New York, December 26, 1794, died at Amsterdam, New York, November 25, 1820. Benjamin Herrick was the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Denton) Herrick. Mrs. Thomas Hun was widely known through her endeavors to alleviate the condition of the poor and ignorant, as well as in her own circle, where she was welcomed as one whose mind had been enriched by a liberal education and by life-long habits of good reading and reflection, which gave her a graciousness of character and brilliancy of conversation. Her chief interest lay in planning to reform what was evil and to aid those oppressed by undue hardships, in which aim she was always practical in the carrying out of her admirable ideas. She felt that the poor needed, even more than money, sound advice and cordial encouragement. She purchased and fitted up a sort of model tenement house, to occupy which became an esteemed privilege, and here she watched over them, inculcating habits of neatness and saving. She also sought to establish in the neighborhood of the poor reading rooms and a place of cheerful resort. In many other similar ways she led a worthy life and died blessed by every one who had the benefit of her acquaintance.

Children of Dr. Thomas and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun, born in Albany: 1. Edward Reynolds, born April 17, 1842, see forward. 2. Marcus Tullius, May 22, 1845, see forward. 3. Leonard Gansevoort, May 10, 1848, see forward. 4. John, June 10, 1852, died in Albany, August 16, 1852. 5. Henry, March 21, 1854, see forward.

(IX) Edward Reynolds Hun, M.D., eldest son of Dr. Thomas (3) and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, April 17, 1842, died in Stamford, Connecticut, March 14, 1880. He received his early education at the Albany Boys' Academy, which he entered in the fall of 1850. He also attended boarding-school at Sing Sing, (Ossining) New York, and at Byfield, Massachusetts. He went to Harvard and graduated in the class of 1863, then studied medicine in the Albany Medical College, and followed this with the regular course in medicine of Columbia University, where he graduated in 1866. He visited Europe, studying

in London and Paris in the large hospitals. Upon returning to his home, he engaged in general practice. He was chosen a member of the Albany Medical College faculty in 1867, and was elected a member of the American Medical Association in 1870, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1873, elected its secretary in 1875; of the New York Society of Neurology and Electrology, in 1873; the New York Neurological Society, in 1874; the American Neurological Society, in 1876, and in 1875 was elected to the chair of nervous diseases in the Albany Medical College. He translated Bouchard's "Secondary Degeneration of the Spinal Cord," in 1869, and was the author of "Trichina Spiralis," in 1869; "The Pulse of the Insane," in 1870, and "Haematoma Auris," in 1870; also contributing valuable scientific matter along lines of his investigation to a number of medical journals. From 1869 until his death, he was the attending physician at St. Peter's Hospital, and from 1876, at the Albany Hospital. He was special pathologist to the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, New York, for several years.

From the outset of his professional life, he had an unusually large and responsible practice, and rose rapidly to professional prominence. He was greatly interested in the advance of medicine and in new scientific methods and appliances. He possessed unusual qualities of mind, and great quickness of perception in detecting the characteristics of disease. His nature was an ardent and sympathetic one. Some years before his death he met with a serious accident while driving on the Troy road with Mr. Dean Sage, and from that time his health gradually failed. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy while recreating at Stamford, Connecticut, March 14, 1880.

Dr. Edward Reynolds Hun married, at Troy, New York, April 29, 1874, Caroline De Forest, daughter of John B. Gale (son of Samuel and Mary E. (Thompson) Gale) and Elizabeth V. S. Wells (daughter of Philander and Elizabeth (McDonald) Wells); she was born in Troy, December 27, 1848. Children: 1. Lydia Louise, born in Albany, New York, July 8, 1875; married, Albany, April 29, 1903, Frederick Williams Kelley, son of James B. and Alice (Williams) Kelley, who was born in Albany, December 15, 1870; children: Alice Williams Kelley, born, Albany, November 26, 1904, and Frederick Williams Kelley, born, Albany, January 18, 1908. 2. Elizabeth Gale, Albany, November 5, 1876, died, Albany, October 15, 1889. 3. John Gale, Albany, November 21, 1877; married, Westfield, Massachusetts, June 26, 1906, Leslie Stafford,

daughter of Rev. Lyndon Smith and Susan Van Vranken (Doolittle) Crawford, born in Smyrna, Turkey, May 1, 1881; children: Leslie Crawford Hun, born, Princeton, New Jersey, October 21, 1907, and Elizabeth Gale Hun, born, Albany, July 9, 1909. 4. Katharine, born, Stamford, Connecticut, January 21, 1880; married, Albany, April 29, 1907, William Law Learned Peltz, son of John De Witt and Mary Marvin (Learned) Peltz, born in Albany, May 27, 1882; children: Caroline Peltz, born Albany, February 19, 1908, and William Learned Peltz, born, Albany, February 11, 1909.

(IX) Marcus Tullius, second son of Dr. Thomas (3) and Lydia Louise (Reynolds) Hun, was born in the house on the southeast corner of North Pearl street and Maiden Lane, Albany, New York, May 22, 1845. He attended a school on the east side of North Pearl street above Clinton avenue, kept by a Mrs. Williams, until he became of sufficient age to enter the Albany Academy, where he remained until the fall of the year 1859, when he was entered as a student at Dummer Academy, Byfield (near Newburyport), Massachusetts, under Professor Henshaw. He remained at Dummer Academy for one term, at the end of which Professor Henshaw gave up the charge of the school. Mr. Hun then returned to Albany and attended the remainder of that year at the Albany Academy. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Hun entered a school at Lancaster, Massachusetts, kept by a Mr. Kimball, with whom he boarded. He remained at that school for one year, and in the fall of 1861 entered Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated in the summer of 1865. In the fall of 1865 he entered the Albany Law School, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1866. He then passed his examination before the examiners appointed by the supreme court and was admitted to the bar. He entered the office of Meads & Reynolds as a law student and after some two years became a partner with Orlando Meads, and, under the firm name of Meads & Hun continued the practice of the law in partnership with Mr. Meads until 1872, when the partnership was dissolved, and the same year he formed a co-partnership with his younger brother, Leonard G. Hun. In January, 1872, Mr. Hun was appointed deputy attorney general by General Francis C. Barlow. For the ensuing two years he acted as deputy attorney general, at the same time continuing the private practice of the law with his brother. He retired from the attorney general's office at the expiration of the term of General Barlow, December 31,

1873. Russell M. Johnston was afterwards admitted into this firm, and subsequently the Hon. Learned Hand. In 1902 Mr. Hun formed a new copartnership with his son-in-law, Lewis R. Parker, under the firm name of Hun & Parker, and to this firm, Thomas Hun, son of Marcus T. Hun, was subsequently, in 1909, admitted as a member.

Mr. Hun was appointed in January, 1874, by the governor, secretary of state and attorney general, reporter of the supreme court, pursuant to chapter 99 of the laws of 1869, in the place of Abraham Lansing, resigned. Immediately on his appointment he prepared and submitted to the justices and presented to the legislature, a bill, by the provisions of which the power to appoint a reporter of that court was given to its justices. This bill was opposed in the legislature and defeated, although apparently required by section 23 of article VI. of the constitution of the state. The next year (1875) the bill was again presented to the legislature and passed, conferring this power of appointment of its reporter upon the justices of the supreme court. In March, 1874, (not having been able to secure the passage of the bill presented by him to the legislature that year) Mr. Hun began the publication of the series of supreme court reports, seven volumes of which had been edited by his predecessor, Abraham Lansing. In June, 1875, he was appointed reporter of the supreme court by the justices of the several general terms of that court pursuant to the provisions of the law chapter 131, of the laws of 1875, the passage of which had been secured by him. At the end of consecutive terms of office of five years he was reappointed by the justices first of the general terms of the supreme court and subsequently by the justices of the appellate divisions of the supreme court, and continued the publication of the reports until the fall of 1905, (publishing in all 200 volumes of these reports) at which time, Mr. Hun declining a reappointment, Jerome B. Fisher was appointed reporter in his place, at a convention of the justices, held at the city of Albany, October 24, 1905. At this convention resolutions were adopted by the justices in reference to Mr. Hun's retirement, which are published in volume 108 of the appellate division reports.

In party politics Mr. Hun, while an earnest Abolitionist during the civil war, never took any active part. The conditions which attended party management were not acceptable to him. He was, however, always largely interested in public affairs and in procuring a decent and honest administration of them. The conditions which prevailed in the govern-

ment of the city and county of Albany in the seventies were very scandalous, and with a view to the establishment of a better condition of affairs a Citizens' Association was organized by him, the executive committee of which was known as the committee of thirteen. The creation of this Citizens' Association arose out of an action brought by him in February, 1878, to enjoin the payment by the city of Albany of a fraudulent claim presented against the city for alleged work done upon the building on the southwest corner of South Pearl and Howard streets in that city. In this litigation of Anthony Bleecker Banks, Erastus Corning, Henry H. Martin, J. Howard King, Thomas W. Olcott, Franklin Townsend, John H. Van Antwerp, Frederick Townsend, Charles B. Lansing and Matthew Hale against Nathan D. Wendell and others, he was successful at the trial term and on the appeal to the general term of the supreme court, and prevented the payment of the claim by the city. The favorable outcome of this action gave encouragement to many of the citizens of Albany, some of whom had been plaintiffs in that action, to organize an association which prosecuted for a period of some ten years a very earnest and arduous work of establishing a better system of administration in Albany city and county. Indeed prior to that time it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there existed *no* system under which the taxpayers had any adequate redress for the wrongdoing of public officials. After ten years of very strenuous effort, the procuring of much remedial legislation, and the carrying on of much litigation, during which the public were kept advised of public conditions by annual reports made by the committee of thirteen, narrating the wrongdoings and their remedies, the city and county administration was effectively purified. These annual reports, copies of which can be found in the state library at Albany, are an interesting recital of what can be done by citizens, who hold no public office and have no political influence, by a persistent recital to the public of the evils of party mismanagement. On May 30, 1885, Mr. Hun was presented with a service of silver by the citizens of Albany for his gratuitous services in this work. An account of the presentation appears in the *Albany Evening Journal* of that date. In the final outcome of this movement the political complexion of the city was changed by the permanent substitution of a Republican for a Democratic majority. The committee of thirteen still (1910) retains its organization and exercises a supervision over the affairs of the city and county, and on occasions represents

a gathering point for the expression of public opinion.

This work in which Mr. Hun occupied the most prominent part was a signal service to the city in which he and his ancestors had resided for six generations. Mr. Hun was a director of the New York State National Bank for a quarter of a century, and a trustee of the Albany Trust Company for several years. In the fall of 1909 he was elected president of the Albany Savings Bank, of which institution he had been for many years a trustee. On his election to the presidency of the Albany Savings Bank, in view of the fact that that bank carried very large deposits of money in other financial institutions of the city, he thought it proper to resign his positions in the State Bank and in the Albany Trust Company. Mr. Hun was originally a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. When Dr. William C. Doane was elected bishop of Albany, he followed the bishop and became a member of the Cathedral of All Saints, in the chapter of which he succeeded his father, Thomas Hun, on the latter's retirement therefrom.

Marcus T. Hun married, in Albany, New York, December 21, 1875, Mary Keith Van der Poel, born in Albany, November 26, 1854, daughter of Isaac Van der Poel, son of James and Anna (Doll) Van der Poel, born May 7, 1821, died in Albany, December 28, 1868, and Susan (Foster) Van der Poel, daughter of Adams and Mary (Keith) Foster, born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1832, died in Albany, October 11, 1907. Mrs. Hun's parents were married May 14, 1850. Children, born in Albany: 1. Ellen Van der Poel, born February 25, 1877; married, Albany, October 18, 1902, Lewis Rathbone Parker, son of General Amasa Junius and Cornelia Kane (Strong) Parker, born in Albany, November 30, 1870; children: Lewis Rathbone Parker, born, Albany, October 19, 1904, and Ellen Parker, born, Albany, May 20, 1907. 2. Mary Van der Poel, April 2, 1882. 3. Thomas, October 28, 1883. 4. Susan Van der Poel, April 29, 1888; married, Albany, February 20, 1909, Stephen Carlton Clark, son of Alfred Corning, and Elizabeth (Scriven) Clark, born at Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, August 29, 1882; child, Elizabeth Scriven Clark, born at New York City, November 24, 1909. 5. Elsie Gansevoort, July 10, 1896.

(IX) Leonard Gansevoort, son of Dr. Thomas (3) and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, May 10, 1848, died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 11, 1891. His early education was re-

ceived at the Albany Boys' Academy, which he entered in the fall of 1856, and from there went to Union College, but before completing the course left the college to enter the United State Military Academy at West Point. He made a brilliant record there, and was graduated second in the class of 1868. He excelled the leader in all studies excepting one, drawing, which reduced his average a single point below his competitor's standing. He was assigned to duty at Fort Warren. After two years of military life, he resigned from the army to return to Albany, and entered the law office of Orlando Meads and Marcus T. Hun, his elder brother. After reading law there, he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice at No. 25 North Pearl street, the firm being known as M. T. & L. G. Hun, Orlando Meads, Esq., having retired from practice. His early life was passed among the best influences, and the intellectual tendencies which he inherited were assisted and enlarged by close application to books and by persistent, almost a relentless, determination to master the subject in hand. The logical and mathematical character of his mind was entirely suited to a semi-exact science like the law, and at an early period in his legal career he had won high appreciation of his legal attainments. His practice was considerable although he was averse to the hurry and struggle of the trial courts. In the appellate courts, however, he was very successful, and the large interests entrusted to his care proved the confidence reposed in his ability. He was a man of high ambitions in his profession, and studied law as a science; was familiar with international law, and gave up much time to the consideration of the Roman law, of which he gathered together a very considerable library. In politics, although a Republican in convictions, he reserved the right of independent judgment. His public interest centered chiefly in the improvement of the conduct of civil affairs, mainly along lines of honesty and economy. He was appointed on the commission having charge of the erection of the new City Hall in 1881. He was much interested in charitable undertakings and devoted both time and money liberally, towards their advancement and support. He was attorney for the Watervliet Turnpike & Railway Company, the New York State National Bank, the Albany Savings Bank and the Albany Insurance Company; was legal adviser of James Barclay Jermain and trustee for several large estates. He traveled extensively abroad; was a lover of art, and a collector of fine books. He was a member of the Cathedral of All Saints. He

went to Boston, March 5, 1891, to seek benefit from medical specialists, and died suddenly on the 11th, at Somerville, Massachusetts. He was buried in the Albany cemetery.

(IX) Henry Hun, M.D., son of Dr. Thomas (3) and Lydia Louisa (Reynolds) Hun, was born in Albany, New York, March 21, 1854. He entered the Albany Boys' Academy in the fall of 1865 and graduated from it in 1870. He next attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, and graduated in 1874, after which from the Harvard Medical College in 1879. He then spent two years studying medicine in Europe, after which he returned to Albany, where he has since practiced the profession of medicine. He has been Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System in the Albany Medical College since 1883, and has written many papers and pamphlets on medical subjects. He is president of the board of trustees of the Albany Academy. Henry Hun married, Albany, April 28, 1892, Lydia Marcia, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Lydia Coit (Learned) Hand, born Albany, February 1, 1864. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hun, born in Albany: 1. Henry Hand, November 18, 1893. 2. Katrina de Wandelaer, January 26, 1895, died, Albany, February 14, 1895. 3. Lydia Marcia, March 8, 1897. 4. Samuel, February 20, 1900.

The family name of VAN VECHTEN Van Vechten is derived from the Dutch, signifying that those who bore that name and were met on their journeyings or located in other places than on the original estate, came "from the Vechet" river in Holland. Three centuries ago, or about 1600, the Van Vechten resided in Vechten, province of Utrecht, Holland. For a century and a half prior to the American revolution the name was also very commonly spelled Van Veghten, and this form may be seen signed on hundreds of the revolutionary records in the state of New York, and on any number of private documents, wills, deeds and family Bible records.

Van Vechten arms: Shield: Sable, a fesse battled counter, embattled and cotised argent. Crest: Issuing out of a ducal coronet a pair of eagle's wings erect; dexter wing sable; sinister, argent. It was borne by Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, of Vechten, province of Utrecht, Holland, prior to 1638. The fesse crossing the shield signifies a military belt of honor conferred by the monarch for some especial deed of valor, and the battlements show it to have been given in defence of an attack on a fortress of great strength.

(I) The progenitor of the Van Vechten

family in America was Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, son of Dirck Van Vechten, of Utrecht, who came to this country in 1638 from Holland in the ship called "The Arms of Norway." He brought with him his wife, child and two servants, and located on the bank of the Hudson river opposite Albany, but a little south of the city proper, where he proceeded to engage in farming. It is recorded that he succeeded to the farm of Michael Jansen in 1646, and 1648 found him located at the southern end of Greenbush, changed later to Rensselaer, New York. In 1663 he is chronicled as one of the "old inhabitants." He was sometimes styled "Poentie." Their children (living in 1700) were: 1. Dirck Theunise, see forward. 2. Cornelis Theunise, married (first) Sara Salomense Goewey, in 1668; married (second) Annatje Leendertse; married (third) Maria Lucase Claase, widow, July 3, 1689. 3. Gerrit Theunise, married (first) Antje Janse; married (second) Greetje Volckert, daughter of Volckert Jans Douw. 4. Pietertje, married Myndert Fredericke van Yveren, in 1663.

(II) Dirck Teunis (or Theunise), son of Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, purchased October 20, 1681, from Stephen Van Cortland "a certain tract of land in Catskill, in the county of Albany, which was afterwards confirmed by a patent under the hand and seal of His Excellency, Thomas Dongan, State Governor of New York, bearing date the 21st day of March, Anno Domini, 1686." It was made over to his sons, Samuel and Johannes Van Vechten, following the parent's death, by their brothers, Michael and Abraham, by deed bearing date March 30, 1715, and Johannes made his share over to Samuel, August 9, 1721, thus Samuel acquired the property and was able to leave it by will to his nephew, Teunis. Dirck Teunis Van Vechten died November 25, 1702. His will was made April 4, 1687, and proved March 30, 1703. He married Jannetje, daughter of Michiel Jansen and Fytje (Hartman) Vrelant, of Communipaw, New Jersey. Children: 1. Jannetje, born September 25, 1660. 2. Wyntje, January 17, 1662; married Philip Leendertse Conyn, of Cocksackie. 3. Michiel, November 28, 1663; married (first) Marytje Parker, November 21, 1686; married (second) Jannetje Du Mont, April 2, 1691. 4. Neeltje, March 24, 1665. 5. Johannes, June 24, 1666, died single, June 1, 1735. 6. Teunis, May 24, 1668, see forward. 7. Antje, May 4, 1670. 8. Fytje, December 6, 1671; married, May 23, 1697, William Janse Casperse Halenbeck, of Cocksackie, New York. 9. Samuel, April 12, 1673, died single, March 30, 1741. 10. Saat-

je (Sara), January 8, 1675. 11. Abraham, April 14, 1679, died single before October 16, 1739.

(III) Teunis, son of Dirck Teunis and Janette (Vrelant) Van Vechten, was born May 24, 1668, died in 1707. He married, November 28, 1694, Cathlyntje (Caatje), daughter of Claas Frederickx Van Petten, of Schenectady, New York. Children: 1. Dirck, born September 12, 1695; married, in Kingston, Helena Seulant (or Suybrant), December 26, 1722; died in 1782. 2. Eve, baptized in Albany, May 12, 1700; married Johannes Suylant. 3. Jannetje, baptized in Schenectady, May 24, 1702. 4. Maria, baptized in Albany, June 4, 1704. 5. Teunis, born April 1, 1707, see forward.

(IV) Teunis (2), son of Teunis (1) and Cathlyntje (Caatje) (Van Petten) Van Vechten of Schenectady, was born April 1, 1707, died April 3, 1785. He lived in Catskill, Greene county, New York. He married, January 9, 1742, in Kingston, New York, Judikje, daughter of Jacob Ten Broeck, of that place. Children: 1. Samuel, born September 28, 1742; married Sara Van Orden in 1781; died February 12, 1813. 2. Jacob, born September 18, 1747; married Elsie Staats, January 21, 1787; died, without issue, April 30, 1806. 3. Teunis Teunissen, born April 24, 1749, see forward. 4. Elizabeth, born October 6, 1757; married Hezekiah Van Orden, June 2 (or 9), 1782; died February 17, 1813. 5. Abraham, born December 5, 1762, see forward.

(V) Teunis Teunissen, son of Teunis (2) and Judikje (Ten Broeck) Van Vechten, was born April 24, 1749. He was a prominent merchant of Albany, with his store in 1805 located on the west corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane. He held the office of commissary on the staff of Governor Morgan Lewis during the revolution. He was one of the foremost citizens, and died in Albany, December 7, 1817. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Pieter and his second wife, Anna (Bogardus) (Van Vechten) De Wandelaer. Children: 1. Judith, born October 30, 1777; married George Pearson, December 12, 1808. 2. Peter, July 10, 1780; died June 3, 1795. 3. Annatje, November 7, 1782, died May 31, 1817. 4. Teunis, November 4, 1785, see forward. 5. John, March 23, 1788.

(V) Abraham, son of Teunis (2) and Judikje (Ten Broeck) Van Vechten, was born December 5, 1762. He was a man of considerable renown throughout New York state, adding a lustre to the family name throughout a century, and spoken of to this day in terms of highest respect. He married, May 20,

1784, Catharina, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, by whom he had fifteen children, and died in Albany, January 6, 1837. Of his character and attainments, Joel Munsell spoke in an unimpassioned estimate as follows: "This distinguished lawyer and statesman was the youngest son of Teunis Van Vechten and Judith (Judikje) Ten Broeck. Few men have been called to so extensive a sphere of usefulness and filled it so long and well as Abraham Van Vechten. He entered upon the scenes of active life shortly after the revolutionary war. He received his elementary education at a public school in Esopus, which has been the nursery of many of our distinguished men. He pursued his professional studies under the direction of the late Chancellor Lansing, and began the practice of law in the county of Montgomery, but was soon invited to occupy a more extensive field in the city of Albany. The high places of the bar were then filled by a gifted race of advocates. Among them were Hamilton, Harrison, Burr, Jones and Livingston. But the brilliancy of the bar could not cast young Van Vechten in the shade. He soon ranked among his illustrious seniors as an equal, and a competitor for the highest professional eminence. Untiring in his efforts, the powers of his highly-gifted mind were continually developed and expanded. His intellect was formed to grapple with the most abstruse and difficult of judicial investigations, and he early inured himself to the most intense application of mental industry. In acuteness and the ready comprehension of any subject presented for his investigation, he had few equals, and nature seemed to have furnished him with powers eminently adapted to the illustration of legal principles. He made no display of legal lore, his learning seemed to be incorporated with his thoughts. What he had once read was well digested and remained every ready for application. A large portion of his life was spent in the discussion of legal questions in our highest tribunals of law and equity; there he was always listened to with profound attention by our most eminent judges. His arguments were calculated to elucidate and instruct, and greatly to aid the tribunals to which they were addressed, in forming correct conclusions. His style was remarkable for purity, perspicuity and strength. His train of thought was unimpassioned, yet earnest and forcible. His talents were too conspicuous to allow him to confine his efforts to the bar. He was repeatedly chosen to represent his fellow citizens in both branches of the legislature. The senate chamber was the theatre of some of his brightest intellectual efforts. As a member of the court

for the correction of errors, he has left behind him enduring monuments of his legal wisdom. For a number of years he filled the office of attorney-general with distinguished ability. At an early period of his life a seat on the bench of the supreme court was offered to him by Governor John Jay; a similar offer was made to him at a later period. He declined these proffered honors, preferring the labors of the bar as more congenial to his habits and feelings. The causes in our books of reports, in which he took part as counsel, numerous as they are, give but faint idea of the amount of professional labor performed by him. For more than half a century his brilliant mind was constantly shedding its light over the jurisprudence of the state. The bar had long delighted to accord him the highest honors it could bestow. To the younger members of the profession he had greatly endeared himself by his kindness and courteous manners, and by all he was venerated as an illustrious model of professional excellence. In his daily consultations with his clients he was emphatically a peacemaker. It was his constant habit to devise the settlement of disputes whenever it was practicable. He allowed no sordid motives to influence his advice, nor to bias his mind in giving his opinions." He was recorder of the city of Albany from 1797 to 1808; state senator from 1798 to 1805, and from 1816 to 1820; member of assembly from 1805 to 1815; attorney-general of the state for the year 1810, and was again appointed in 1813, and served two years, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1821. His character as a citizen in the private walks of life afforded a model to the younger generation. He constantly displayed in his daily intercourse with his neighbors and acquaintances the most amiable social qualities which adorn the human heart, and his home life was along the same lines. He married, May 20, 1784, Catharina Schuyler; died January 6, 1837.

(VI) Teunis (3), son of Teunis T. and Elizabeth (De Wandelaer) Van Vechten, was born in Albany, November 4, 1785. He graduated with high honors at Union College, and immediately thereafter took up the study of law, entering the office of Chancellor John Lansing, Jr., also prosecuting his professional studies under Recorder Baldwin, John Davis, Daniel Cady and Charles M. Jenkins. On the death of his illustrious uncle, Hon. Abraham Van Vechten, he became the attorney and adviser of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the patroon, undertaking the arduous duties of settling the manorial controversies which were so stolidly defended that they resulted in the

famous anti-rent feuds, necessitating the summoning of various companies of state militia from up and down the river to quell the disturbances in the Helderbergs. His reputation was that of a sound, discriminating lawyer, a man abundantly qualified to make his own mark aside from the brilliant reputation of his uncle. He was typical of the best characteristics of his Holland ancestry, of scrupulous integrity, industry and economy, and none the less looked up to as one of the city's foremost philanthropists, in his home all devotion as the head of a large family. Not only was Teunis Van Vechten proud of Albany and ever deeply concerned in its advancement, but the city was proud of him as a citizen, and so bestowed on him its greatest honors, elevating him by the steps of supervisor and alderman to be the chief executive. Four times he was chosen mayor. The first three terms he was elected by the common council, as was the method of procedure when securing a mayor in those days, and the fourth time by a vote of the people. His first term began May 15, 1837; the second, January 1, 1838—December 31, 1838; the third, January 1, 1839—January 21, 1839, when he resigned; the fourth term, May 11, 1841—May 9, 1842. In the municipal election of April 13, 1841, he ran against Gerrit Yates Lansing, and his vote was 2,449, against 2,339 for his opponent. He was for many years associated with the large moneyed institutions as director, and with both charitable and religious societies as trustee. His residence was at No. 15 Montgomery street, when that was the court part of the city; but later at No. 725 Broadway, where he died February 4, 1859, and was buried in the Albany Rural cemetery.

Hon. Teunis Van Vechten married, December 4, 1810, Catharine Cuyler, daughter of Hon. Leonard Gansevoort. She died in Albany, December 1, 1831, aged within two weeks of being seventy-eight years old. Children: 1. Elizabeth Ames, born February 20, 1812, died August 18, 1812. 2. Leonard Gansevoort, July 9, 1813, died July 24, 1837. 3. Hester Elizabeth, June 8, 1815; married, June 28, 1838, Dr. John H. Trotter. 4. Samuel, June 22, 1817. 5. Teunis, May 18, 1819, see forward. 6. John Beeckman, February 10, 1822, died April 16, 1822. 7. Cuyler, February 2, 1823, died November 6, 1825. 8. John, June 27, 1824, died November 8, 1825. 9. Catharine Cuyler, June 8, 1826; married Elisha P. Hurlbut. 10. Cuyler, January 31, 1830; married Hannah R. Hammond; died July 11, 1875.

(VII) Teunis (4), son of Teunis (3) and

Catharine Cuyler (Gansevoort) Van Vechten, was born in Albany, May 18, 1819. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy, and when a young man was connected with the large hardware firm of Pruyn & Vosburgh, and later entered a lumber office expecting to make it his business, but he lived mostly as a man of means because his father had discouraged him on those lines in which he was most interested himself, and he did not take kindly to those affairs which most concerned his father. He attended the Dutch church originally, but following a difference, left it, and his children grew up as Episcopalians.

He was a Republican, and although he was somewhat interested in politics never held any office. He was captain of Company B, Washington Continentals, which command received his best attention, and it was while marching with his men in parade that he contracted the sickness resulting in his death. This occurred on January 14, 1859, at his handsome residence, No. 725 Broadway, Albany. He married, Albany, July 20, 1838, Margaret Trotter, daughter of William and Margaret (Trotter) Lush. She died at Albany, November, 1902. Children: 1. Margaret Trotter, born July 20, 1839; married Thaddeus W. P. Kendrick; died June 6, 1877; children: Teunis Van Vechten, born August, 1859; Margaret, born in 1865, died in 1865. 2. Catharine Elizabeth, September 1, 1842; married, October 18, 1864, James Ten Eyck; died May 23, 1865. 3. Anna Lush, Albany, February 18, 1845, see forward.

(VIII) Anna Lush, daughter of Teunis (4) and Margaret Trotter (Lush) Van Vechten, was born in Albany, February 18, 1845.

She was educated at the Albany Female Academy. For many years she resided at No. 2 Lodge street with her mother, but in 1903 removed to No. 22 Elk street, the Young Woman's Christian Association, desiring the location as part of the site for its new building. Unlike many another house whose beautiful furnishings are of the long ago, her home contains those things which have come down from generation to generation in her own family, and it is a treat to be permitted to sit in her parlor or dining-room, surrounded by these treasures in silver and carved woodwork. Miss Van Vechten takes a deep and close interest in a number of charitable works. She is an attendant of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and a manager on the boards of St. Margaret's House for Children, Home for Incurables, Home for Aged and St. Peter's Church Guild House.

The name of Ward signifies a keeper, one who is a guardian or a defender. The Ward family settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century, and Samuel Ward, born August 27, 1724, emigrated from that state about the middle of the eighteenth century to settle in Morris Plains, in the vicinity of Morristown, New Jersey, where he died April 15, 1799. Left an orphan in his boyhood, he had been reared by an older brother on one of the frontier settlements on a southern branch of the Potomac river. Governor Gooch's offer of free farms in the rich meadow lands of this valley, coupled with the guarantee of religious toleration, had, about the year 1735, attracted thither a great number of immigrants from the colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as from Europe. These colonists not having taken the precaution to secure titles to their farms in the proper form, subsequently found themselves obliged to choose between vacating them or else remaining subject to the most onerous terms as the tenants of Lord Fairfax. This nobleman, an early patron of Washington, emigrating to Virginia after these settlements had been made in good faith, was enabled, by a peculiar construction of the terms of the Culpepper grant which he inherited, to include these farms within the boundaries of one of his great manors. The survey for this purpose was made by Washington in 1748. Following it there was a general exodus of the original settlers who deeply resented what they considered most unworthy treatment. Samuel Ward married Mary Shipman and they had a son, born in 1767, whom they named Silas, see forward.

(II) Silas, son of Samuel and Mary (Shipman) Ward, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1767, died in 1862. He married Phoebe, daughter of Daniel Dod, who was a descendant of Daniel Dod, an early settler of Bradford, Connecticut, about the year 1646. The Dod family has long been noted for its mathematical and mechanical ability. Daniel Dod was the first man to make mathematical instruments in this country, and Dr. Samuel B. Ward has in his possession a clock made by Mr. Dod in 1813, which is still running and keeping the best of time. Albert Dod, son of Daniel Dod, was professor of mathematics at Princeton College. It was Daniel Dod who established himself in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and erected shops for the construction of steamboat machinery, and in 1818 fitted out the "Savannah," which was the first vessel to cross the Atlantic under steam power. New Jersey was closely identified

with the early progress of steam navigation, and her legislature had been the first to encourage Fitch, a former resident, who in 1787 constructed the first practical steamboat, demonstrated on the Delaware river. Stevens, of Hoboken, was working along similar lines at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and Robert Fulton had his workshop in Jersey City when constructing his "Clermont," which demonstrated in 1807 the practicability of steamboating. It was in consequence of these interests centering in that locality that Dod, reinforced by his scientific knowledge and mechanical skill, was called upon to supply machinery for these earliest of steamboats, and shortly won an exceedingly wide reputation. His works were soon the chief ones in the entire country. Children: John D., born January 6, 1795, died May 19, 1873; Lebbeus Baldwin, April 7, 1801, see forward; Shipman, twin of Lebbeus B.; Samuel S.; Caroline; Phoebe; Nancy.

(III) Lebbeus Baldwin, son of Silas and Phoebe (Dod) Ward, was born April 7, 1801, died in New York City, June 15, 1885. He received a practical education and was a man of studious habits, of trustworthy judgment and of unusual mechanical ability. It was he who erected the celebrated Hammersley Forge in New York and thereby won a wide reputation as a builder of engines, later as a manufacturer of heavy wrought iron forgings. He was one of the early commissioners of the Metropolitan board of police, a member of assembly in 1851, and his brother, John D., served as chairman of the commission appointed by the municipality of New York to construct the Croton Aqueduct and the High Bridge. In conjunction with his two brothers, John D. and Samuel S., he built the first steamboat and the first railroad ever operated in Canada, their firm conducting an extensive business in Montreal from 1820 to 1838. Lebbeus B. Ward married three times, his first wife being a Miss Dickinson, whom he married in 1828; his second wife was Abby Dwight Partridge, whom he married in 1838, born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, the daughter of a noted clergyman descended from Pilgrim stock; and his third wife was Elizabeth Starr, whom he married in 1848. Children of second wife: Dr. Samuel Baldwin, born June 8, 1842, see forward; Willard Partridge, October 12, 1845.

(IV) Dr. Samuel Baldwin, son of Lebbeus Baldwin and Abby Dwight (Partridge) Ward, was born in the city of New York, June 8, 1842. He received his early education at private schools, and at the age of fifteen he matriculated at Columbia College,

graduating from that institution in 1861 with third honors. He then entered the office of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Willard Parker, and in 1861-62 attended the course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He entered the United States service in 1862, and became acting medical cadet in the United States army. In 1864 the medical department of the Georgetown University conferred upon him the degree of M.D. In 1863 Dr. Ward became acting assistant surgeon, United States army, and shortly afterward President Lincoln commissioned him an assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers. Following the termination of the civil war, he went to Europe, there to pursue his studies in medicine and surgery for a year in some of the largest hospitals of the Continent. On his returning from Europe, he was made professor of anatomy and surgery at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. He also became attending surgeon of the Northern Dispensary, consulting surgeon of the Dispensary and New York Infirmary for Women and Children, visiting surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, and in 1872 was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, with the rank of captain, and was brigade surgeon of the Ninth Brigade, National Guard, State of New York. Dr. Ward removed to Albany in 1876, where he has since resided, winning further honors in his profession. At this time he was chosen professor of surgical pathology and operative surgery in the Albany Medical College, and later professor of theory and practice of medicine at that institution, which position he continues to hold. He also became the attending surgeon at both the Albany and St. Peter's hospitals, the leading institutions of the city.

He allied himself with a great number of prominent organizations, such as the Association of American Physicians; the Albany County Medical Society, of which he was made president; a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, of which he was elected its president; a trustee and president of the Dudley Observatory of Albany; a trustee of the Albany Female Academy; ex-president of the New York State Board of Survey; member and ex-president of the Fort Orange Club; member and ex-president of the Albany Camera Club, and member of the Albany Country Club, Century Association of New York City, University Club of New York City and the Loyal Legion, as well as a number of social and scientific organizations. Dr. Ward is secretary and treas-

urer of the executive committee of New York State Normal College at Albany; member of the board of governors of Union University; member of the board of governors of Albany Hospital; former president of the medical examining board of the civil service commissioners of the state of New York. The University of Columbia conferred on him the degree of A.M. in 1864, and Union University that of Ph.D. in 1882. To the leading journals of the country he has contributed a number of valuable articles on medicine and surgery, and being recognized as an authority on specific subjects connected with his profession, has repeatedly been called upon to lecture before large bodies. He attends St. Peter's Church, Albany.

Dr. Ward married Nina, daughter of William A. Wheeler, of New York, October 10, 1871, who died October 19, 1883, by whom he had three children, and April 29, 1897, married Grace Fitz-Randolph Schenck, daughter of Rev. Noah Schenck, of Brooklyn, New York, born December 23, 1857. Children: Nina, born January 18, 1874; Annie Wheeler, September 29, 1875; married Henry M. Sage; Samuel Dwight, April 15, 1880, a graduate of Yale, class of 1903; married, June, 1909, Edna Brady, of Brooklyn, New York.

(V) Annie Wheeler, daughter of Dr. Samuel B. and Nina (Wheeler) Ward, was born in New York City, September 29, 1875. She married Henry Manning Sage, of Albany, October 29, 1895. Children: Anne Erskine, born January 27, 1897; Katherine Linn, June 25, 1898.

VAN GAASBEEK

From entries made in the family Bible of Dominie Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, extracts of which are still preserved, it is learned that his parents were Govert and Jacomyntje Van Gaasbeek, presumably residents of Leyden, Holland. From the same record it is learned that they had at least three children: Dominie Laurentius, Cornelius and Cornelia.

(II) Among the first of the Dutch clergy educated in the universities of Holland and sent to this country by the classis of Amsterdam, was Dominie Laurentius Van Gaasbeek. He was born in Holland and died in the city of New York, February, 1680. He was the first to arrive in America, and was progenitor of all who bear his name in this country. From his diploma, secured from the University of Leyden, it appears that he was graduated from that university with honors, May 25, 1674, receiving the degree of M.D. He married, May 28, 1673, Laurentia Van de

Kellemaer (died May 3, 1703), sister of Sarah Van de Kellemaer, who married Dominie Johannes Wieckstein, the third pastor of the Dutch church at Kingston, New York. After having been without a regular pastor for about ten years, the consistory of the Dutch church at Kingston, Hurley and Marbletown made a request to the classis of Amsterdam for a pastor to be sent out to them by that body. (The original call in the Dutch language with the signatures of the consistory was brought back to this country by Dominie Van Gaasbeek, as part of his credentials, and is still preserved). In response to this call, Dominie Laurentius Van Gaasbeek, duly accredited by the classis of Amsterdam, sailed for New Amsterdam, May 13, 1678, arriving there August 21 of that year. He departed for the town of Kingston, in Ulster county, New York, where he arrived with his family on September 8, 1678, and delivered his first sermon on the 15th of the same month. In consequence of the protracted vacancy in the pastorate, the church had become somewhat weakened and scattered. Dominie Van Gaasbeek at once set to work with vigor to recover some of the ground lost in the previous eleven years. He was zealous in the work of the church, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. In one year he increased the membership to one hundred and eighty. During his pastorate a new and substantial stone church, forty-five by sixty feet, was erected on the northeast corner of Wall and Main streets. It was built in the Holland style, with highly-colored painted window glass bearing the coat-of-arms of William, Prince of Orange. The new edifice was completed and dedicated about January 1, 1680. Dominie Van Gaasbeek did not live long to enjoy and preach in the new and commodious church, as his career was cut short by death in February, 1680. He was taken sick with a fever, and for medical treatment went to New York, where he died. Dominie Van Gaasbeek was a man of culture and refinement, having been educated both as a physician and clergyman, and was familiarly called the "Dominie Doctor."

He was a member of the first ecclesiastical body of the Dutch church in America. In the year 1679 Governor Andros authorized and directed the Dutch clergy to form a classis, and ordain Peter Tesschemacker, then a candidate for the ministry. Accordingly Dominie Van Nienivenhuysen, Schaats, Van Gaasbeek and Van Z—— formed a classis and examined and ordained Tesschemacker to the university. The proceedings of this classis, convened at the call of an Episcopal gov-

ernor, were afterwards confirmed by the classis of Amsterdam.

The widow of Dominie Van Gaasbeek, Laurentia (Kellemaer) Van Gaasbeek, married (second), 1681, Major Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Foxhall, who departed this life April 8, 1694, leaving his property to the children of the dominie, and devising his manor to the dominie's only son, upon the condition of his assuming the surname of Chambers. Laurentia married (third), September 26, 1695, Wessel Ten Broeck, Sr. The three children of the dominie were as follows: 1. Jacomyntje, born November 26, 1673, at Leyden, Holland, died January 29, 1741; married, June 6, 1694, Wessel Ten Broeck, Jr. 2. Maria, December 10, 1674, at Leyden, Holland, married, 1693, Francis Salisbury. 3. Abraham, see forward.

(III) Abraham, known as Abraham Gaasbeek Chambers, son of Dominie Laurentius and Laurentia (Kellemaer) Van Gaasbeek, was born December, 1679, died September 28, 1759, buried in the Foxhall family vault at the Strand (Rondout), Kingston, New York. He married, August 26, 1703, at New York, Sarah Bayard, baptized March 11, 1683, died November 13, 1739, daughter of Peter and Blandina (Kiersted) Bayard. Abraham assumed the surname of his stepfather, Major Thomas Chambers, and inherited the lordship and manor of Foxhall. When Abraham Gaasbeek Chambers became lord of the manor of Foxhall, in 1700, vested with all its privileges and estates, he became the richest and one of the most influential men in the Esopus. His children: 1. Laurentius, born July 11, 1704, died October 15, 1705. 2. Blandina, November 16, 1705, died August 7, 1784; married, December 15, 1727, Wessel Ten Broeck. 3. Thomas, March 23, 1707, see forward. 4. Anna Maria, baptized October 20, 1708, died May 10, 1761; married, January 12, 1735, Lawrence Salisbury. 5. Lawrence, born March 4, 1710, died August 16, 1785. 6. Peter, July 21, 1712, died October 17, 1731. 7. Abraham, October 21, 1714, died December 31, 1715. 8. Sarah, April 30, 1716, married, August 26, 1744, Abraham Delamater, Jr. 9. Abraham, December 3, 1718, married, June 1, 1751, Sarah Ten Broeck. 10. Catherine, December 3, 1718, died March 28, 1785; married, January 6, 1738, Anthony Hoffman. 11. John, December 26, 1720, died September 8, 1759; married, August 16, 1746, Antje Louw. 12. William, January 10, 1723, died November 6, 1792; married, December 7, 1750, Catharine Delamater. 13. Elizabeth, August 21, 1725, died March 26, 1734.

(IV) Thomas Van Gaasbeek, son of Abra-

ham Gaasbeek and Sarah (Bayard) Chambers, was born March 23, 1707, died 1755. He married, December 22, 1732, Margaret Elmendorf, baptized October 24, 1708, died February 3, 1788, daughter of Jacobus and Antje (Cool) Elmendorf. Thomas was the eldest and probably the most esteemed son, and heir apparent to the manor of Foxhall. In 1750 his father deeded to him large portions of the manor. One deed bearing date of December 3, 1750, is in consideration of two thousand pounds. Another, dated April 3, 1752, is in consideration "of the natural love and affection and for the advancement of the said Thomas." In 1738 he was cornet in the company of troopers under command of Captain John Ten Broeck. He died in 1752 and was buried in the Foxhall family vault at the Strand (Rondout), which stood where the present residence of Janson Hasbrouck now stands. Children: 1. Thomas, baptized September 9, 1733, died in infancy. 2. Jacobus, born February 27, 1737, see forward. 3. Sarah, baptized December 4, 1743, died September 6, 1795; married Philip Whitaker. 4. Antje, baptized January 11, 1747, married, August 10, 1783, Tobias Van Steenburg. 5. Abraham, January 14, 1750, died 1750. 6. Elizabeth, March 4, 1753, married, February 5, 1781, Jacob Marius Groen.

(V) Jacobus, son of Thomas and Margaret (Elmendorf) Van Gaasbeek, was baptized February 27, 1737, died January 23, 1825. He married, November 5, 1766, Deborah Kiersted, born July 4, 1745, died September 19, 1836, daughter of Christopher and Catharine (De Meyer) Kiersted. Children: 1. Catharine, born April 20, 1768, died August 15, 1854. 2. Margaret, December 13, 1769, died 1828. 3. Thomas Chambers, August 29, 1772, died August 15, 1857; married, November 10, 1791, Margaret Folant. 4. Ariaantje, February 5, 1775, died August 14, 1852; married, February 14, 1799, William Swart. 5. Christopher, August 6, 1777, died December 20, 1864; married, April 24, 1800, Catherine Osterhout. 6. Jacobus, February 2, 1780; see forward. 7. Peter, December 16, 1782, died December 16, 1870; married, December 11, 1810, Catherine Chipp. 8. William, August 14, 1786, died August 14, 1786. 9. Abraham, January 21, 1788, died December 21, 1854; married, July 9, 1811, Catharine Beekman.

(VI) Dr. Jacobus, or James, Van Gaasbeek, son of Jacobus and Deborah (Kiersted) Van Gaasbeek, was born February 2, 1780, in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, died April 14, 1863. He was a prominent physician in Middleburg, Schoharie county, New York, where he practiced medicine for many

years. He was long connected with the Reformed church of that town, as an active member and elder. He married (first), October 1, 1809, Helen Boyd, born at Middleburg, New York, died March 21, 1823, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Becker) Boyd. He married (second) Susan Parsons Sanderson, born March 20, 1789, died September 12, 1869, daughter of David and Hannah (Parsons) Sanderson. Children of first wife: 1. Eliza C., born August 4, 1811, married, 1836, Elijah Parsons; children: Deborah, John, Elijah, Eliza and Edwin. 2. Deborah, September 14, 1812; unmarried. 3. Margaret, August 4, 1814; married, 1840, Israel Larkin; children: i. Mary Helen, born September 15, 1841; ii. Susan, October 11, 1842; iii. John G., August 29, 1844; iv. Eliza, January 2, 1846; v. James E., May 10, 1848. 4. Alexander B., April 11, 1816, see forward. 5. William, March 29, 1818, died December 19, 1903; married, June 6, 1840, Helen Ford; children: i. William Alexander, born September 5, 1841; killed in civil war; ii. Eliza Jane, February 15, 1843; iii. Edwin, January 20, 1847; iv. Helen P., June 5, 1850; v. John, June 9, 1856. 6. John, October 20, 1820, died December 19, 1902; married May Groat Groat, of Schenectady, New York; no children. 7. Edwin, March 7, 1823; married ———; had one son, Edwin, now deceased. By his second wife Dr. Van Gaasbeek had one child, Sarah P., born July 14, 1826.

(VII) Alexander Boyd, son of Dr. Jacobus and Helen (Boyd) Van Gaasbeek, was born in Middleburg, New York, April 11, 1816. He was educated in his native town in a private school. At an early age he began what proved to be a long and successful business career. His first work was in a lawyer's office in Middleburg, and for a short period he was engaged in a general store in that town. He then went to Lawyersville, where he was employed as a clerk for Peter Osterhout. He remained in that position for a year, and in 1832 went to Albany and clerked for John Garnsey in the dry goods business for the following two years. He then secured a position with a Mr. Bagley, with whom he remained until 1836, and in that year started in for himself. In connection with Frank Moseley he established a dry goods business under the firm title of Mosley and Van Gaasbeek. This partnership continued four years, when it was dissolved and Mr. Van Gaasbeek continued the business by himself for the following nine years. About this time gold was discovered in California. Like many another of his day, he caught

the gold fever, sold out his business and started for Panama. He got as far as New York City, where he was induced to associate himself with a man by the name of Reynolds, to start a commission business in Panama. On arriving at the Isthmus, however, he, becoming dissatisfied with his relations with Reynolds, decided to dissolve the partnership. This accomplished, he formed a partnership with Amos Corwin, at that time United States consul to Panama. They carried on a successful business until December, 1850, when he returned to Albany to be married. Mr. Van Gaasbeek after his marriage went back to Panama to continue the business there, but owing to an illness brought on by the climatic conditions of the tropics he was obliged to give up his work and return North. Once more he established himself in Albany, this time going into the carpet business, opening a store on the corner of Broadway and Columbia street. The business growing rapidly, he moved, in the early sixties, to larger quarters on Pearl street, where he acquired the property which he held at his death. He became the leading carpet man in Albany, and continued to conduct a large and successful business until he retired, in 1901, from an active participation in commercial life. Mr. Van Gaasbeek was a member of the First Reformed Church, of Albany, and for many years was one of the most active elders. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and, though urged many times to hold office, always declined. For nine years he was a volunteer fireman in Albany in the days of the old hand-engine. Though Mr. Van Gaasbeek had attained the ripe old age of more than ninety-four years, he was in possession of all his faculties, attended to all the business connected with a considerable estate personally, and gave no visible signs of the approaching end until shortly before his death, January 15, 1911.

He married, February 20, 1851, Antoinette Hoyt Keeler, born March 12, 1827, died April 22, 1901, daughter of Jasper S. Keeler. Children: 1. Amos Corwin, born July 29, 1852, married, November 4, 1874, Helen W. Comstock; resides at Orange, New Jersey. 2. Theodore Cuyler, November 22, 1852, died December 17, 1858. 3. James Boyd, December 6, 1856, died December 6, 1858. 4. John Irwin, April 30, 1859, died December 29, 1875. 5. Mary, June 15, 1860, died August 11, 1860. 6. Bertha, January 17, 1864, died July 31, 1864. 7. Antoinette, March 30, 1868, married, October 3, 1894, John F. Nash; children: i. Helen, born August 24, 1895; ii. Alexander Van Gaasbeek, October 19, 1859; iii.

Antoinette Van Gaasbeek, October 9, 1904. 8. Alexander, and 9. William, twins, December 1, 1869, died in infancy. 10. An infant daughter, May 7, 1871.

These are two well-known names in the United States, the former being borne by men well-known in the annals of the Mohawk Valley, the latter by men of national prominence from early New England days.

Nathan E. Simons was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, in 1829, died in Albany, New York, September 13, 1889, and is buried in Rural cemetery. His father died when he was a small boy, and his mother married a second time. At the age of fourteen years, the lad left home and started out to make his own way in the world. He worked in Lansingburg, New York, for a few years, gaining education and business experience. He next went to Albany, being a bookkeeper and yard salesman for a lumber firm, where he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the lumber trade and methods of conducting it. Until he was twenty-seven, he was in the employ of Richard Whitlock, then a prominent dealer. In 1856 he entered in partnership under the firm name of Mattice & Simons, and established yards and salesrooms on Water street, where he successfully engaged in the lumber business. In 1859 his firm dissolved and was succeeded by Simons & Griswold, lumber dealers, Aaron Griswold being his new partner. He died in 1872, and Mr. Simons became sole owner. In 1878 he admitted A. K. Richards, under the firm name of Simons & Richards, which continued until the death of Mr. Simons. He was a public-spirited man, and a liberal supporter of all worthy causes. He was active in local affairs, was one of the promoters of the Albany Institute, and a member of the First Dutch Church of Albany. In politics he was a Republican. He married, in 1855, Meribah Chase, born in Little Falls, New York, May 2, 1837, daughter of Sylvanus G. Chase, of Little Falls and Albany, New York. Children of Nathan E. and Meribah (Chase) Simons: 1. Charles Newman, born June 5, 1857, died April 2, 1866. 2. Lillian, born July 20, 1863; married Herbert Wright Stover, of Plainfield, New Jersey. 3. Alfred, died at age of nineteen years. 4. May L., unmarried, resides with her mother in Albany.

(I) Jacob Chase, of Vermont, was born, lived, and died in that state. He attained the great age of ninety years.

(II) Moses, son of Jacob Chase, was born

in Vermont, but located in New York state, at Rome. He had three wives, his first, Mercy Goodenough, being the mother of his children.

(III) Sylvanus Goodenough, son of Moses and Mercy (Goodenough) Chase, was born at Rome, New York, December 28, 1806, died at Albany, at age of eighty-three years. He was a lad of ten years when he witnessed the gathering of a few distinguished gentlemen about four miles east of Rome to throw the first shovelfull of earth that inaugurated the building of the Erie canal. Eight years later he was a passenger on the first Erie canal-boat ever built. It was a memorable, as well as a historic trip. Soon after his parents removed to Herkimer county, New York, where he attended school during the winter months, and was employed on the canal in the summer. He next became steersman on one of the two small packet boats that plied on the canal between Little Falls and Utica. He was later steersman on one of the large packets plying to Schenectady, and had the honor of conveying General Lafayette as passenger. In 1827 he became captain of one of the boats carrying freight and passengers between Albany and New York City, owned by Dows & Cary, also owners of the Washington line of canal and river boats. He continued as captain of the boat until 1835, when he engaged with E. S. Prosser, of Albany, as tally clerk, continuing until 1841, when he organized a line of boats for freight and passengers to ply between Albany and Buffalo, connecting at the latter city with the transportation line of John R. Evans and Bro. for the lakes, and with the Santvoord and Company "Swiftsure" line at Albany for New York. The firm name of the company, S. G. Chase & Company, became a well-known one. In 1856 eight different canal lines combined, forming a stock company under the name of "The Western Transportation Company." Mr. Chase entered the combination and became a director and agent on the pier at Albany, remaining until 1879, when he disposed of his entire interest and retired from business, after a period of forty-four years in business on the old Albany pier. He was a member of the Albany Board of Trade, director of the Capital Insurance Company, and trustee of the Jagger Iron Company. He was a member of the First Reformed Church, and for many years an elder. He was of commanding, dignified bearing, and a most upright and honorable business man. He married, (first) Mary A. Dewey; married (second) Elizabeth Loomis, of Suffield, Massachusetts; no children. Children of first marriage: 1. Amy,



Nathan E. Simons



died in childhood. 2. Darius, died in childhood. 3. Aljilenah, married Albertus K. Richards, a partner of his brother-in-law, and his successor in the firm of Simons & Richards, died in 1895; she survives her husband, is a resident of Albany and had children: i. Jesse A., of Brooklyn, New York. ii. Walter S., of Albany; iii. Bertha, deceased; iv. Hamilton, of New York City. 4. Meribah, see forward. 5. Orlando, accidentally killed at age of two years. 6. Esther, married Charles M. Sears; she survives her husband, resident of Lenox, Massachusetts, with children, Charles and Grace, both married and of Lenox. 7. Henrietta, married Irving Knickerbocker, retired lumber dealer of Albany. 8. Agnes, married John D. Parsons (2), whom she survives, resident of Albany.

(IV) Meribah, daughter of Sylvanus G. and Mary A. (Dewey) Chase, was born at Little Falls, New York, May 2, 1837. Her parents removed to Albany in 1839, and in that city she received her education, attending private schools and Albany Female Academy. She married, 1855, Nathan E. Simons (see Simons). She is a member of the First Reformed Church, and since the death of her husband has continued her residence at 26 First street, where she has as companion her youngest daughter, May L. Simons.

The Albany family of this name RUDD are lineal descendants of that Jonathan Rudd, whose romantic marriage is so beautifully described by Miss Caulkins in her "History of New London, Connecticut," p. 48. Jonathan was a native of England, who came to America and settled perhaps in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640. Certain it is that he took the oath of fidelity, October 1, 1644. He was of Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1646, was admitted a freeman, was of Hartford in 1651. He probably died in 1668. He was a man of importance as shown by the records. He was married in the winter of 1647 by John Winthrop, of New London, who was acting under a Massachusetts commission. The name of his bride is not given, but the circumstances attending the marriage have been and always will be preserved. "The wedding day was fixed and a magistrate from up river engaged to perform the ceremony as there was not anyone in Saybrook qualified to officiate." But "there falling out at that time a great snow" so that "the magistrate intended to go down thither was hindered by the depth of the snow." But the nuptials must not be delayed, application was made to Mr. Winthrop to come to Saybrook to perform the ceremony, but he deriving his

authority from Massachusetts had no legal right to officiate in Connecticut. He, however, agreed if the parties would meet at a brook designated he would there perform the ceremony as that was Massachusetts territory. The offer was accepted. On the brink of this little stream, the boundary between two colonies, the parties met, Winthrop and his friends from Pequot, and the bridal train from Saybrook. Here the ceremony was performed under the shelter of no roof, by no hospitable fireside, without any accommodation but those furnished by the snow covered earth, the overarching heavens and perchance the sheltering side of a forest of pines or cedars. Never perhaps was the rite performed in a situation so wild and solitary and under circumstances so interesting and peculiar. The impressive group stood around wrapped in their frosty mantles with heads reverently bowed and at the given sign the two plighted hands came forth from among the furs, and were clasped in token of a lifelong affectionate trust. The stream received the name of "Bride Brook" on the spot, and is so known to this day. Jonathan Rudd had issue. His daughter Patience married, October 7, 1675, Samuel Bushnell. Mary, supposed to be the first born, married, December 12, 1666, Thomas Bingham. Two sons were Jonathan, and Nathaniel, see forward.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Jonathan Rudd, was born in Saybrook, probably died in Norwich, in April, 1727. He settled at West Farms, Norwich, Connecticut. His homestead was in that part of the West Farms now called Bozrah. He seems to have prospered as he left at his death an estate valued at six hundred and eighty-nine pounds. He married, (first) Mary, daughter of John Post, April 16, 1685, who bore him Jonathan, Mary (1) Mary (2), Lydia. Mary (Post) Rudd died November, 1705. His second wife was Abigail Hartshorn, whom he married January 31, 1706. She bore him Nathaniel, see forward; Joseph and eight other children.

(III) Captain Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Abigail (Hartshorn) Rudd, was born in Norwich, 1684. He removed to Windham, Connecticut, where he died February 20, 1760. He was an ensign of militia, 1722, captain in 1736, deputy to Connecticut general assembly, 1737. He married, December 27, 1709, Rebecca, daughter of John and Rebecca (Adams) Waldo. They had issue.

(IV) Jonathan (2), son of Captain Nathaniel (2) and Rebecca (Waldo) Rudd, was born in Windham, Connecticut, in 1710. He married Esther Tyler and had issue.

(V) Deacon Jonathan (3), son of Jonathan

(2) and Esther (Tyler) Rudd, was born in Windham, Connecticut, April 29, 1743, died April 3, 1823. He was a prominent man and a deacon of the church. He married, October 1, 1766, Mary, born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 11, 1741, youngest daughter of Deacon Simon Tracy, by his first wife, Elizabeth Hyde, and granddaughter of Jabez Hyde, son of Samuel, son of William, the first of Norwich, the English emigrant who probably first landed in this country in 1633. Deacon Jonathan Rudd settled in Windham, where his seven children were born: 1. Simon Tracy, born September 1, 1768; married (first) Alice Adams; (second) Mary Carew. 2. Mary, August 22, 1770; married Asahel Lord. 3. Elizabeth, March 13, 1772; married, January, 1795, Gurdon Lathrop. 4. Jonathan, of further mention. 5. Sarah, December 17, 1776; died at Oberlin, Ohio, February, 1842; unmarried. 6. Hezekiah, February 2, 1781; married (first) Maria De Forest; (second) Mary E. Coggesel. 7. Lydia, May 6, 1785; married, in 1809, Andrew Benton, Deacon Rudd married (second) Anne Tyler, March 1, 1804.

(VI) Jonathan (4), second son of Deacon Jonathan (3) and Mary (Tracy) Rudd, was born in Windham, Connecticut, August 16, 1774, died in 1863, at Cherry Valley, New York. He married, in 1801, Sarah Johnson, born February 11, 1774, at Windham, died at Cherry Valley, March 17, 1853. They settled at Canajoharie, New York, then removed to Cherry Valley, New York. Children: 1. Charles, born November 15, 1803, at Canajoharie, New York; he was graduated at Fairfield Medical College, 1832, and was a practicing physician; he settled in Canajoharie, removed in 1838 to Cherry Valley, where he died May 14, 1852. He married Emily Barnard, of Paris, New York, and had Charles H., William H., Anne Elizabeth and Julietta Barnard. 2. Laura, died in infancy. 3. Harriet, born 1806, died April 3, 1880. 4. Laura (2), born September, 1807; married, 1847, Orin Sibley, of Middlefield, New York. 5. Ralph, born November 7, 1808; married Mary Briggs and settled at Cherry Valley. He had Eliza M., Henry, Sarah J., Laura, Frances A., Charles H., James W. 6. George H., born June 6, 1810; died unmarried. 7. Annie M., born January, 1813; married, 1837, Henry D. Baker and had Hattie M., Henry L., George A., Georgianna A., Abigail E. 8. Jonathan R., died young. 9. William Tracy, see forward. 10. Elizabeth L., born 1820; married, 1842, Jesse Sutliff, of Cherry Valley; died, 1856.

(VII) William Tracy, fifth son of Jonathan

(4) and Sarah (Johnson) Rudd, was born in Cherry Valley, New York, September 22, 1816. He entered the employ of the American Express Company in 1844, and later of the New York Central railroad, which he served and its successor faithfully for thirty-eight years. He married, in 1848, at the city of Utica, New York, Adeline Martha Platt, eighth in descent from Richard Platt, of Hertford, England, the American ancestor. Children: 1. William Platt, see forward. 2. Charles Beckley, born June 27, 1855, died January 9, 1858. 3. Adeline Martha, born November 3, 1859, now the widow of George Parker Howlett and resident in West Newton, Massachusetts.

(VIII) William Platt, eldest son of William Tracy and Adeline Martha (Platt) Rudd, was born in Albany, June 9, 1851. He was graduated from Union College in 1873, taking the Clark Essay prize and Phi Beta Kappa honors. He was admitted to the New York state bar in 1875. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Hamilton and Frederick Harris, constituting the law firm of Harris & Rudd, of Albany, New York. This connection continued until 1900, when by the death of Hamilton Harris the firm was dissolved. Mr. Rudd then associated himself with William L. Visscher in the law partnership which still continues. He is a man of many and varied interests and tastes. He was president of the board of public instruction in 1893; corporation counsel in 1894-95; is inspector of elections of all the railroads in New York state associated in the Vanderbilt system. He is an ex-president and a trustee of the Young Men's Association, the organizer and for five terms president of the Albany County Bar Association. He was regent of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He is a trustee of the Albany Institute and Historical Society; trustee of Albany Chamber of Commerce; president of Homeopathic Hospital; president of University Club; vice-president of the Albany County Savings Bank; vice-president of the Diamond Paste Company; vestryman of St. Peter's Church, and a member of the Fort Orange, Country of Albany, Republican, Alpha Delta Phi, and Transportation of New York clubs. He is a lawyer of high repute, and a citizen of the best class. He married, in October, 1883, Aimee Pierson Allen, of Albany, daughter of Henry A. Allen, for many years teller of the New York State Bank. They have one son, Tracy Allen Rudd, born September 16, 1884; a resident of New York City and connected in business with the Producers Oil Company.

This branch of the Manning family is, no doubt, from the same ancestor as the Manning family of England and Massachusetts. The line is traced to the year 1701 in the city of Albany, New York, where John Manning resided and where his eminent son, Hon. Daniel Manning, was born. The family has risen to distinction in Albany, New York state, and the nation, having, in each generation, produced sons who have worthily borne the name and gained for themselves honor, distinction and wealth.

(I) John Manning was born in the year 1791. He was a resident of Albany, New York, where he died in 1837, when the youngest son, John B., was five years old. He married Eleanor Oley, born in 1799, died in 1875, daughter of Christopher and Sara (Van Antwerp) Oley. Children: James, born 1825, died 1847; Maria Van Antwerp, born 1829, died 1897; Daniel, see forward; John B., born July 13, 1832, died 1907.

(II) Hon. Daniel, son of John and Eleanor (Oley) Manning, was born in Albany, August 16, 1831, died in his native city, December 24, 1887. He was educated in the public schools until reaching the age of twelve years, when he entered the office of *The Albany Atlas*, afterward consolidated with *The Albany Argus*, and henceforth was ever closely connected with the development and prosperity of his great Albany newspaper. He rose from office boy through all the several grades of progress, common in great newspaper offices, until he was editor and business manager. He conducted the paper skillfully, making it strong, prosperous and influential. In 1873 he was elected president of the *Argus* Company, continuing as such until the end of his life. His newspaper connection early brought him in contact with the active, leading members of the Democratic party in Albany and the state, with whom he later rose to terms of equality in political power. Backed by his own masterful personality and the power of his newspaper, he soon attracted attention to himself, and was quickly recognized in Albany as a leader, which gave him prestige in state conventions, where he was always a delegate and leader. He was not only at the head of the Albany but the New York state Democracy and stood first among the prominent men of that powerful organization. He was secretary of the Democratic state committee in 1870-80, and chairman, 1881-84, having been a continuous member since 1874. He was not only a political but a warm, personal friend of Grover Cleveland, to whose political fortunes he was early attached and

did so much to advance. In 1884 he headed the New York state delegation and was chairman of the national convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency that year, and it was due to his masterful leadership that the nomination was effected despite the strong opposition of the New York City leaders. President Cleveland had the greatest respect and admiration for Mr. Manning's ability and when selecting his first cabinet chose him for secretary of the treasury, a position his years of business and practical banking experience as trustee of the National Savings Bank of Albany and president of the National Commercial Bank so amply qualified him to fill. He had, moreover, been a close student of our own and foreign banking systems and the financial problems of all nations. He ably filled the secretary's chair, and was most influential in President Cleveland's first administration. In April, 1887, he was compelled to resign on account of failing health and overwork. His resignation was accepted with deepest regret by President Cleveland, who trusted him implicitly, leaned heavily on him for advice in all matters pertaining to the treasury department, sought his counsel in matters purely political, and had for him that honest admiration and affection that only such strong characters can inspire and feel. The leaders and press of both parties united in expressions of praise for his administration of the treasury and regret at his retirement, while President Cleveland's sorrow was publicly expressed. After retiring from the treasury, Mr. Manning was elected president of the Western National Bank of New York City, which was his last official connection. He retained the presidency of the *Argus* Company until his death, a connection beginning as a boy of twelve years in 1843, at the very lowest round of the ladder, ending in 1887, at the topmost. Mr. Manning's career as journalist, banker and statesman was a most wonderful one and is the best possible illustration of the familiar quotation, "All things are possible for the American boy." It is hard to choose between these three leading activities of his eventful career, whether he was greatest in journalism, financiering, or in leadership of men; those who knew him best and were closest to him must decide. He was successful in all his undertakings, but to the reviewer it is what he accomplished that excites admiration, as the daring ambition of this obscure boy, which constantly drove him forward from height to height of success, never knew defeat or failure. He married (first), in 1853, Mary Little, who died in 1882. Children: James Hilton, see forward;

Frederick Clinton, of Albany, born May 18, 1859; Anna, born May 16, 1861, married John A. Delehanty; Mary E., born May 29, 1867, died July 20, 1906, married Jules C. Van der Oudermeulen. Mr. Manning married (second), November 19, 1884, Mary Margaretta, daughter of William J. Fryer, of Albany.

(III) James Hilton, eldest son of Hon. Daniel and Mary (Little) Manning, was born in Albany, September 22, 1854. He passed through the public schools of Albany, graduating from the high school in 1873. He then entered the employ of *The Albany Argus* as clerk in the counting room. After two years there he was attached to the reportorial staff, continuing until 1885, when he became managing editor. In 1888 he succeeded his father as president of the *Argus* corporation. In 1893 he retired from official connection with the *Argus*, and organized the Wood-Parsons Printing Company, of which he was chosen president and so continues (1910). During these years of active business life he has been connected with many of the prominent enterprises and corporations of Albany. With most of these he has held official connection, among them: President of the National Savings Bank; president of the Consolidated Car Heating Company; director of the Hudson River Telephone Company; director of the New York Telephone Company; director of the National Commercial Bank; trustee of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York. Few lines of activity in Albany but have had the benefit of his business sagacity and mature experience. Business alone has not been his sole interest. He joined the New York State National Guard on attaining the legal age, and his connection has never been dissolved, his term of service covering a period of thirty-five years. He has attained the rank of major, has been breveted lieutenant-colonel, and has always used his best efforts in behalf of the citizen soldiery. His public service to the civil government of the state covers the years 1887-89, when under the appointment of Governor David B. Hill he served on the state civil service commission. To the service of Albany he gave the years 1890-94, serving two terms as mayor, and has always taken an active part in all municipal matters. His administration was wise, conservative and business-like. He has been closely allied with the Democratic party in the state and identified with the leaders of that party in its management. He is a member of Saint Peter's Church, of Albany, and of the following clubs: Fort Orange, Country, Burns, of Albany, City Club, of New York, and is a

life member of the American Numismatic Society. He married, October 22, 1879, Emma J. Austin, daughter of Dr. John C. Austin.

(The Van Antwerp Line).

This early Dutch family in the state, noted in the annals of Albany county, as it originally existed sprang from Daniel Janse Van Antwerpen, of Holland, born 1635; married Nana Groot and had Jan, Simon, Arndt, Pieter, Neeltje, Rebecca and Maria.

(II) Simon, son of Daniel Janse and Anna (Groot) Van Antwerpen, married Maria Peck, December 22, 1706. Children: Maria, Lysbert, Rebecca, Daniel, Sara, Daniel, Margareta, Jacobus and Lewis.

(III) Daniel (2), son of Simon and Maria (Peck) Van Antwerpen, married, October 21, 1730, Rebecca Van Antwerpen. Children: Symon, Johannes, Augenetje and Annetje.

(IV) Simon (2), son of Daniel (2) and Rebecca (Van Antwerpen) Van Antwerpen, married, November 20, 1761, Maria Dunbar, born 1739, died 1826. Children: Rebecca, Cornelia, Saartje and Sara.

(V) Sara, daughter of Simon (2) and Maria (Dunbar) Van Antwerp, was born 1774, died 1803; married Christopher Oley, born 1773, died 1848. Children: Ann Baker, born 1778, died 1847; Eleanor, see forward; Sarah Maria, born 1803, died 1861.

(VI) Eleanor, daughter of Christopher and Sara (Van Antwerp) Oley, was born in 1779, died in 1875. She married John Manning (see Manning I).

The surname Richards is of Welsh origin, and from that nationality a majority of those who bear it in this country descend. In Wales, the name occurs with great frequency and is equally common in England. It was first a Christian name, and by adding "s" became a surname when such names came in use. The earliest families of Richards in New England were of Puritan stock, their ancestors emigrating from England at various dates during the seventeenth century. The earliest of mention is Thomas Richards, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The history of the family in Essex county, New York, begins with William Richards, whom family tradition asserts came from Wales about 1775, when a young man of twenty years and settled in New Hampshire. He married there and later settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. He married Lucretia —, in New Hampshire. Children: Jos-

eph (see forward); Daniel, James, William (2), Lucretia and Lois. William (2) removed to Ohio, where he became wealthy, and in his will left a handsome bequest for the cause of education.

(II) Joseph, eldest son of William and Lucretia Richards, died February 18, 1853. He emigrated to the Schroon Lake region of Washington county when he was about eighteen years of age, in company with seven young men. They made a settlement and he resided there until his death. Four of these young men were Daniel Platt, Star Platt, Benjamin Bouker and John Sisson. Joseph Richards engaged in mercantile life, owning and conducting a general store at Schroon Lake, New York. He was wealthy according to those times, and transacted a large business. He obtained his merchandise from Troy, New York, making annual trips in the only conveyance then in use—team and wagon. He was noted for his fine horses, and it is said that his trips were social events in the places visited. His account books of business transactions with Ticonderoga merchants of that day are still preserved in the family. During the war of 1812, he served as private in Capt. Augustus Cleveland's company of the 9th Regt. N. Y. State Militia, Lt. Col. Commandant Martin Joiner, Sept. 2-16, 1814, siege of Plattsburgh. Joseph Richards married (first) Lydia B. Wooster, of Pawlet, Vermont, a descendant of the Wooster family of Connecticut. Children: 1. Orilla, born April 6, 1805, died February 25, 1827, married Alpheus Wade. 2. Maria, August 15, 1807, died October 23, 1825, married Ephraim Grimes. 3. Orson, see forward. 4. Hoel S., born February 3, 1814, died January 22, 1878, married Prudy A. Bartlett. Has two children, Mrs. Freeman Tyrrell, of Schroon Lake and Mrs. Egbert Dunn of Glens Falls. 5. Hester A., born November 18, 1816, died March 1, 1876, married Nelson Warren. Two of their children, William Warren and Mrs. Rachel McGinn, live in Hudson Falls. 6. Caroline M., born September 30, 1820, died June 21, 1841, married Newell Westcott. 7. Lucretia, born February 1, 1823, died January 7, 1847, married Erwin Baker. The only living descendant of Erwin and Lucretia (Richards) Baker is Mrs. Samuel L. Finch, a granddaughter, born May 6, 1860, adopted by Orson Richards, March 21, 1865, married Samuel L. Finch, March 10, 1880. She lives in Hudson Falls, New York. Joseph Richards married (second) Mrs. Abigail (Mills) Frost, a widow, born October 22, 1805, died December 9, 1843. Children of second marriage: Ann, born June 7, 1834, died May 4,

1836; Eunice, born June 25, 1838, resides in Hudson Falls, New York, unmarried; Fletcher, born April 23, 1840, who resided in Plattsburgh, New York, until his death, February 15, 1907.

(III) Orson, eldest son and third child of Joseph and Lydia B. (Wooster) Richards, was born at Schroon Lake, Washington county, New York, December 13, 1811, died September 4, 1879. He was educated in the common schools, and on attaining his majority began his long and successful career as a lumberman. He started business in a small way at Schroon Lake, and in 1837 removed to Sandy Hill. With the exception of a five years' residence in Plattsburgh, New York, 1845-50, Sandy Hill was his residence and principal place of business. From his first start until the panic of 1873 he did a constantly increasing business, and in the height of his prosperity was one of the best-known and highly-regarded business men in northern New York. He brought prosperity to Sandy Hill, where his five saw mills manufactured into lumber the logs cut in the Adirondack forests, where he owned large tracts of timber lands. He was also interested in the timber forests of Pennsylvania, owning and operating saw mills at Lock Haven. At one time he also owned saw mills at Plattsburgh, New York. He was an official and director in the First National Banks of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, the Glens Falls Insurance Co., and in other local business enterprises. He was a man of energy and great public spirit. He maintained at all times the most friendly relations with his employees, who numbered several thousand at various times. He married, September 5, 1830, at Schroon Lake, New York, Julia Ann, born there June 24, 1813, died at Sandy Hill, New York, May 14, 1881, daughter of Eber Fisk, born in Danby, Vermont, August 10, 1771, moved to Schroon Lake in 1819, where he died March 7, 1843. He married at Danby, Vermont, October 30, 1796, Martha Bigelow, born at Springfield, Vermont, May 3, 1781, died at Schroon Lake, June 25, 1861, daughter of Joel and Abigail (McCall) Bigelow. Children of Orson and Julia A. (Fisk) Richards: 1. Lydia, born September 11, 1831, died August 10, 1900; married, December 31, 1849, John F. Howe. Children: Orson R., Mrs. Julia A. Ambler, Lina F., Emma L., and Mrs. Martha A. Gallup, all of Hudson Falls. 2. Nelson, born August 2, 1833, died May 12, 1854; married, September 28, 1853, Erie White. 3. Eber, see forward. 4. Ralph P., born January 2, 1843; married, December 24, 1862, Francilia J. Harding, one child, Mrs. Minnie H. Roider of Hudson

Falls. 5. Martha, born December 17, 1844, died May 27, 1870; married, January 9, 1867, Silas B. Ambler.

(IV) Eber, son of Orson and Julia A. (Fisk) Richards, was born at Schroon Lake, Essex county, New York, May 6, 1836, died at Sandy Hill, New York, February 23, 1910. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Sandy Hill and Plattsburgh. In 1850 he entered Norwich University, where he remained two years. About 1857 he was admitted to a partnership with his father under the firm name of O. Richards & Son. They continued together in the manufacture and sale of lumber until 1873, and became one of the leading and wealthiest concerns in their line of business in northern New York. From 1873 to 1882 Eber Richards operated saw mills and conducted his lumbering business alone. In 1882 he disposed of all his lumber interests and entered into a partnership with N. W. Wait & Son, and engaged in the manufacture of paper at Bakers' Falls, New York, under the firm name of N. W. Wait Son & Company. In 1883 N. W. Wait retired, and from that year until 1892 Mr. Richards continued the business with J. W. Wait, under the firm name of Wait and Richards. In 1892 he disposed of his paper mills, and from 1893-1905 engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp at Ticonderoga, New York, with his son Frederick B., under the firm name of E. Richards & Son. In 1905 he retired from all active business. He was one of the most genial and sociable of men, and was well known not only among business men but to railroad engineers, conductors, captains and employees of the steamboats on which he traveled. He was one of the few men for whom railroad trains would stop between stations to take on or let him off. From early manhood he took an active part in the volunteer fire department of Sandy Hill, and one of the old hand fire engines owned by the department bore the name "E. Richards Independent." He was one of the best-known summer residents of Lake George, where his pleasure yacht "Thea" was constantly employed for the benefit of his many friends and acquaintances. Notwithstanding his large business interests he never overlooked his duties as a citizen. He served as supervisor of town of Kingsbury; was president of the village corporation of Sandy Hill two years; trustee of the village many years; trustee of the Union free school district of Sandy Hill from its establishment in 1867, and on his retirement in 1896 was the only member of the first board of trustees who had served continuously from the begin-

ning. He favored all public improvements, and generously aided in securing better conditions in civic affairs. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he served many years as a trustee. His fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic order, Sandy Hill Lodge and Chapter, and Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Saratoga. His descent from the earliest colonial period gained for him admission to the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He married, at Sandy Hill, September 24, 1857, Mary Eliza, born May 21, 1838, daughter of James and Kezia (Lee) Culver, of Sandy Hill. In 1907 they celebrated their golden wedding. Children: 1. Caroline Berry, born July 23, 1858, died October 2, 1890. 2. Nelson James, born December 14, 1861, died May 5, 1862. 3. Frederick Barnard, (see forward). 4. Orson Culver, born June 7, 1873; resides at Hudson Falls; superintendent highways, Washington county; civil engineer; married Mable, daughter of William and Mary Caroline (Barkley) McLaren; she was born August 22, 1875, married April 25, 1900; one child, Mac Laren, born October 2, 1901.

(V) Frederick Barnard, son of Eber and Mary Eliza (Culver) Richards, was born at Sandy Hill, New York, August 1, 1865. His early education was obtained in public schools of Sandy Hill. He entered Union College, where he was graduated A.B., class of 1888. In 1889 he became junior member of the firm of E. Richards & Son, paper manufacturers, Sandy Hill, continuing until 1893, when the firm disposed of their paper mill. In the same year, under the same firm name, they engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp at Ticonderoga, continuing until 1905. In 1908 he was chosen secretary of the Standard Textile Company of Glens Falls, an office he still fills. He is also a member of the firm of Hooper & Richards, who as the North River Garnet Company have been engaged in business at North River, New York, since 1894. He is a director of the Glens Falls Saving & Loan Association, and has other and varied business interests. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, serving as vestryman of the Church of the Messiah. He is secretary and trustee of the New York State Historical Association, a member of the American, Vermont and Ticonderoga Historical societies, the American Buttonists Society, National Geographic Society, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars. His college fraternity is Psi Upsilon, his social club the Glens Falls. He is a master mason of Mt. Defiance Lodge, No. 794. He married in

Granville, New York, June 12, 1895. Constance Emily, born in Jamaica, West Indies, April 1, 1873, daughter of Rev. Joseph Theophilus and Anna Rosina (Leibfried) Zorn, granddaughter of Jacob, and great-granddaughter of George Zorn, three generations of Moravian missionaries to the West Indies. Children, all born in Ticonderoga: Dorothy, August 14, 1896; Constance, August 12, 1899; William Lee, February 15, 1901.

BATTERSHALL (the name also being spelled Battishall and Battishill) came from Devonshire, the name being common both in that county and in the county of Cornwall. The coat-of-arms will be found under the name Battishill or Battishall, Burke's Heraldry. The first members of the family who came to this country were seamen, one of them captain of a merchant vessel. The other brother served as a privateer during the war of 1812. From Cape Cod the family moved to Canaan, Columbia county.

Rev. Dr. Walton Wesley Battershall, son of Ludlow A. and Eustatia (Ward) Battershall, was born in Troy, New York, January 8, 1840. His early education was received at the Kimball Union Academy in that city, where he completed the prescribed course in 1858, and then entered Yale College, graduating in the class of 1864. He was class poet and member of Scroll and Key Society. It was at this time that he developed a growing inclination to enter the ministry, so that shortly after his graduation he commenced his religious training under the auspices of the Rev. Henry Codman Potter, who later became the Episcopal bishop of New York diocese. He was ordained a deacon at Troy, June 16, 1865, and then entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1866. He was ordained a priest by Bishop Potter, November 30, 1866, and through the next two years he was the assistant rector of Zion Church, in New York. In 1868 he was chosen rector of St. Thomas' Church, in Ravenswood, Long Island, which post he filled one year, when he accepted a call to the rectorship of Christ Church in Rochester. Here he remained for following five years, making a number of enduring friendships, and entering heartily into the work of a growing parish. He was at this time a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Western New York.

By the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Paddock as the Bishop of Massachusetts, on September 17, 1873, the important and influential parish of Grace Church

in Brooklyn was left vacant. It was decided to secure the Rev. William Andrew Snively, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, and he presented his resignation on May 3, 1874, having officiated since May 24, 1870, with great and general satisfaction. For a time the parish then came under the care of Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively as minister-in-charge, by appointment as such on April 13, 1874. A committee of three vestrymen was named June 10, 1874, to select a new rector, and Christ Church in Rochester was visited, whereupon they were satisfied by the selection of the Rev. Walton W. Battershall, and having received official word from the vestry of St. Peter's Church, he wrote in August that he had accepted their invitation and would be ready shortly to enter upon his duties in the new field. He was instituted in that church on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, September 29, 1874, Bishop William Croswell Doane acting as institutor and preaching the memorable sermon in the presence of eighteen clergy seated in the chancel and a large congregation.

It was not long after this event before St. Peter's Church began to show marked advancement in several ways. This was partly through natural incidents, but mostly to be attributed to the efforts of the new rector. It can be stated without fear of exaggeration or of denial that at no time during the succeeding thirty-five years of his pastorate did this spirit, so highly commendable, lessen. The first improvement to be noted was the erection of a parish house for the Sunday school and allied purposes, meetings, fairs and the like, for the conduct of the church's work. It was built at a cost of more than \$25,000 on the east side of Lodge street, and its cornerstone was laid by Bishop Doane on June 9, 1875. On March 9, 1875, the senior warden, Mr. John Tweddle, died. By his will he had bequeathed the sum of \$5,000 to be used towards the completion of the tower. It was found that to erect it to the parapet would cost \$27,000. Mr. Tweddle's widow and family thereupon made it possible to complete it, and the handsome tower, designed by Upjohn, was dedicated by Bishop Doane on September 29, 1876, and the dedication of the chime of eleven bells, made by Menely, of West Troy, took place on December 25, 1876, and on the 28th the completed Parish House was dedicated.

So active was Dr. Battershall in a diversity of church work for the parish in which he took so great a pride that his report, made September 28, 1879, preached as a fifth anniversary sermon, may be read as a praise-

worthy reflection on what he had accomplished, although his true intention was to bestow congratulation and praise upon his congregation, and it shows what he had achieved in his way as would read the record of a military officer or judge in his court. "You have contributed during the last five years for parochial purposes, including the income from the pews and gifts for the building of the Parish House, and the memorial tower and chimes, \$143,874.15; for diocesan purposes (including \$3,567.21 for diocesan missions) \$5,927.33; for general objects, including foreign and domestic missions, \$4,983.17, making a total of \$154,684.66. During the last five years there have been 145 baptisms and 140 have been presented to the Bishop for confirmation. I have solemnized 25 marriages and 109 burials. The last annual report to the Diocesan Convention gave 434 communicants, 38 Sunday school officers and teachers, and 282 pupils. * * * A venerable history has been granted to this parish. Illustrious names are found upon its records. Holy men have stood in this place, upon whose foundations what little I can rear will seem a meagre and an unworthy structure; but it is idle to say that the parish has discharged, in the sight of God, the full measure of its duty to this community. I love this church. Its very stones, with their sculptured beauty, have become dear to me. Year by year I have been drawn to you more closely by the ties which are woven in brotherly intercourse, and in the performance of my sacred offices; but I can do little, except you make me strong with your prayers and your sympathies, and stand beside me in my work."

Another important step was the erection of the rectory. When Dr. Battershall first came to Albany he occupied the old rectory on the northwest corner of Maiden Lane and Lodge street, on ground leased by the Masons; but this land was desired by them as a site for the proposed Temple. The property adjoining the church on the west was offered for sale for \$19,000, and it was decided to build thereon. The land was acquired by transfer of the deed on December 31, 1894. Through the unexpected and most generous offer of Mr. Jesse W. Potts and his sister, Miss Sarah B. Potts, the building of a new rectory was provided, and on February 12, 1896, it was opened by a service of benediction. Its cost was \$20,000, and was given in memory of Jesse Charles and Eunice Walker Potts, the parents of the donors. The residence of the late Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the United States supreme court, next to the west of the rectory, was acquired a little later and converted

to the needs of the parish, and besides all this spreading out, considerable land was purchased along Maiden Lane on which to build a choir room. A costly new organ was installed in the chancel end, instead of in the gallery over the main entrance; choir stalls were built in the chancel, a beautiful memorial altar and its reredos were given by Mr. Charles L. Pruyn, a carved stone pulpit was presented in 1886 as a Tibbits memorial, an artistic lectern and marble font were added, and under the further solicitation of Dr. Battershall practically every window throughout the handsome edifice was transformed into an example of most skilled workmanship, and it was in these manifold ways that the indefatigable parochial labors of Dr. Battershall will endure in visual form as a memorial of his earnestness in his work. On Sunday, November 5, 1899, the vestry honored its pastor with a special service of song and praise in recognition of the completion of his rectorship of a quarter-century, and in the fall of 1909 his thirty-fifth anniversary was fittingly celebrated.

Union University conferred on him the degree of D.D. in June, 1877, and he was made archdeacon of the Episcopal diocese of Albany. He is the author of a number of published works, notably "Interpretation of Life and Religion," issued in 1897 by A. S. Barnes, and a leading section of "Historic Towns of the Middle States," G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899. The casual listener to his preaching soon discovers that he is a clergyman of deep erudition, whose delivery is forceful, convincing in its trend of philosophic argument, and displaying, as by the sense of instinct, a most familiar acquaintance with the great writers of the ages by reason of the charm of his diction and poetic phrasing. His presence as a speaker has been requested upon many important occasions in his own and other cities, at the dedication of buildings and notable anniversaries.

Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall married, October 13, 1864, at St. Mark's Church, in Newark, Wayne county, New York, Anna Davidson, daughter of Fletcher Williams and his second wife, Ann Eliza (Ford) Williams. She was born in Newark, New York, March 27, 1843, died at Christ Church Rectory, in Rochester, September 25, 1872. Children: 1. Walton Ford, born in Troy, New York, July 12, 1865, died at Troy, September 27, 1865. 2. Fletcher Williams, born at Ravenswood, Long Island, September 29, 1866, see forward. 3. Cornelia Smith, born in Rochester, New York, July 21, 1869; married, in St. Peter's Church, Albany, June 10, 1896, Dr.

Harry Seymour Pearse, of Elmira, New York, son of Charles Pearse; children: Ludlow Pearse, born Albany, June 1, 1898, died same day; Anna Williams Pearse, born Albany, April 26, 1900; Walton Battershall Pearse, born Albany, November 4, 1905. 4. Anna Davidson, born in Rochester, New York, September 20, 1872; married, in Albany, April 27, 1900, Russell Agnew Griffin, of Orange, New Jersey, son of Charles Russell and Lucy (Agnew) Griffin; children: Anne Griffin, born July 15, 1903; Charles Russell Griffin, born at Orange, December 29, 1908.

Fletcher Williams, son of the Rev. Dr. Walton Wesley and Anna Davidson (Williams) Battershall, was born in Ravenswood, Long Island, the home of his maternal grandparents, September 29, 1866, and when seven years of age was taken to Albany by his father upon his acceptance of the rectorship of St. Peter's Church. When not many years older, he entered the Albany Academy, where he was one of the charter members of the Gates Literary Society and one of the first board of editors of the school publication, "*The Cue*." He was graduated from there in the class of 1884, and the next fall entered Cornell University. He affiliated there with the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He remained at Cornell two years, subsequently serving in the State Engineer's office. He then entered the Albany Law School, was a member of the class of 1896, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He opened a law office at No. 100 State street, and was associated with Hon. J. Newton Fiero. He was appointed a lecturer at the Albany Law School of Union University, where he still lectures, and later was made deputy supreme court reporter. He is the author of "*A Daughter of this World*," published in 1893 by Dodd, Mead & Company, and by Heineman in England; "*Mists*," published by Dodd, Mead & Company in 1894, and of "*Bookbinding for Bibliophiles*." In 1909 he wrote a memoir of his friends, Henry Arnold Peckham and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr. In 1910 he issued a book on "*Domestic Relations*," published by Bender & Company. In his youth he had leaned strongly towards the sciences and displayed decided aptitude, but this gave way to some extent for the delights of reading, which developed his literary bent, and his works have met with considerable criticism strongly in their favor. His love for books created a deep fondness for the rare and beautifully bound, developing in him a pronounced interest which led him to devote much of his leisure to binding certain books for his library in an artistic manner. He takes pleasure in automobiling, and is a lover of dogs. His

close friends are those of intellectual attainments. He is fond of travel, and has made several trips abroad, visiting art centers especially.

He married, in St. Peter's Church, Albany, November 9, 1897, his father officiating, Maude Goodrich, daughter of Hon. James Newton Fiero, dean of the Albany Law School since 1895, author of "*Special Actions*," "*Torts*," and "*Special Proceedings*"; president of the New York State Bar Association, 1892-93; vice-president of the American Bar Association, 1895-1902. James N. Fiero was born in Saugerties, New York, May 23, 1847, son of Christopher and Janet Sands (McCall) Fiero, of Delhi, New York.

Thomas Geer, born 1623, was son of Jonathan Geere, of Heavitree, county Devon, England. Jonathan Geere was a descendant in the fifth generation from Walter Geere, of Heavitree, Devonshire, living about 1450, who married Alice Somaster. The parents of Thomas died when he was young, and he and his brother George were left in charge of an uncle, who in order to obtain possession of their property, which was considerable, shipped them to Boston, where they landed in 1635 without money and without friends. George became an early settler of New London, Connecticut, about 1651, and from him the elder branch of the family (the Connecticut Geers) are descended. Thomas had land granted him at Enfield, Connecticut, July 24, 1682. He married Deborah —; had two children, Shubael, born about 1683, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Thomas Geer died January 14, 1722, aged ninety-nine years.

(II) Shubael, son of Thomas Geer, born about 1683, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Abbe, January 27, 1702-03. He had land granted him March 5, 1700. Children (born Enfield, see Stile's Windsor, Conn., II, 285): Shubael, Jr., and Thomas, born July 1, 1722.

(III) Shubael (2), son of Shubael (1) Geer, was born 1717. He married and had children: Hannah, born 1738; Sarah, 1740; Shubael, 1743; Ebenezer, 1745; Ebenezer, 1747; Ebenezer, 1750; Hannah, 1753; Mindwell, 1756; Walter, 1759; George, 1761; Charles, twin of George.

(IV) Walter, son of Shubael (2) Geer, was born 1759. At age of nineteen (May, 1778) he enlisted with his brother Charles, aged sixteen, in Captain Jason Wait's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, as from Marlow, Cheshire county, New Hampshire (Marlow adjoints Keene). (See State Papers N. H. XIV, Rev. War Rolls I, p. 598.) The

History of Charlestown, New Hampshire, states that Walter Geer married Lucy, born March 28, 1758, daughter of Benjamin and Peggy (Spafford) Allen. Children: Harmony, born Lebanon, New Hampshire, June 27, 1784; Dan, Windsor, Vermont, November 7, 1786; Lucy, January 29, 1789; Walter, Jr., see forward. The History of Charlestown also states that Benjamin Allen married, November 6, 1751, Peggy Spafford, daughter of Captain John and Hannah 'Spafford, born June 30, 1735, children: Eunice, Oliver, Lucy, married Walter Geer.

(V) Walter (2), son of Walter (1) Geer, was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, January 9, 1792. His boyhood and early youth were passed with his parents in Salem, Washington county, New York. About the time he reached his majority he removed to Union Village, where he was drafted and went with the militia of our eastern border to repel the British advance at Plattsburg during the war of 1812. He removed in February, 1816, to Schaghticoke, where he commenced business as a tanner and currier. At this time he appears to have been the associate and peer of such men as William L. Marcy, Jonas C. Heartt, Job Pierson, Moses Warren, James Livingston and B. P. Staats; men that for a generation exercised a controlling influence over the politics of eastern New York, and all of whom left their mark upon the dial plate of the world's progress. In March, 1820, he came to Glens Falls, New York, and resumed the business pursued at Schaghticoke. He soon afterwards embarked in trade with Abraham Wing and L. L. Pixley. Was afterwards a partner with George Sanford in the mercantile business. At the time of the enlargement of the Glens Falls Feeder (branch of the Delaware and Hudson canal), of which he was an active promoter, he had a contract with the state for some portion of the excavation, and also built the locks at Fort Edward. Not far from this time he went into the lumbering business with the late James D. Weston and John J. Harris. Their investments and ventures were so judiciously made, and the business so ably looked after and managed, that all these acquired a handsome competency. He was a magistrate in Queensbury, New York, from 1821 to 1826, and member of assembly in 1837, a year memorable in politics for its financial crisis, and the secession of the Conservatives from the dominant party. He was one of the principal originators and founders of the Glens Falls Academy; was instrumental in forwarding the erection of the Second Presbyterian Church building, which was destroyed in the great

fire of 1864. He was a promoter of educational and religious enterprises, an active and influential politician, a man of indomitable will and inflexible purpose. He died July 16, 1855, and was among the first whose remains were deposited in the new cemetery, where a handsome and conspicuous monument has since been erected to his memory. (History of Queensbury, N. Y., p. 51.)

He married, in Northumberland, November 2, 1815, Henrietta Van Buren, born September 20, 1792, at Easton, New York, daughter of Elizabeth Newell and Martin Van Buren, cousin of President Van Buren and Elizabeth (Newell) Van Buren. Children: Elizabeth Van Buren, born January 29, 1817, died 1886, married John Younglove, February 3, 1847; Susan Cornell, January 16, 1819, died April 4, 1889, married James Rogers, September 12, 1850; Henrietta Van Buren, January 21, 1821, died August 31, 1898; Asahel Clarke, see forward; Walter, March 15, 1825, died October 28, 1848; Abigail, April 14, 1827, died 1894; Arabelle, April 14, 1829, died May 15, 1853, married L. H. Baldwin, November 13, 1849.

(VI) Asahel Clarke, son of Walter (2) Geer, was born January 6, 1823, at Glens Falls, New York.

The *New York Tribune* of July 23, 1902, states: "A. C. Geer, of Washington, who was stricken with apoplexy at his summer home at Williamstown, Mass., on Thursday, July 17th, died there on Monday night. Mr. Geer was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., on Jan. 6th, 1823, and was the oldest son of Henrietta Van Buren and Walter Geer, Jr. He was prepared for college at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., and entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1843 with the highest honors. He received from his alma mater, three years later, the degree of A.M.

"After leaving college he entered the law office of E. H. Rosekrans, at Glens Falls, with whom he remained one year. He then completed his legal studies with Geo. A. Simmons, at Keeseville, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court held at Rochester, in October, 1846. He practised for two years with H. Z. Hayner, at Troy, and in 1848 formed a partnership with Abram B. Olin, afterward member of Congress from Rensselaer county, and later Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The firm name at first was Olin, White & Geer, and later Olin, Geer & Colby. His practice was a large one, the firm being counsel for the Troy and Boston R. R. Co. and other large corporations of Northern New

York. From 1862 to 1868 Mr. Geer was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of New York. On June 1st, 1868, he accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co., at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., with which he remained for eighteen years, until his retirement from active business in 1886. In January, 1886, in conjunction with the late Orlando B. Potter, of New York, he organized the N. Y. Architectural Terra-Cotta Company, of which he was vice-president up to the time of his death."

After Mr. Geer's retirement from active business in 1886, he purchased the residence at Washington of the late Judge A. B. Olin, where he and Mrs. Geer have since passed their winters, spending their summers at Hoosick Falls, New York, and at Williamstown, Massachusetts. He married, in Providence, January 24, 1856, Helen Augusta Danforth (see Danforth VII).

(The Danforth Line).

The maternal ancestor of the Geer family of Hoosick Falls, New York, was Nicholas Danforth, born in Framingham, England, baptized March 1, 1589, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1638. His descent is traced to William, died 1512, and Isabel Danforth, through their son Paul, died 1538, and his wife, Katteryne Danforth, through their son Nicholas, died 1585, and his wife, Alice Danforth, through their son Thomas, married, January 24, 1585, Jane, daughter of Thomas Sudbury. Thomas and Jane (Sudbury) Danforth were the parents of Nicholas, "the emigrant," who is thus described by Rev. Cotton Mather in "Magnalia," vol. II, p. 59: "Mr. N. Danforth: A gentleman of such estate and repute in the world that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood which King Charles I. imposed on all at so much per annum; and of such figure and esteem in the church that he procured that famous lecture at Framingham in Suffolk, where he had a fine mansion; * * * This person had three sons whereof the second was our Samuel, born in September, 1626, and by the desire of his mother, who died three years after his birth, earnestly dedicated unto the 'Schools of the prophets.' His father brought him to New England in the year 1634, and at his death about four years after his arrival here, he committed this hopeful son of many prayers unto the paternal oversight of Mr. Shepherd who proved a kind patron unto him."

Nicholas Danforth is mentioned in the town records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635, and in that year was chosen deputy to the

general court. He died in April, 1638. He married Elizabeth ———, who died in Framingham, England, where she was buried February 22, 1628. Children, all born in England: 1. Elizabeth, married, October 1, 1639, Andrew Belcher, mariner, trader, vintner and painter; nine children. 2. Mary, baptized May 3, 1621. 3. Anna, baptized September 3, 1622; married Matthew Bridge, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. 4. Thomas, baptized November 20, 1623; recorder of deeds of Middlesex county, 1652; treasurer of Harvard College, 1650-60, and steward of same 1669-82; deputy to general court 1657; assistant or magistrate 1659 until he became deputy-governor in 1679, and again in 1689 until 1692. He married May Withington, of Dorchester; had twelve children. 5. Lydia, baptized May 24, 1625; married William Beamon; seven children. 6. Rev. Samuel, baptized October 17, 1626; member of the second class graduated from Harvard College (1643); "distinguished for the fervor of his piety and the purity of his life"; ordained assistant to Rev. John Eliot, September 24, 1650, and continued in office until his death, November 19, 1674; he was an astronomer and made almanacs, some of which "the historian" says he has seen. He married, November 5, 1651, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Wilson. They had twelve children. 7. Captain Jonathan, see forward.

(II) Captain Jonathan, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Danforth, was born in Framingham, England, baptized March 2, 1627-28, died in Billerica, Massachusetts, 1712. His house in Billerica was made a garrison house "8th day 8th mo. 1675," and he was made master of the garrison. He was commissioned lieutenant for Billerica, October 13, 1675, and captain, 1683. He was one of a committee of three to consult the towns of Middlesex county as to fortifications and defence, "28th day 1st mo. 1675" (see History of Billerica). He was selectman, town clerk, deputy and captain of the militia company. He was a land surveyor and "transacted a large amount of business in town and state." He was one of the earliest settlers of Billerica, and the house he built and occupied was standing in 1878. He married (first) in Boston, September 22, 1654, Elizabeth Pawter (or Poulter), born in Rayleigh, Massachusetts, September 1, 1633, died in Billerica, Massachusetts, October 7, 1689. He married (second) November 17, 1690, Esther, daughter of Richard Champney (I) and widow of Josiah Converse, of Woburn. His gravestone in the old Billerica cemetery was in 1901 in a fair and legible state of preservation. Children: 1. Mary, born

January 29, 1656; married John Parker. 2. Elizabeth, born May 27, 1657; married Samuel Hayward. 3. Jonathan, see forward. 4. John, died in infancy. 5. John, died in infancy. 6. Lydia, born June 1, 1664; married Edward Wright. 7. Samuel, born February 5, 1665-66; married Hannah Crosby. 8. Anna, born March 8, 1667; married Ensign Oliver Whiting. 9. Thomas, died in infancy. 10. Nicholas, died at age of twenty-three years. 11. Sarah, born December 23, 1673; married (first) William French, by whom she had twelve children; (second) Ebenezer Davis, of Concord.

(III) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Pawter) Danforth, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, February 18, 1658-59, died June 17, 1710. He married, January 27, 1682, Rebecca, born May 27, 1661, died March 25, 1754, daughter of Jacob Parker, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. She survived her husband and became the third wife of Joseph Foster. Children, all born in Billerica: 1. Rebecca, married Thomas Parker. 2. Thomas, married Rebecca Simonds. 3. Lieutenant Jonathan, born March 22, 1688; married Elizabeth Manning. 4. Elizabeth, born August 31, 1690; married Christopher Osgood. 5. Samuel, see forward. 6. Nicholas, born August 17, 1695, died 1748. 7. Captain Jacob, born February 6, 1697-98; married Rebecca, daughter of Deacon William Patten. 8. Sarah, born August 18, 1700; married Solomon Keyes, who was killed in the battle of Lake George in 1755. 9. John, born June 3, 1703; married Tabitha Johnson.

(IV) Samuel, son of Jonathan (2) and Rebecca (Parker) Danforth, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, September 16, 1692, died in the same town about 1749. The inventory of his estate included "one right in a township granted to the soldiers that were in the Naragansett wars." He married, August 5, 1714, Dorothy, daughter of John and Sarah (Chamberlain) Shed. Children, all born in Billerica: 1. Dorothy, married Walter Pollard. 2. Rebecca, married Ephraim Davis. 3. Samuel, died in infancy. 4. Lieutenant Joseph, born June 30, 1720; married Mary A. Richardson. 5. Samuel, born June 24, 1722; married Mary, daughter of Seth Ross. 6. Thomas, born May 11, 1724; a revolutionary soldier; married Sarah Butterfield. 7. Benjamin, living in 1749. 8. Sarah, married her cousin, David Osgood. 9. John, born February 14, 1730; married Elizabeth Wilson. 10. Joshua, born February 24, 1732; married Kezia Reed. 11. Lucy, married Joseph, son of Seth and Mary Ross. 12. Jonathan, see forward.

(V) Captain Jonathan (3), son of Samuel and Dorothy (Shed) Danforth, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, June 14, 1736, died in Williamstown, Massachusetts, February, 1802. He removed to Western (now Warren) and thence to Williamstown. He was sergeant in Captain Reuben Reed's company of minute-men which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Roxbury; service seventeen days; also captain, Colonel David Brewer's regiment; list of officers in camp at Roxbury, recommended in committee of safety, June 12 and June 17, 1775; that said officers be commissioned by congress; also, captain in Colonel Brewster's (Ninth) regiment, muster roll dated August 1, 1775, engaged April 24, 1776, service three months fifteen days; also, company return dated October 7, 1773; also, captain Eighth Company, Colonel Whitcomb's regiment, muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga; November 27, 1776; appointed January 1, 1775; reported re-engaged November 14, 1776, as captain in Colonel Wigglesworth's regiment; also list of captains Colonel Whitcomb's regiment from whose companies articles were stolen on evening of December 25, 1776. He married (first) at Warren, Massachusetts, April 22, 1759, Lydia Reed, died August 9, 1769. Married (second) September 13, 1770, Miriam Coowie, of Western (Warren). Children of first marriage: 1. Joshua, born November 26, 1759, died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 30, 1837; enlisted in his father's camp at age of fifteen; was corporal and surgeon's mate; ensign lieutenant 1778; paymaster and captain 1781; was at Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, Saratoga, Valley Forge, Monmouth and Tappan Bay. In 1787 was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Patterson; 1794 appointed postmaster of Pittsfield by President Washington and lived to be the oldest postmaster in the country. Was town clerk, treasurer, selectman, assessor, representative to the legislature five years, 1807 associate judge, 1808 chief justice of court of sessions, appointed by President Madison United States marshal, also principal assessor and collector of revenue for eighteenth Massachusetts district, 1827 member of governor's council, where he ranked as colonel. He married Salome Noble and had nine children. 2. Colonel Jonathan, born March 2, 1761; soldier of the revolution and pensioner; married Abigail Johnson and had ten children. 3. Lydia, married William Woodward. 4. Dolly, married Ebenezer Billings; removed to Cambridge, New York. 5. Phebe, married Barnabas Carey (2). 6. Hannah, died about 1786. 7. Coowie, died in infancy. 8. Coowie, married

Clarissa Tyler. 9. Keyes, see forward. 10. Clarissa, married John Hickox. 11. William Woodward, married Cynthia Noble; was a farmer of Sodus, New York, where he died.

(VI) Keyes, son of Jonathan (3) and Miriam (Coowie) Danforth, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, June 6, 1778, died in the same town, October 6, 1851. He was for three years county commissioner, represented his district in the legislature several years, was widely known and esteemed for his sound judgment and firmness of purpose. For years he was leader of the Democratic party of Berkshire county. Three of his sons were lawyers, and his daughters were women of uncommon beauty, intelligence and education, all of them marrying professional men. He married, in 1800, Mary Bushnell, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, September 28, 1784, died in Williamstown, January 27, 1867, daughter of Ephraim Bushnell, of Saybrook. Children, all born in Williamstown, Massachusetts: 1. Charles, born February 5, 1804, died at Washington D. C., December 14, 1885; graduated at Williams College; settled in Leroy, New York, in the practice of law; county judge; removed to Washington, D. C.; married (first) Charity Foster, of Leroy; (second) Diana E. Jones, of noted ancestry, who survived him, a resident of Forest Glen, Maryland. 2. Ephraim Bushnell, born June 11, 1806; married Elizabeth Pingry Foster. 3. George, born July 24, 1808; graduate of Williams College; studied law; settled at Ann Harbor, Michigan; state senator; postmaster; eminent in the law; married Mary B. Foster. 4. Mary Bushnell, born August 31, 1811; married Judge Abraham B. Olin, graduate of Williams College, member of congress four terms from Troy, New York, judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia until he was seventy years of age; no children. 5. Hannah Maria, born October 20, 1815; married Hon. Joseph White, graduate of Williams College, studied law in Troy, New York, partner of Judge Olin until 1848; superintendent of Massachusetts Mills; state senator, bank commissioner, secretary board of education, trustee treasurer and secretary of Williams College many years. 6. Harriet Newell, born April 14, 1818; married Colonel George Huntington Browne, of Providence, Rhode Island; graduate Brown University; lawyer; member of state assembly, congressman, United States district attorney, delegate Democratic convention at Charleston, South Carolina; 1860, colonel Twelfth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; state senator, elected chief justice supreme court of Rhode Island, but ill health forbade his ac-

ceptance; three children. 7. Keyes, born January 11, 1822; graduate of Williams College; studied law with Colonel Browne; practiced in Williamstown; judge of local court; assistant treasurer Williams College; town treasurer twenty years, selectman, assessor, member of legislature, and an original member of Sons of the American Revolution. Married (first) Anna L. Lyon; (second) Caroline M. Smith, of Albany, New York. 8. Helen Augusta, see forward.

(VII) Helen Augusta, youngest daughter of Keyes and Mary (Bushnell) Danforth, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, January 31, 1828. She is a highly educated, intellectual woman, especially accomplished in the languages, one of the "finest types of the old New England woman." Lived the first ten years of her married life in Troy, where her pastor, Rev. Dr. Coit, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, pronounced her the "most accomplished woman of his congregation." Dr. John Lord said she was the "most remarkable woman he had ever known; her beauty and grace won all hearts." She was one of the earliest members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in 1893 was vice-president general of the National Society. She married, in Providence, Rhode Island, January 24, 1856, Asahel Clarke Geer (see Geer VI), born in Glens Falls, New York, January 6, 1823, died in Williamstown, Massachusetts, July 21, 1902. Children, all born in Williamstown, Massachusetts: 1. Walter, born August 19, 1857; graduate of Williams College, 1878; studied law in Washington, D. C.; was assistant manager of Walter A. Wood Company, Chicago office, now president of New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company of New York City and Ravenswood, Long Island. Married Mary, daughter of Orlando B. Potter. 2. Danforth, see forward. 3. Olin White, born June 25, 1866, died May 19, 1884, at Hoosick Falls, New York.

(VIII) Danforth, son of Asahel Clarke and Helen Augusta (Danforth) Geer, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, May 25, 1859. He entered Williams College, where he was graduated B.A., class of 1879. After leaving college he entered the employ of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company as office boy. He rose through successive promotions to the offices of assistant secretary, secretary and treasurer, vice-president and finally president, which important office he now (1910) most worthily fills. Since 1893 he has been a director of the company. The record from office boy to president of so large and important a corporation is one seldom equalled and should prove an inspiration

to young men. He is a director of the Security Trust Company of Troy, and has other varied business interests. He is an active Republican and is solicitous for the welfare of the village of Hoosick, which he has served as trustee. He is also a member of the Public Improvement Commission, created by special act of the legislature, on the sewer commission, and president of Hoosick Falls board of trade. He is public-spirited, progressive, and a natural leader. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His college fraternity is the Delta Psi. His clubs are the Hoosac of Hoosick Falls, of which he has been president since its organization, the Troy, of Troy, the University and St. Anthony of New York City. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Founders and Patriots. He married, June 6, 1888, Amy, daughter of Willard Gay, born in Albany, died in Troy, April 1, 1891, treasurer of the Walter A. Wood Company from its incorporation until his death, cashier and then president of the National State Bank of Troy, New York. He married Ann Bishop, daughter of William and ——— (Suydam) Bishop. Children of Danforth and Amy (Gay) Geer: 1. Danforth, born April 12, 1889; educated in public and private schools; entered Williams College, 1907, now (1910) in his senior year. 2. Mary Ellis, born February 28, 1891; educated at the Misses Master's private school, Dobbs Ferry, New York. 3. Augusta Danforth, born December 5, 1892; educated at Misses Master's school, class of 1910.

Major John Jermain, of Long Island, New York, was a grandson of Ozcé Jourdain, who was born in La Rochelle, France. He married Elizabeth Coudres, born in the same city. They were Protestant in religion, and after the death of his wife Ozcé Jourdain fled with his son, Jean, to Scotland, about the time of the massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's day, 1685. Jean Jourdain, his son, was born in La Rochelle, France, and fled with his father to Scotland; married and lived in Edinburgh. The American history begins with John, son of Jean, and grandson of Ozcé and Elizabeth (Coudres) Jourdain. The name became in the second generation in America, Jermain.

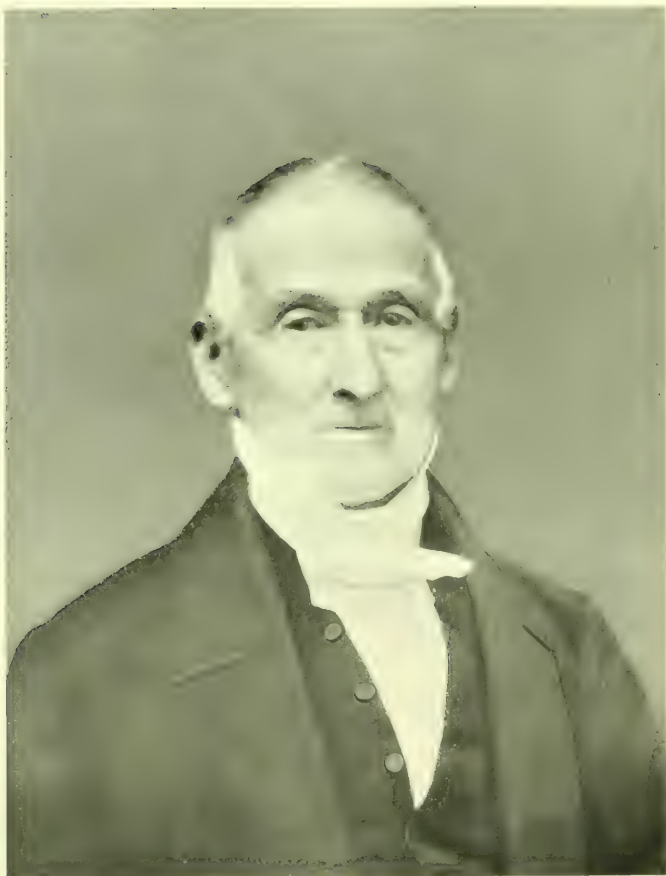
(I) John Jordan was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1729. In 1755 he came to America where he settled at White Plains, Westchester county, New York. In 1757 he married Mary Ann Daniels, of Dutch ancestors, who settled in England, later coming to New

York, where Mary Ann was born in 1725. In 1776, at the outbreak of the war of the revolution, John Jordan with his family, excepting his son John, later known as Major John Jermain, removed to Saint John, Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick), where he died in 1799. The graves of John and Mary Ann (Daniels) Jordan are now covered by the cathedral in that city.

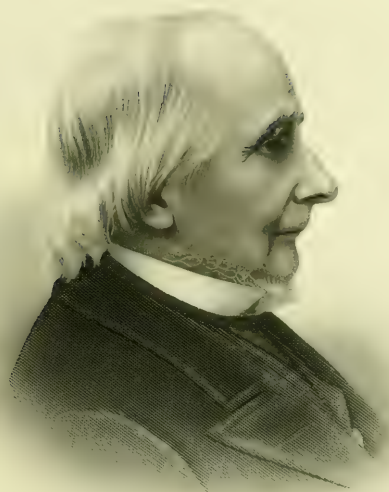
(II) Major John (2), son of John (1) and Mary Ann (Daniels) Jordan, was born in Westchester county, New York, May 20, 1758. After the removal of his parents to Nova Scotia, he took the name of Jermain and therefore may be considered the founder of his family in this country. He was a well-educated man, located in Sag Harbor, where he had a successful business career. He removed to Sag Harbor about the time of the family removal to Nova Scotia. He is believed to have served in the Westchester county militia during the war for independence. During the second war with Great Britain, 1812-14, he was in command of the fort at Sag Harbor, one of the most exposed points on Long Island. His title of major was not ornamental, but earned by actual military service. He accumulated a substantial estate at Sag Harbor and gave hearty support to every enterprise that tended to the betterment of his adopted town. He was public-spirited and progressive, and had an extensive acquaintance throughout Suffolk county, where he was held in highest esteem. He died at Sag Harbor, February 17, 1819, leaving a will equitably distributing his property. His "beloved wife," Margaret, and three sons, were named as executors of his estate. He married, August 27, 1781, Margaret, daughter of Sylvanus and Rebecca (Lupton) Pierson, of Bridgehampton, Long Island (see Pierson VI). Children: 1. Mary, born May 7, 1782, died at Sag Harbor, Long Island, January 28, 1811. She married, at Sag Harbor, February 19, 1800, Daniel Latham, who died at Sag Harbor, November 15, 1830. 2. Sylvanus Pierson, of whom further. 3. Rebecca, born October 2, 1787, died at Brooklyn, New York, November 15, 1824. She married, February 24, 1807, Colonel Alden Spooner, died in Brooklyn, November 24, 1848. 4. Julia Ann, born January 31, 1789, died at White Plains, New York, August 24, 1874. She married, at Sag Harbor, July 8, 1808, Rev. Nathaniel Scudder Prime, D.D., died at White Plains, New York, March 27, 1855. 5. Alanson, born February 10, 1781, died November 5, 1885. He married, at Albany, New York, January 12, 1820, Sabra Rice, died in New York City, May 13, 1841. 6. Caroline, born Jan-



John Jervain



S. P. Germain



James M. Smith

uary 25, 1794, died at Geneva, New York, June 18, 1877. She married, at Sag Harbor, June 9, 1812, Rev. Stephen Porter. 7. John, born March 22, 1796, died at Detroit, Michigan, March 15, 1881. He married, at Ovid, New York, April 13, 1820, Sarah Delevan, died January 14, 1890. 8. George Washington, born September 29, 1798, died at Geneva, New York, September 21, 1879. He married (first) January 13, 1820, Cornelia Wendell, died at Lockport, New York, September 6, 1857. He married (second) January 9, 1859, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Abigail P. Warner. 9. Margaret Pierson, married Joseph Slocum, of Syracuse, New York. Their daughter, Margaret Olivia Sage (widow of Russell Sage, of New York) in addition to her many generous gifts for philanthropic and educational purposes has not forgotten to pay tribute to the memory of her grandparents in the erection of the Henry Pierson high school and the John Jermain Memorial Library at Sag Harbor, Long Island.

(III) Sylvanus Pierson, eldest son of Major John (2) and Margaret (Pierson) Jermain, was born January 31, 1784, died at Albany, New York, August 20, 1869. He settled in Albany about 1806. He was a man of the highest integrity and of untiring devotion to business, the produce and commission business, at that time so important a feature of Albany's commercial life, and he abundantly prospered. He was one of the first managers of the Albany Savings Bank, organized in 1820, and was its first secretary. With the Mechanics and Farmers Bank he was closely connected, entering its directorate early in the century. He married, at Albany, August 1, 1807, Catherine, daughter of James Barclay and Janet Barker, his wife, natives of Scotland. She died January 24, 1816. Children: 1. Janet Elizabeth, born May 11, 1808, died July 3, 1808. 2. James Barclay, August 13, 1809, of whom further. 3. John Pierson, January 25, 1812, died March 10, 1835, married Frances Mallory at Troy, New York, May 14, 1832; they had one son, Sylvanus P. Jermain, born August 29, 1833; married Emily E. Franklin, of Brooklyn, New York, September 6, 1856; Sylvanus P. Jermain, died January 2, 1857. 4. William, April 20, 1814, died November 29, 1814. 5. Infant daughter, October 21, 1815, died three days later.

(IV) James Barclay, son of Sylvanus Pierson and Catherine (Barclay) Jermain, was born in Albany, New York, August 13, 1809. He was deprived of a mother's care when he was but seven years of age and became an

inmate of the home of his uncle, Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, by whom he was prepared for college. He entered Middlebury College in 1824 and later was a student at Yale. Ill health interrupted his studies which were later resumed at Amherst College, whence he was graduated in 1831. He chose the profession of law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1836. He was engaged in the practice of law, especially in connection with his father's estate. In 1869, on the death of his father he inherited his property, and henceforth his life was marked by an unostentatious philanthropy and by the promotion of practical Christianity. His private benefactions were many and only known to a few. He was chief founder and patron of the "Home for Aged Men," and gave the Young Men's Christian Association building, erected on a lot provided by the citizens of Albany. The Fairview Home for Friendless Children near Watervliet owes its existence to his generosity. As a memorial to his only son, he endowed the Barclay Jermain professorship in Williams College. Himself a devoted Christian, he erected for the cause he loved and as an enduring family monument the Jermain Memorial Church at Watervliet, New York, a structure of grace and beauty. His memory is lovingly cherished. Mr. Jermain's interest in these benefactions continued until his death and by will he carefully provided for their continuance. His wisdom and practical humanity were everywhere acknowledged. In 1892 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He married, in 1842, Catherine Ann Rice, of Cambridge, New York, born February 27, 1823, died April 21, 1873, daughter of Colonel Clark and Ann (Hilton) Rice, both of Washington county, New York. Children of James Barclay and Catherine Ann (Rice) Jermain: 1. Catherine Barclay, married William H. McClure, of Albany; children: i. Julia Jermain, died November 3, 1889, at the age of nineteen years; ii. Archibald Jermain, married Anna Cassin, of Rensselaer, New York, and has one son, Barclay Jermain McClure, born August 30, 1900. 2. Ann Rice, married Rev. Frederick B. Savage, of Newburg, who died in 1873. Child, Katharine Jermain, married Frederick de Peyster Townsend and had children: i. Marie Jermain, born June 4, 1896; ii. Elizabeth K., August 20, 1897, died November 7, 1909; iii. Edith, January 17, 1899; iv. Frederick de Peyster, April 23, 1900; v. Katherine Savage, December 9, 1902; vi. Marianne, September 24, 1906; vii. James Barclay, June 12, 1910. 3. Maria Cumings, unmarried. 4. Julia Prime, married Robert

MacCartee, of New York. 5. Barclay, the only son, married Katharine Sophia Thayer, of Troy, New York. He died in 1882, at the early age of twenty-nine. He was a young man of fine promise and had already won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was a charter member of the Committee of Thirteen, one of the commissioners for the new building of the City Hall, and in the town of Watervliet was chairman of the committee of the Taxpayers' Association which carried on a vigorous and successful fight against corrupt administration of the town finances. He was at one time director in the Young Men's Christian Association. While interested in whatever related to Albany's improvement, Mr. Jermain dearly loved his home in the country, the house on the Troy and Albany road, where his father and mother took up their residence in the first year of their marriage and where all their children were born. The original house was built by General Worth.

(The Pierson Line).

Henry Pierson, of Southampton, Long Island, and Rev. Abraham Pierson were brothers, sons of Abraham and Christian (Johnson) Pierson, of Shadwell, parish of Stepney, Middlesex, England. The family were of considerable distinction and had been honored by their sovereign, as shown by their armorial bearings: Arms: Three suns in pale, or, between two palets ermineois. Crest: A demi lion proper, holding in the dexter paw a sun, or. Motto: "Mea spes est in Deo." (My hope is in God.)

(I) Abraham Pierson, of Middlesex, England, born 1590, married, July 31, 1615, Christian Johnson, widow, and had children: 1. Abraham, born 1616, graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, 1632, A.M.; came to New England in 1639; settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts; resident of Southampton, Long Island, 1640-47, Brandford, Connecticut, 1647-66; Newark, New Jersey, 1666. A strong, useful character and a leader among men, of whom much is written. 2. Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry, son of Abraham and Christian (Johnson) Pierson, was born in England, in 1618, came to New England with Rev. Abraham Pierson in 1639, settled with him at Lynn, and at Southampton in 1640. He was clerk of Suffolk county, Long Island, 1669, holding the office until 1681. He was, like his brother, a man of deep piety, strong religious convictions and scholarly attainments. They labored together for temporal and spiritual betterment until Rev. Abraham Pierson

removed to Brandford in 1647. From that time Henry was the leader in his town and shares the honor of being a founder of the public school system of America. He married Mary, daughter of John Cooper, of Lynn, Massachusetts, John Cooper came from England in the "Hopewell," in 1635, aged forty-one, with his wife, Wibroe, and four children: Mary, aged thirteen; John, ten; Thomas, seven; Martha, five years of age. Children of Henry and Mary (Cooper) Pierson: Abigail, born 1649; Henry, of whom further; Joseph, 1656; Benjamin, removed to New Jersey; Theodore, born 1669; Sarah.

(III) Colonel Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Mary (Cooper) Pierson, was born at Southampton, Long Island, 1652. He was well educated and rose to great prominence in the colony of New York. He was elected to the general assembly of the province of New York, and was successively re-elected for several terms. He served on important committees and did much in shaping legislation and laying the foundations of the colonial and state laws. He was speaker of the house from 1690 to 1695, and the peer of the great public men of his period. He married Susannah, daughter of Major John Howell, and granddaughter of Edward Howell, who came with his family to Boston in 1639, settled on Long Island, 1640, where he was a magistrate and member of the Connecticut general court (Southampton then being under Connecticut jurisdiction). Major John, son of Edward and his wife Frances, was baptized November 22, 1624. He was a man of distinction and was entrusted with the management of much public business. By his wife Susannah he had eleven children, of whom Susannah was the sixth. The Howells were a knightly family of North Wales ancestry. Their coat-of-arms was: "Three towers triple towered, argent." Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a rose argent, stalked and leaved vert, between wings endorsed of the last." Children of Colonel Henry (2) and Susannah (Howell) Pierson: John, born November 30, 1685; David, 1688; Hannah; Theophilus, 1690; Sarah², Abraham, 1693; Josiah, of whom further; Mary.

(IV) Josiah, son of Colonel Henry (2) and Susannah (Howell) Pierson, was born 1695. He was a farmer with no ambition for public or military life. He had four wives and eleven children: Silas, Matthew, Sylvanus, of whom further, Paul, Timothy, Josiah, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Martha, married Stephen Jagger; Susannah, married David Hodges.

(V) Sylvanus, son of Josiah Pierson, was



Brady German



born March 2, 1725, died at Bridgehampton, Long Island, August 23, 1795. He married Rebecca, daughter of David Lupton, of Boston, Massachusetts. Children: Rebecca, Margaret, Sally, Margaret.

(VI) Margaret, daughter of Sylvanus and Rebecca (Lupton) Pierson, married, August 27, 1781, Major John (2) Jermain (see Jermain II).

(IX) Robert Clarence Pruyn, son of Hon. Robert Hewson (q. v.) and Jane Ann (Lansing) Pruyn,

was born in Albany, New York, October 23, 1847. His early education was received at the Albany Boys' Academy, following which careful preparation he entered Rutgers College, graduating in the class of 1869. For a time he was an attaché to the American legation at Tokio, while his father was the United States minister to Japan. Governor John A. Dix appointed him upon his staff. On February 13, 1901, the legislature elected him a regent of the University of the State of New York, on which prominent board he served until its reorganization in 1903, along the lines of new legislative enactment. Mr. Pruyn was for a long time president of the board of commissioners of Washington Park of Albany, until the park system became a bureau in the department of public works. He was one of the commissioners appointed to erect the new City Hall, whose corner-stone was laid in 1881. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and for many years has been a vestryman, participating most actively in all affairs concerning the good of the church, and has served a number of times as delegate to national conventions of the Episcopal church in America. Mr. Pruyn was chosen president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, May 23, 1885, to succeed Hon. Daniel Manning, appointed by President Cleveland that spring on his cabinet as secretary of the treasury, and who had in turn succeeded Mr. Pruyn's father as president of the bank. It was during the officiate of Mr. Pruyn that this bank erected its own building, at Nos. 38-40 State street, on the line of plans executed by Architect Robert W. Gibson; but the remarkable expansion of its affairs soon necessitated the consideration of acquiring much larger quarters, and on May 2, 1904, this bank removed to its new, handsome granite and marble building at No. 60 State street. The exterior of this building is a chief ornament of Albany's principal business street, and the interior, commodious and replete with all modern methods for convenience of customers and officials, is a subject of unstinted admiration

because of its refined beauty combined with a certain amount of ornateness. Equally as good a barometer of its success and progressiveness under the executive guidance of Mr. Pruyn is the fact that the stock of this bank has enhanced in value. For several years Mr. Pruyn was vice-president of the Municipal Gas Company, of Albany, and the president of the Albany Railway Company, the two largest corporations operated in the city. He is a director of the Union Trust Company, and was one of its organizers; member of the board of governors of the Albany Hospital; a director of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; member of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; of the Holland Society; Albany Chamber of Commerce; Century Association; of the University and Metropolitan clubs of New York City; the Fort Orange, the Albany, the University and Country clubs of Albany.

Mr. Pruyn's residence is at No. 7 Englewood place, fronting on the most beautiful portion of Washington Park. The interior exhibits a peculiar charm of refinement in its furnishing, and one of its most admired features is the collection of ivories brought to this country from Japan by his father, which is ranked as one of the finest in this country. Mr. Pruyn spends his summers on his Adirondack preserve, known as Camp Santaroni, attractively located on Newcomb Lake, reached by a drive of about thirty miles northward from North Creek. It is here that Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn surround themselves with their family and from ten to twenty guests. They delight in the pleasure of entertaining and are true to the dictum of the old Dutch hospitality. In the winter it has been his custom to spend several weeks at Jekyl Island, as a member of that club. He is especially concerned in everything pertaining to art in its best form; enjoys riding, books and travel.

Robert C. Pruyn married, at Albany, October 22, 1873, Anna Martha, born in Albany, May 7, 1853, daughter of Chauncey Pratt Williams, late president of the National Exchange Bank, and Martha Andrews (Hough) Williams (see Williams VI). Children, born in Albany:

1. Edward Lansing, November 23, 1874. 2. Ruth Williams, October 3, 1877; married, Albany, June 3, 1903. David Marvin Goodrich, born at Akron, Ohio, June 22, 1876, son of Benjamin F. Goodrich and his wife (née) Mary Marvin; child, Anne, born Boston, April 11, 1904. 3. Robert Dunbar, October 11, 1879; married in Church of the Ascension, New York, December 15, 1903, Betty Metcalf, born at Erie, Pennsylvania, September

children: daughter, Frances, White, married John Smith, 1807; son, Albert, married Joseph Lansing, born New York City, November 5, 1904; Ruth, New York City, May 5, 1907. 4. Frederic, July 5, 1881; married in St. George's Church, New York City, February 5, 1907; daughter, Morgan, born in New York City, June 26, 1886; daughter, William (Lillian), born (Lancaster) Morgan; children: Frederic, born in Short Hills, New Jersey, February 25, 1908; Feltowes Morgan, Short Hills, New Jersey, December 2, 1909.

WHEELER

The Wheeler family is of English origin. It is recorded that during the reign of Charles II. (1649-1685) Sir Charles Wheeler was appointed "Captain General of the Caribee Islands," and that in 1693 the English fleet under command of Sir Francis Wheeler put into Boston to recruit. Orcutt, the historian of Stratford, Connecticut, says "Wheeler were in and around London four hundred years."

Between 1620 and 1650 many families of the name came from England and settled in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia. In Hotten's "Lists of Emigrants to America," 1600-1700, it is stated that Henrie Wheeler embarked at London, May 16, 1635, in the "Plaine Joane," for Virginia; that July 24, 1635, John Wheeler embarked in the "Assurance" from London for Virginia; that August 1, 1679, John Wheeler, junior, sailed on the ship "Returne" from New England. There was a John Wheeler in Newbury, Massachusetts, who was "settled in the Mary and John" in 1634." His will (1668) mentions children and grandchildren here, and sons Adam, Edward and William in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. George Joseph and Obadiah Wheeler were among the early settlers of Concord, Massachusetts, and may have been members of the first party that settled there in 1635. There was a Thomas Wheeler in Boston in 1636; an Isaac in Charlestown in 1643; a Joseph in Newbury, who died in 1659; a Thomas in Lynn in 1642; a Moses in Stratford, Connecticut, whom Orcutt says was born in Kent, England, in 1598. Shallick says that between 1650 and 1680 there were in Concord alone thirty distinct families of the name. Parmee records as an interesting fact that twenty-six of the name graduated from New England colleges in 1826. The name is particularly distinguished in medicine, and is a noted one in military history.

(I) The line of Dr. John Thorne Wheeler begins with George Wheeler, who came from

England to Concord, Massachusetts, about 1640, and died before June 2, 1687. He married Katherine, who died at Concord, January 2, 1684.

(II) Thomas, son of George and Katherine Wheeler, was born in England, died before September 21, 1687. He married, October 10, 1657, Hannah Harrod.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Harrod) Wheeler, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, January 1, 1659, died there October 21, 1734; married, November 13, 1695, Sarah Davis, born March 11, 1555-6, died August 5, 1728.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Davis) Wheeler, was born at Concord, August 14, 1696, died January 21, 1769; married (first) Mary —, died March 18, 1740.

(V) Henry, son of Thomas (3) and Mary Wheeler, was born September 11, 1717. He married Deborah Underhill, born August 6, 1723, and settled in Dutchess county, New York.

(VI) Thomas (4), son of Henry and Deborah (Underhill) Wheeler, was born October 23, 1752, died November 23, 1820. He married Elizabeth Connor, born March 19, 1750, died May 4, 1826. Children: Deborah, born December 21, 1774, died September 2, 1784; Rebecca, born January 20, 1777, died September 6, 1798; William, of whom further; Phoebe, born October 16, 1782; Henry, October 31, 1784; Thomas, February 25, 1787; Elizabeth, June 25, 1789, died at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, December 27, 1836, married Calvin Phillo.

(VII) William, son of Thomas (4) and Elizabeth (Connor) Wheeler, was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, June 1, 1780, died December 17, 1851. He was a wheelwright and farmer of the town of Westerlo, Albany county, New York. He married Martha Thorne, born March 3, 1776, died July 21, 1833. Children: 1. Samuel Smith, born July 16, 1801, died March 22, 1835; married Maria Boardman, died June 17, 1836; children: i. William Boardman, died December 19, 1841, aged fifteen years; ii. Samuel Edwin, died March 21, 1855, in his twenty-first year. 2. Phoebe Ann, born April 28, 1803, died at Hempstead (now Mineola), Long Island, May, 1862; married, October 5, 1826, George Jerome, manufacturer of agricultural implements, deceased. 3. Alonzo Wheeler, born January 12, 1805, died in Albany, New York, January 21, 1867. 4. Romelia, born April 10, 1807; married, October 22, 1833, Robert W. Murphy. 5. Mary Eliza, born May 8, 1809; married, December 20, 1832, Solomon Cran-

dall, a merchant, now deceased. 6. William Connor, born June 21, 1811; married, October 21, 1852, Frances Wright Allen. 7. Alexander Frazier, born July 18, 1813; a lawyer; died in Poughkeepsie, New York, August 16, 1863; married, March, 1841, Anna Elizabeth Barnes. 8. Stephen Titus, born May 9, 1815; enlisted in the civil war and is believed to have been killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. 9. Joseph Thorne, of whom further. 10. Thomas Barnes, born April 11, 1820, died in Albany, New York, June 18, 1862; married, December 30, 1851, Rebecca C. Markle. The above sons were all members of the agricultural implement firm of Wheeler, Melick & Co., the endless chain inventors and patentees.

(VIII) Joseph Thorne, son of William and Martha (Thorne) Wheeler, was born at Westerlo, Albany county, New York, September 23, 1817, died at Chatham, New York, June 1, 1856. He resided in Cossackie and Chatham, and later, from 1849 to April 15, 1856, at Albany, New York, where he was the partner of Wheeler, Melick & Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, corner of Hamilton and Liberty streets. Later the family removed to Chatham, New York, where he died June 1, 1856. He married, September 29, 1842, Mary Ann Backus, born in Chatham (one mile east of the village) December 1, 1821, died August 15, 1884. Children: 1. Harriet, born at Chatham, New York, at the Backus homestead, August 15, 1847, and now lives at the old Wheeler homestead in Chatham. 2. Dr. John Thorne; of whom further. 3. Mary Crandall, born in Albany, New York, January 29, 1853, died at Chatham, May 14, 1883.

(IX) Dr. John Thorne Wheeler, only son of Joseph Thorne and Mary (Backus) Wheeler, was born at Albany, New York, December 30, 1850, died at Chatham, New York, December 3, 1908. His father's failing health necessitated his retirement from business, and a few months before his death he purchased a home in Chatham, where he died at the early age of thirty-nine years. Chatham was ever after the family home. John Thorne attended private schools in the village, and for one year was a clerk in the Columbia Bank. He prepared for college at schools in Claverack and Amenia, New York, entering Yale University, class of 1873. His health not being equal to the rigorous New Haven climate, he left Yale in his sophomore year and entered Cornell University, where he took special courses, and later prepared for the practice of medicine with Dr. Edward R. Hun, of Albany, and there had some hospital experience. He then entered Bellevue Medical College,

New York. Ill health continued seriously to interfere with his plans. His letters home, written during his school and college years give pathetic evidence of his constant struggle to keep the frail body in condition to serve the active mind. In January, 1875, he was declared by a high medical authority in New York City as suffering incurably from tuberculosis. He returned to Chatham to die, but at once began to improve under the open air treatment he had prescribed for himself. He resumed his medical studies, was graduated M.D., and was a successful practitioner in Chatham the remainder of his life. After his graduation in 1875 there were few interruptions to his practice. Two seasons were spent in study in New York City and a few months in Europe for rest. In 1895 a serious bicycle accident, resulting in a long and critical illness, withheld him for several months from his usual activities; a few years later a recurrence of pulmonary trouble sent him by advice of physicians to the Adirondacks and thence to Asheville, North Carolina, and led to serious consideration of a change of residence to the western mountain region. At the end of three months, improved in health and convinced anew that his manner of life in Chatham had been on the whole beneficial, he came back to resume with indomitable courage his ministrations to his people.

Dr. Wheeler was greatly interested in education, and was the most potent influence in establishing the exceptionally fine school in which Chatham takes just pride, and had entered upon his tenth term of three years as a member of the village board of education. The securing of a good school library, the enlargement of its scope by the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of \$15,000 for the erection of a fine library building, were ends attained largely through his interest and energy. His ability in his profession was recognized far beyond the limits of his home town. He was a helpful member of the County Medical Society, and for some time its president; was vice-president of the State Medical Society, and a director of the Division of Communicable Diseases in the State Department of Health. He was also vice-president of the State Bank of Chatham, and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. Although prevented from finishing the course at Yale, he was an intensely loyal Yale man, as evinced by his devotion to the University by sending his two sons there, and in attending whenever possible his class reunions, occasions which he greatly enjoyed and to which he was always heartily welcomed. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity,

and prominent in the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in 1877. Of the profound sorrow and sense of loss which Dr. Wheeler's death occasioned, many testimonials are borne in the local papers of Chatham and Albany, in the Bulletin of the State Department of Health, and in heartfelt tributes from his associates in the profession and from numberless friends. A fitting tribute was in the resting of the remains for a brief period in the beautiful library building which stands as an especial monument to his untiring and persistent energy. He was given a Masonic burial service by his brethren of Columbia Lodge, No. 98, Free and Accepted Masons, conducted by Senator Smith of Albany, past district deputy grand master, after which his remains were returned to the family for private interment. Many noted physicians from Albany and New York City were present to pay their last respects to their honored brother. All business was suspended in Chatham between the hours of two and four p. m.

Dr. Wheeler married, in 1881, Gertrude Lake, of Chatham, born at Shokan, Ulster county, New York, June 20, 1858. They had one son, Thorne Lake, born June 8, 1888, prepared for college at the Chatham School and Albany Boys Academy, and entered Yale University, whence he was graduated in the class of 1909.

On the death of a dear friend, Dr. William Duncan, of New York City, his son, William Wheeler Duncan, became the adopted son of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler. He attended the Chatham School, completed his college preparation at Hotchkiss school, Lakeville, Connecticut, and was graduated at Yale University in the class of 1902.

Gertrude (Lake) Wheeler survives her husband, a resident of Chatham, as does his sister Harriet Wheeler.

(Colonial ancestry of Dr. John Thorne Wheeler).

Robert Feke came to Massachusetts Bay in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He married Elizabeth, widow of Henry Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Winthrop) Pones, of London. She was also a niece of Governor John and first cousin of Henry Winthrop, her first husband. Among the children of Robert and Elizabeth Feke was a daughter Hannah, who married May 7, 1656, John Bowne, from Matlock, England, son of Thomas Bowne, born 1595, at Matlock, Derbyshire, England.

(II) John, son of Thomas Bowne, was born 1627, at Matlock, England, died 1695. He married (first) Hannah Feke. They were

residents of Southold, Long Island. Hannah was a zealous member of the Society of Friends, and had "received a gift in the ministry." Her husband embraced that faith, and they together visited England in 1675-76, holding service in Ireland, England and Holland. She died January 31, 1677-8, at the residence of John and Mary Elson, at the Peele meeting place in St. John street, London. She was buried in the Friend's burial place in Cheque Alley, Bunhill Fields, but her grave is unmarked. Among their eight children was Samuel.

(III) Samuel, son of John and Hannah (Feke) Bowne, was born 1667; married Mary Becket.

(IV) Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Becket) Bowne, married, 1698, John Keese.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Bowne) Keese, was born 1729; married, 1750, Elizabeth Titus.

(VI) Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Titus) Keese, born 1750, died 1845; married Joseph Thorne, born 1745, died 1819.

(VII) Martha, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Keese) Thorne, married William Wheeler.

(VIII) Joseph Thorne, son of William and Martha (Thorne) Wheeler, was born September 23, 1817, died June 1, 1856; married, September 29, 1842, Mary Ann Backus.

(IX) Dr. John Thorne, son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Backus) Wheeler, married Gertrude Lake.

(X) Thorne Lake, son of Dr. John Thorne and Gertrude (Lake) Wheeler, born at Chatham, New York, June 8, 1888.

(The Titus Line).

Elizabeth Titus, wife of John Keese (2-q. v.), was a descendant of Robert Titus, first of the name in America, who was born in England in 1600, probably in St. Catherine's parish, near Standard Abbey, thirty miles north of London. He embarked for America, April 3, 1635, with wife Hannah and two children. He first settled in Boston (Brookline) then in Weymouth. In 1644 he removed to Rehoboth, where he was court commissioner. He got in trouble with the authorities for harboring a Quaker, and in 1654 removed to Long Island. His son Edmund settled in Old Westbury. He became a member of the Society of Friends, for which he suffered much persecution. He married Martha Washburn. Their eldest son, Samuel, was born June, 1658, married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of John Bowne and widow of John Prior. Their son, Samuel Titus (2), married Mary Jackson, a descendant of

Richard Jackson, who had a grant of land in Southold, Long Island in 1640.

Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Jackson) Titus, married John Keese (2), son of John and Mary (Bowne) Keese. Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Keese, married Joseph Thorne, and they were the parents of Martha Thorne, wife of William Wheeler, the grandparents of Dr. John Thorne Wheeler.

(The Underhill Line).

Deborah Underhill, wife of Henry Wheeler (V), was a descendant of Captain John Underhill, born in Harwichshire, England, came with Governor Winthrop to America in 1630. He married (second) Elizabeth Winthrop, daughter of Henry, son of Governor Winthrop and Elizabeth (Pones) Winthrop. Elizabeth (Pones) Winthrop later became the wife of Robert Feke (or Feake), through whom Dr. Wheeler traced another line of colonial descent. Captain Underhill took a prominent part in all the Indian wars of his time, freely exposing himself in hand-to-hand encounters with the savage foe. He had seen service in the Netherlands during the war of that country before he was selected in 1630 to drill and command the Boston militia. Notwithstanding his life of warfare and hard fighting, Captain Underhill became in his latter days a respected and sincere member of the peace-loving Society of Friends. He was a freeman of Boston, 1630, and subsequently of New Haven, Connecticut, Southold, Long Island, Greenwich, Connecticut, and in 1667 purchased one hundred fifty acres of land from the Indians at Killingworth, Connecticut. One line of descent from Captain Underhill is through his son, Nathaniel.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Winthrop) Underhill, born 1663, married, 1685, Mary Ferris.

(III) Thomas, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Ferris) Underhill, married Phoebe Davenport.

(IV) Charity, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Davenport) Underhill, was born about 1752. She had three husbands, of whom the first was Joseph Thorne.

(V) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Charity (Underhill) Thorne, married Sarah Keese.

(VI) Martha, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Keese) Thorne, married William Wheeler, and they were the grandparents of Dr. John Thorne Wheeler.

(The Montagne Line).

Gertrude Lake, wife of Dr. John Wheeler, is a lineal descendant of Dr. Johannes de la

Montagne, born at Saintas, Province of Saintoigne, West France, educated in medicine at Leyden University, Holland. Here he became acquainted with Jesse De Forrest, the originator of the famous "Leyden petition" to the English government in 1622 for permission for himself and sixty families to emigrate to Virginia. Among the sixty was Monsieur Jean La Montagne, "Student of Medicine." This matter fell through for want of encouragement from the British government, and De Forrest then negotiated with the West India Company and in 1623 with thirty families sailed in the ship "New Netherlands," and landed in New Amsterdam, making the first permanent settlement there after the trading station. La Montagne accompanied the party being (it is supposed) engaged to the young daughter of De Forrest. Jesse De Forrest died and his family returned with Montagne to Holland. He continued his studies, obtained his degree, and married Rachel De Forrest in the Leyden church. He again emigrated to New Netherlands in 1637, and seems to have interested himself more in the public affairs of the colony than in the practice of his profession. His wife died and he married (second) in 1647, widow Agnes Storm (born Ten Woert), who bore him sons Gillis and Jesse. The children by first wife were Jolant, Jesse, John, Rachel and Mavis.

(II) John, son of Dr. Jean and Rachel (De Forrest) La Montagne, was born in 1632, died 1672-3; married, in Holland, Petronelle Pikes, and had John, Vincent, Necissus, Alvan, Jелente, Isaac, Petronelle and Johanna.

(III) Vincent, son of John and Petronelle (Pikes) La Montagne, born in New Amsterdam, April 29, 1659, married Adriana Aiken.

(IV) Thomas, son of Vincent and Adriana (Aiken) La Montagne, married Rebecca Bruyn.

(V) Vincent (2), son of Thomas and Rebecca (Bruyn) La Montagne, married Catherine Howe.

(VI) Peter, son of Vincent (2) and Catherine (Howe) La Montagne, was born December 25, 1757, in New York, died 1828. He was a soldier of the revolution, serving in Colonel Philip Van Cortland's regiment. He married Gertrude Keator.

(VII) Isaac, son of Peter and Gertrude (Keator) La Montagne, married Mary Longyear.

(VIII) Gertrude, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Longyear) La Montagne, born 1810, died 1841, married Thomas Hill.

(IX) Eliza, daughter of Thomas and Gertrude (La Montagne) Hill, married Rundell J. Lake.

(X) Gertrude, daughter of Rundell J. and Eliza (Hill) Lake, married Dr. John Thorne Wheeler, whom she survives, a resident of Chatham, New York.

(X) Thorne Lake, only son of Dr. John Thorne and Gertrude (Lake) Wheeler, born June 8, 1888; unmarried; now in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1911.

BURKE Rt. Rev. Thomas Martin Aloysius Burke, the fourth Bishop of Albany, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland, January 10th, 1840. His father was Dr. Peter Ulic Burke, a physician and surgeon, who died in Utica, New York, November 24th, 1868.

In May, 1170, the De Burghs accompanied Richard, the Earl of Strongbow, to Ireland. Although many centuries have elapsed since the advent of the De Burghs to Ireland, their Norman descent is as fresh as if the event had occurred within recent years. The name of De Burgh in the course of years was anglicized and changed to Burke. In order to perpetuate and to keep fresh the memory of his Norman descent, the name of Ulic, which is very probably a contraction of Guillaume (William), referring to the Conqueror, is always borne by the eldest son of every branch of Dr. Burke's family.

Dr. Peter Ulic Burke, or as he was called, Doctor Ulic Burke, was born in Birr, Ireland, August 24th, 1798. His classical studies were made under learned teachers in private schools and academies. When he had completed his study of humanities he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he finished a successful course in medicine and surgery. As Dr. Burke was a Catholic, he could not receive his diploma and graduate from Trinity. The Emancipation Act had not as yet been passed, hence he was obliged to enter the University of Edinburgh, which at that time was in the zenith of its glory. The celebrated Dr. Knox was at that period the demonstrator of anatomy. Under Dr. Knox and other celebrated professors, Dr. Burke completed another full course of studies. His success in his classes was so great that he received, as a mark of special distinction, a written diploma signed by the president and all the professors.

Returning to Ireland, Dr. Burke took up his residence in Dublin and opened his office at 77 Lower Gardner street. Not very long after his coming to Dublin, an event occurred which had a great influence in the subsequent career of the young practitioner. A nobleman from the west of Ireland came to Dub-

lin to be treated for a growth in the throat, which caused him great suffering. He applied to several of the older surgeons in Dublin, but they could not relieve him; finally he applied to young Dr. Burke. The practice of surgery at that period was much more difficult than at the present time. The use of chloroform, ether and other anaesthetics, which at the present time render surgical operations comparatively easy, was then unknown. The young surgeon fully realized the delicacy and the danger of the operation. He, however, undertook to perform it, and he succeeded so well, that the nobleman fully recovered his health. He was so grateful that he persuaded Dr. Burke to come and reside near him. The practice of Dr. Burke in his new home became in a short time very extensive. His services were called upon for many miles around, and he included among his patients nearly all the prominent families in the district. He was invited in consultation by the neighboring doctors in all important cases. Not only was Dr. Burke consulted in surgical and medical matters, but he so enjoyed the confidence of his patients and of his neighbors, that they frequently consulted him in their personal and business affairs.

As in Ireland there was but little hope of procuring suitable positions for his numerous family of sons, Dr. Burke came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Utica, New York, where he resumed his practice of medicine and surgery. His first patient in Utica was a venerable old gentleman, the father of a Methodist minister. The old gentleman was loud in his praise of the new doctor. His practice daily increased, and his success in treating his patients was phenomenal. So skillful was he in his diagnosis, that the judgment of Dr. Burke as to the final result of the illness was considered almost infallible. He took a deep interest in the Oneida County Medical Society, of which he remained an active member until he was removed from active participation by a stroke of paralysis.

Notwithstanding his large practice, the Doctor found time to devote to religious, educational and charitable works. He was for many years president of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, of which many of the most prominent Catholics of Utica were members. He had always at heart the establishment of an orphan asylum for boys. There was already in Utica a large flourishing asylum for girls. The attention of Dr. Burke was called to the case of two boys who had no home and no one to provide for them. He immediately called the attention of the society to the sad fact, and, after consultation with the other members of



+ Thomas M. L. Burke

Bishop of Albany

the society, the Doctor induced the Brothers to receive these two boys into their house and provide for their maintenance. This was really the beginning of the Boys' Asylum in Utica. The Asylum at present is an imposing building, and it occupies a prominent position on Rutger street.

Dr. Burke always took a deep interest in promoting education. He was not only a skilled physician, but he was also a linguist, having a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek, and was also versed in Italian, Spanish and French. He translated from the French for the Christian Brothers, several works. Having suffered a severe stroke of paralysis, Dr. Burke retired from the practice of medicine. Although his left side and arm were affected, he still retained his mental vigor, so that he was able to devote himself to literary work. He composed for the Brothers of the Christian School, Burke's "American Practical Arithmetic," with Burke's "Primary Arithmetic." He also wrote a work upon philosophy, the publication of which was prevented by death.

A young physician, a graduate of Glasgow University, had come to Utica. This young doctor induced Dr. Burke to resume his medical practice. The active work was to devolve upon the young doctor, whilst the elder doctor was to be the consulting physician. A few days after resuming his medical practice, as Dr. Burke was returning home from his office, he had a second stroke of paralysis which deprived him of the use of his sight. His active career was at an end. He peacefully departed this life on November 24th, 1868. His funeral took place in St. John's Church, Utica, and Bishop Conroy celebrated the mass, which was the first pontifical mass celebrated in St. John's Church. There were forty priests present in the sanctuary. Laudatory obituaries were written by all the Utica papers. The *Utica Observer* especially published one of the most beautiful panegyrics that ever appeared in that most excellent journal. Bishop Burke lost his mother by death when he was one year old.

The Bishop received his early education under the direction of his father, in his own home. When the Academy of the Assumption in Utica was opened for the reception of pupils, he was among the very first to be enrolled amongst the scholars. He remained but one year in the Brothers' Academy. Young Burke at an early age conceived an ardent desire of consecrating himself to the holy priesthood. To carry out his design, he entered, in 1855, St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada, and began his study of the classics. The confine-

ment of the college and the climate of Toronto so impaired the health of young Burke, that after five months he was compelled, though most reluctantly, to return home. During the eight months which he remained at home he continued the study of Latin under the direction of his father. In September, 1856, young Burke entered St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland. St. Charles College, named after the revered Charles Carroll, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was founded in his honor by the Carroll family. The president of St. Charles College was Rev. Oliver Jenkins, a member of the Jenkins family of Baltimore. Father Jenkins had been a banker, but he renounced his position and all worldly honors to join the Society of St. Sulpice. A more worthy and learned priest than Father Jenkins could hardly be found. St. Charles College counted among its students, when young Burke entered, Mr. James Gibbons, now Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore; Mr. John J. Keane, the present Archbishop of Dubuque; Mr. John J. Kain, the late Archbishop of St. Louis, and several other distinguished ecclesiastics. Bishop Burke was in Maryland when John Brown made his famous raid on Harper's Ferry. He was, however, at his home in Utica when John Brown was executed. He has always maintained that the attack on Harper's Ferry was the first battle of the Civil War. The excitement in the North was intense, violent language was uttered, and agitators and demagogues delivered fiery speeches. The people in the South became alarmed, and in many places military companies were formed, which, when the war broke out, entered the Confederate army.

Young Burke graduated with the highest honors from St. Charles College in June, 1860. It was arranged that he should enter upon his philosophical and theological studies in the American College, Rome, but owing to the death of his eldest brother, John Ulic Burke, of Utica, and also to the political agitation at that time in Italy, he abandoned his intention of going to Europe, and returned to St. Charles College. During the year which he spent in the college, he taught Latin, English, and other branches, and at the same time, under the direction of one of the professors, he devoted himself to the study of logic and philosophy. The following year he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he began the study of theology. After entering the seminary he was appointed master of conference of philosophy, and during the two subsequent years he occupied the position of master of conference of theology.

At the end of his three-years' course in St. Mary's he received the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. Having completed his studies, he was ordained to the holy priesthood in the seminary chapel on June 30th, 1864, by the Rt. Rev. Francis P. McFarland, Bishop of Hartford, who had formerly been his pastor in St. John's Church, Utica, New York. Up to the day of Bishop McFarland's death the warmest friendship existed between him and Father Burke.

The late Cardinal McCloskey had about this time been nominated by the Holy See as the successor of the great Archbishop Hughes. He had not as yet taken possession of his new see, and he continued to reside at the episcopal residence on Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y. His Grace received the young priest with his usual kindness and invited him to be his guest. Father Burke had from his early youth been personally acquainted with Cardinal McCloskey, for whom he cherishes to this day a warm and affectionate recollection, and whom he justly regards as one of the most amiable, eloquent and pious prelates that ever adorned the Church in America.

Father Burke's first appointment was assistant in St. John's Church, Albany. He remained in St. John's only seven months, after which he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, Albany, of which Very Rev. John Joseph Conroy was then the pastor. During the interregnum that followed the departure of Archbishop McCloskey, the administration of the diocese devolved upon Vicar-General Conroy. Bishop Conroy was appointed successor to Bishop McCloskey, and he was solemnly consecrated in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Albany, on Sunday, August 15th, 1865. For several years after his consecration, Bishop Conroy retained the pastorate of St. Joseph's Church.

Father Burke, by reason of his intimate relations with the bishop, was frequently deputed to perform episcopal functions, such as laying corner-stones, blessing churches, etc. The bishop also frequently consulted him in important matters referring to the administration of the diocese. Before his appointment as pastor of St. Joseph's Church by Bishop McNeirney in 1874, Father Burke had erected St. Joseph's School for boys, at a cost of forty-two thousand dollars. School No. 15 was the first of the large public schools erected in Albany. St. Joseph's Boys' School was the second large school. The erection of these two schools gave the impetus to school building, which has resulted in the erection of so many costly and magnificent school buildings which now adorn our city.

St. Joseph's parish embraced within its bounds all the section of the city lying North of Orange street, and also North and West Albany. Immediately after his appointment as pastor of St. Joseph's, Father Burke requested Bishop McNeirney to establish a new parish in North Albany, to be named the parish of the Sacred Heart. The Bishop granted his request, and at his suggestion he constituted Rev. Francis J. Maguire the first pastor of the new parish. Under the zealous administration of Father Maguire the new parish flourished, and the present beautiful church and fine parochial residence were erected. Some years later Father Burke ceded West Albany to St. Patrick's parish. West Albany afterwards became a separate parish. The Rev. James Peyton became the first pastor, and he erected St. Francis de Sales Church, a parochial residence, and a commodious hall. All these buildings were destroyed by fire. The present new brick church and elegant parish house were built by the present pastor, Rev. P. F. Scully.

Father Burke took a special interest in the young men of his parish. He assumed charge of the Young Men's Sodality immediately upon his appointment by Bishop Conroy, and he retained his office of spiritual director of the Sodality until the day he left St. Joseph's to take up his abode in the episcopal residence. He conducted many spiritual retreats both for the young men and young ladies. His last retreat was for married women, at which more than twelve hundred were present.

Although as a rule the pastor of St. Joseph's confined himself strictly to parochial duties, yet he took an active part in urging the construction of the Hawk street viaduct. On several occasions he spoke in favor of the project before the legislative committees. The bill permitting the city to issue bonds for the construction of the bridge was finally passed, but after a long and arduous struggle. As but a few days intervened between the passage of the bill and the adjournment of the legislature, the signature of the governor was requisite before it could become a law. At the request of several citizens on Arbor Hill, the bishop called upon Governor Hill and explained to him the necessity of the proposed viaduct, and persuaded the Governor to make a personal examination of the ravine, so that he might judge for himself of the reasonableness of the demand of the citizens residing north of Clinton avenue. The governor signed the bill, and the event was celebrated by fireworks and the booming of cannon. The victory was not, however, as yet won. The bill was subject to the mayor's signature. A

meeting was held in the City Hall. Speeches pro and con were delivered. When Father Burke was called upon he made a forcible speech in favor of the viaduct. Among other things he said: "It has been asserted here, that only the nabobs of Fort Orange will walk over this bridge. It is indeed, true, that the members of the Fort Orange Club will use this bridge. It is false, however, that the nabobs of Fort Orange Club will be the only ones who will enjoy this structure; on the very contrary, when this bridge shall have been completed, you will see it black with working men going with their dinner pails to their work; you will see crowds of children going to the schools and academies, and you will see hundreds of citizens from the northern part of the city going to their offices and places of business. When the bridge shall have been built, should any one be so rash as to demand its removal, he would incur the indignation of the people of Albany." The result has fully verified the prediction.

During the incumbency of Father Burke, St. Joseph's Church was twice struck by lightning, which each time shattered one of the western towers; and did considerable injury to the structure itself. The damage, however, was quickly repaired. The water table, the windows and ornamental trimmings of St. Joseph's were made from Caen stone imported from France, which owing to the severity of the climate had considerably disintegrated and the exterior of the church presented a rather dilapidated appearance. The decaying stone was removed and replaced by Ohio sandstone, which was greatly improved the appearance of the building. Another improvement which added greatly to the beauty of the church and its surroundings, was the laying out of St. Joseph's Park and the opening and grading of St. Joseph's Terrace. The erection of the new parochial residence and other fine houses makes St. Joseph's Terrace one of the most desirable localities in the city.

When Vicar-General Ludden was nominated Bishop of Syracuse, Bishop McNeirney appointed Father Burke his successor in vicariate. The new Vicar-General was, by apostolic authority, June, 1890, created a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and in June, 1894, he was elevated to the dignity of Commander of the Grand Cross of Jerusalem. The knighthood of the Holy Sepulchre is among the oldest orders of knighthood, and it is recognized by every court of Europe. Had this honor been conferred by any crowned head, Bishop Burke would have declined to receive it, but, as it was conferred by apostolic authority, he did not for a moment consider that

it would in any manner conflict with his strictest loyalty to his American citizenship. Father Burke filled the office of vicar-general during seven years. Bishop McNeirney's health towards the end of his life was quite delicate, hence he went from time to time to the baths in Germany, and during his absence the administration of the diocese was committed to the vicar-general. The vicar did all in his power to lighten the burdens of the bishop, who on his part frequently and openly expressed the hope that Father Burke would be his successor in the episcopal office. The incumbency of Father Burke in St. Joseph's parish extended over the long period of thirty years less two months. Upon the death of Bishop McNeirney, January 2nd, 1894, Father Burke was appointed by the late Archbishop Corrigan administrator of the diocese, *sede vacante*. The appointment was afterwards ratified by the Holy See.

After the funeral of Bishop McNeirney, Archbishop Corrigan called a meeting of the Diocesan Consultors and the Irremovable Rectors, for the purpose of nominating a successor to the deceased prelate. As the result of the ballots taken during this meeting, the names of the Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, the Rev. John F. Reilly, and the Very Rev. James McDermott, were announced as the choice of the priests. These names were subsequently presented to the bishops of the province, whose duty was to consider the merits of the respective nominees. The bishops had authority also to send to the Sovereign Pontiff other names approved by themselves. On May 11th, 1894, Father Burke received from a friend in Rome a cablegram with these two words, "*Salve Episcopo*." It was only, however, on May 18th, that in public consistory, the Holy Father announced the elevation of Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke to the Episcopal See of Albany. As soon as the nomination was made known through the Associated Press, cablegrams from Europe and telegrams from archbishops, bishops, priests and laity from every part of the United States, poured in, offering him their warmest congratulations. These congratulations were by no means confined to Catholics, but what was particularly gratifying, many were also received from non-Catholics of all religious denominations. On the first of July, 1894, Bishop-elect Burke was consecrated the fourth Bishop of Albany, with all the splendor and ceremonial of the Catholic church. The day was exceedingly hot, nevertheless the streets were filled with people, and joy seemed to pervade all hearts. The ceremonies, the music and the glorious spectacle presented in the

Cathedral, were most beautifully described in the morning and evening journals.

The aim of Bishop Burke was to keep up and perfect the good work of his predecessors—Bishop McClosky, Bishop Conroy, and Bishop McNeirney. He began at once to make the visitation of the diocese, which had been interrupted by the death of Bishop McNeirney. Since his consecration he has made six visitations of the diocese. In these visitations he has carefully examined into the spiritual and material condition of each congregation, and has administered the sacrament of confirmation to over fifty thousand children and adults.

One of Bishop Burke's first objects was to have all the churches in the diocese incorporated under the special state law for the incorporation of Catholic churches. In this work he was most efficiently aided by his chancellor, Rev. C. J. Shea. There are at present one hundred and twenty-one churches with resident rectors, and fifty-two mission churches. The Bishop is the *ex officio* president of all these churches. As he must preside at all important meetings of all these corporations, it can be easily conceived how much labor this duty alone necessitates.

Under Bishop McNeirney the new sanctuary had been added to the Cathedral, which had been blessed but not consecrated. A church cannot be consecrated until it is free from debt. The Rev. Father McGuire, the rector of the Cathedral, undertook to collect a sufficient sum to cancel the debt. He was ably assisted by his zealous assistants, Rev. M. L. Walsh and Rev. John J. Lynch. After an appeal to the congregation, a domiciliary visit was made, and members of the congregation responded so generously that within a comparatively brief period the whole debt was liquidated.

During the youth of Bishop Burke, a collection was taken up in St. John's Church, Utica, for the south transept window in the Cathedral. Some one had given him a present of a sum of money. This money young Burke contributed towards the purchasing of the window. Shortly after his consecration, Bishop Burke gave an order to Messrs. Hardman & Company, of London and Birmingham, to replace the original window with the present magnificent one. When the late Father Purbrick, S. J., saw the window, he declared that it was one of the most beautiful of modern times. The Bishop also donated to the Cathedral the present Stations of the Cross and the Sanctuary lamp. All the original windows of the Cathedral, which were quite plain, were afterwards, through the generosity

of various societies and individuals, replaced by most beautiful stained glass pictorial windows manufactured by the celebrated firm of Hardman & Company. The exterior of the Cathedral was also newly faced; the interior was newly frescoed; so that on the day of the consecration the building was practically a new edifice.

There are many larger churches, there are many more costly, there are many more elaborately decorated, but, in the judgment of many, there is not in America a single ecclesiastical structure which more forcibly excites the idea of beauty in the mind. The Cathedral had been blessed and opened on November 21st, 1852. The ceremony of the solemn dedication and consecration took place on November 16th, 1902. The memory of the consecration will never be forgotten by those who enjoyed the privilege of being present at the ceremony. "On Sunday, the sixteenth," said the *Argus*, on the following morning, "with beauty of ceremonial that left nothing to be desired, and a wealth of melody that soothed and delighted, and a distinguished array of prelates and clergy of the church, supplemented with an immense congregation representing Albany and the state, the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was made God's own, by the unction and prayer of consecration, and the Golden Jubilee celebrated."

In the year 1871 Bishop Burke made his first visit to Rome. He enjoyed the privilege of seeing and conversing with Pius IX, the then reigning Pontiff. On his way to Rome he revisited Paris, which had just passed through the siege by the Germans, and the awful, but fortunately short reign of the Commune. When the Bishop arrived at the station in Paris he was obliged to wait an hour to find a conveyance to take him to the hotel. All the horses had been eaten during the siege, and there was scarcely a cab in Paris. The most beautiful buildings and monuments were in ruins, and the loneliness and the silence of death seemed to pervade the boulevards and the streets. When the Bishop returned to Paris in 1889, he found everything changed. The streets were again crowded, the damage caused by the war and the Commune was in a great measure repaired, and the city had once more assumed its wonted life and gaiety which make it the most beautiful and interesting city in the world.

Besides making a tour through Italy and France, the Bishop visited Switzerland, Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland. Again in the year 1880, he went to Rome, and had the pleasure of meeting for the first time, one of the most remarkable Pontiffs that have

adorned the history of the Church, Leo XIII. He had the pleasure of assisting at the Pope's Mass, and afterward enjoyed a very pleasing conversation with his Holiness. Leaving Rome, he proceeded to Egypt. In Alexandria he saw the ruins caused by the bombardment by the English and the French a few years previously. He found Cairo a most interesting city, for there for the first time he came in contact with Eastern civilization. Leaving Cairo he crossed the Libyan desert to Ismalia, and visited the residence which de Lesseps built for himself after he had completed the Suez canal. From Ismalia he sailed through the Suez canal to Port Said, and from there he sailed on a Russian steamer to Jaffa, whence he went by carriage to Jerusalem. The railroad at present running from Jaffa to Jerusalem had not yet been constructed. The road passes through the plains of Sharon, rendered famous by the feats of Samson, and also through the plain of Ajalon, where the sun stood still at the prayer of Josue. After passing over the brook from which David took the limped stone with which he slew Goliath, and by the ruins of the castle of the brave and patriotic Maccabees, the travelers arrived in sight of the Holy City. All alighted, and all with uncovered heads saluted that city which Christ had so often sanctified by His presence and consecrated by His death upon the cross.

It is proper that a few words should be said here of the Bishop's fellow-travelers. When he left Albany he was just recovering from a long and severe attack of illness. He took no companion with him when he sailed from New York on the good ship "Etruria." When a few days out he became acquainted with a Mr. Sprague, a mill owner from Rhode Island, who in turn introduced him to a gentleman, a Mr. John S. Thompson, from Illinois, who, with his wife, Mrs. Clara Thompson, was about to visit Palestine. The Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson agreed to travel together. At Brindisi they met a Mr. Crossman from Jamestown, Michigan, whom they took into their party. At Ismalia they met a Mr. and Mrs. Sturrock who had just arrived from Melbourne, and whom they invited to join them in their tour through the Holy Land. During the short sojourn of the party in Palestine they met with several adventures. Leaving Jerusalem on a Monday morning, our travelers set out for the Dead Sea and the River Jordan. At that time there was no road between Jerusalem and Jerico. At the present time there is a fine road, which the Sultan constructed on the occasion of the visit of the German emperor. Between the village

of Bethany and Jerico there is a cave in the side of a hill, called the robbers' cave. According to tradition this is the exact spot in which the traveler mentioned in the parable of the Good Samaritan, fell among thieves, who beat him and left him half dead. As the bishop and his companions passed by the cave it was full of robbers. The party was under the protection of Tribal Sheik, and it was moreover during the hours of Ramadan, during which the Bedouins will not slay or rob. After a dip in the Dead Sea and a copious draft of the sanctified water of the Jordan, our travelers arrived late at night at the Hotel Jordan. During the night a great wailing and weeping arose in the neighborhood of the hotel. It appears that a party of ten Arabs with fifty donkeys carrying sacks of wheat passed by the robbers' cave after the hours of Ramadan; the robbers rushed out upon them, killed three, wounded others, and drove the donkeys with the corn across the Jordan. Two of the murdered Arabs were recognized by their friends who carried them to Jerico. The third was a stranger. When, early the next morning, the Bishop passed the robbers' cave, he beheld a number of Bedouins in front of it surrounding the body of the dead stranger. Had the unfortunate man been grievously wounded and not killed outright, the parable of the Good Samaritan would, to a certain extent, have been literally re-enacted. This scripture parable is indelibly impressed upon the mind of the bishop and his fellow-travelers.

In the year 1895 the bishop again visited Rome. On the occasion of this visit he was then bishop, and he enjoyed the privilege of having a long private interview with the Holy Father, Leo XIII. He also made at that time his visit *ad limina Apostolorum*.

In 1900 the bishop, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean McDermott and the Rev. Joseph A. Mangan, again visited Rome. It was the year of the great jubilee. Rome at the time was full of strangers. A congress of all the Catholic societies of Italy was being held, under the presidency of the cardinal vicar. A vast number of priests, and many princes, nobles and other distinguished men of Italy, France and Spain, took part in the proceedings. Bishop Burke was invited to address the congress. He accordingly made an address in Latin which was received with great applause. The substance of the address was cabled by the Associated Press to the United States and the address itself was incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings. During this visit to Rome, the bishop had his last audience with Leo XIII, who received him with the utmost

kindness and real affection. As both realized that they would not in all probability meet again in this world, the parting was mingled with sincere sorrow.

The Bishop's next visit to Rome was in 1904. The Delegate Apostolic, Archbishop Falconio, for whom the bishop entertains the highest esteem and a warm friendship, was then in Rome. The Bishop realized that the presence of the Delegate in the Eternal City would greatly add to the pleasure of a visit at that particular time. Shortly after his arrival in Rome he had the happiness of meeting for the first time the present reigning Pontiff, Pope Pius X. Nothing could surpass the cordiality with which the Pope received the Bishop. His Holiness had evidently been well informed by His Excellency, the Delegate Apostolic, about the Bishop and his diocese. The Pope on that occasion, at the request of the Bishop, created the vicar-general, the Very Rev. John J. Swift, Protonotary Apostolic, and the Rev. John L. Reilly, the Rev. C. J. Shea, the Very Rev. Dean Duffy and the Rev. John Walsh, domestic prelates, with the title of Rt. Rev. The Bishop had the pleasure of dining with his Eminence, Cardinal Martinelli, the Sunday after his arrival in Rome. He spent the Fourth of July under the Stars and Stripes at the American College.

The following year, 1905, the Bishop made a tour through Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He also visited the International Exposition at Liege, Belgium.

The Bishop made his latest visit to Rome in 1908. This time he was accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Joseph A. Delaney. His reception by the Pope was most warm. His Holiness, at the request of the Bishop, made Father Delaney a monsignore, and the Rev. James P. O'Connor, rector of the cathedral, a domestic prelate. From Cardinal Merry del Val the Bishop received the utmost kindness and courtesy. When the present secretary of state to His Holiness, Cardinal Merry del Val, was on his way to Rome from Canada, he and Cardinal Martinelli met at the Bishop's residence. His stay in Albany was quite short. He had just time to take a drive through our beautiful park, and to pay a hurried visit to the Capitol. The Bishop visited California twice. He traveled through almost every state in the Union. He made a tour to Mexico, to Cuba, through the northwest provinces of Canada, through Manitoba and British Columbia.

Although most uncompromising in his Catholicity and ardently devoted to the Holy See, Bishop Burke has always respected the hon-

est belief of those who differ from him in religious matters. Hence, upon his election as Bishop of Albany, he received a large number of warm congratulations from his fellow-citizens of every religious profession.

The Bishop as a rule does not mingle much in public matters. He did not, however, hesitate to take action when the good of the city required his services. Thus, in July, 1902, the bishop was hastening to take the fast mail train for Chicago, when he was halted by two reporters, who informed him that he had been selected by the United Traction Company as an arbitrator to settle a strike threatened by the employees of the company. The whole trouble was about the retaining in the employment of the company two men, who had rendered themselves odious to the members of the Union. These men had been suspended by the company, which seemed inclined to restore them to their positions, against the protests of their fellow-employees. The Bishop was the arbitrator for the Company. The two men in question had been accused by the Union of some acts of injustice. After examining the matter carefully, the question of justice was left to be decided in the courts. The two men accused were not worthy of special consideration. The Bishop, however, demanded of the members of the union, a guarantee, that the union would not in any manner interfere with the discharged men, and that no opposition would be made to their procuring employment in any other company. The decision given was that these two men should remain permanently suspended. Thus a strike that threatened most disastrous results and the utmost inconvenience to the citizens of Albany was within twenty-four hours averted. The latest act of the Bishop for the interests of Albany was the giving to the city of a tract of land in the western section, of twenty-five hundred feet in length by three hundred feet in width. Through the center of this tract runs a creek, which will be turned into a great culvert, receiving the drainage of a great part of the western section of the city. The sides of the gully will be planted with trees, shrubs and flowers. On each side of this sunken garden, two fine streets will be constructed, thus not only beautifying the western part of the city, but also giving a breathing spot to our citizens in general.

The paternal ancestor of the GREEN Greens of Troy, New York, herein recorded was Richard Green, born in the north of Ireland and settled in Canada about the year 1800. He remained in that country until after 1823 as

in that year his son William F. was born in the city of Quebec. He later settled in Troy, New York, where his other children were born. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Crawford) Barnes, born in Ireland. Children: James N., enlisted in the civil war, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was killed in battle, a daring and gallant officer; Richard (2); William F., of whom further; Robert; John Crawford, of whom further; Catherine and Edward. Isabella (Crawford) Barnes was a descendant of the Crawfords of Dumbarton Castle, Scotland, a family famous in Scotch history.

(II) William F., third son of Richard and Mary Ann (Barnes) Green, was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, September 20, 1823, died in Troy, New York, September 16, 1877. He associated with his brother Robert in the furniture business in Troy, having lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until about 1870. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, an attendant of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a Republican. He married (first) December 30, 1845, Susan Maria, born April 21, 1823, in New York City, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1857, daughter of John and Susan Maria Oppel. He married (second) June, 1862, Kate Grace, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born there July 24, 1837, died October 4, 1890, at Troy, New York, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Shetsline) Grace. Samuel Grace died in 1876. Children by first marriage: William Henry, born March 23, 1847, died April 15, 1857; Emma Elizabeth, November 14, 1857; Sara Catherine, now a resident of Troy. Children by second marriage: Mary Grace, resident of Troy; Jeanette Durr, born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1865, died June 17, 1867, in Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Barnes, born in Troy, June 19, 1871, a graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, D.D.S., 1898, now a practicing dentist of Tarrytown, New York, married, October 16, 1902, Frances Daisy, daughter of Townsend and Ermina P. Roe.

(II) John Crawford, son of Richard and Mary Ann (Barnes) Green, was born in Troy, New York, June 12, 1832, died July 9, 1908. He was a decorator and furniture dealer; prominent in the Republican party; serving as fire and school commissioner of Troy. He was trustee of the Unitarian church and a man of influence. He married Mary Goodspeed (see Goodspeed VIII). Children: Arba R., of whom further; Lansdale Boardman, of whom further.

(III) Dr. Arba R. Green, eldest son of John Crawford and Mary (Goodspeed) Green, was

born in Troy, New York, August 18, 1854. He was educated at Troy Academy and secured his professional education at the Homeopathic College and Hospital, New York City, whence he was graduated, M.D., class of 1879. He has since practiced his profession at Troy with much success. He has served as corner of Rensselaer county and president of the New York State and Rensselaer County Homeopathic Medical societies. He married Lydia Virginia, born in Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, daughter of Leonard Vincent Richmond, born February 11, 1827, died May 1, 1905, at Land Lake, New York; he married at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, January 23, 1859, Nana, daughter of James Holt, born in England, died September 15, 1851, aged fifty-four years, six months, and his wife, Mary, who died 1876, aged seventy-five years. Child of Dr. Arba R. Green: Crawford Richmond, born in Troy, New York, September 8, 1881, educated in the Troy Academy, graduating 1898; a graduate of Brown University, A.B., 1902; New York Homeopathic Medical Institute, M.D., 1906, walked Metropolitan Hospital, New York, eight months after graduation. In the spring of 1907 he began the practice of his profession in Troy. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Unitarian church, of the Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Alpha Gamma, Pafraet Dael Club, Sons of the Revolution. His professional societies are Albany County, Homeopathic Medical Society, New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy. He is on the visiting medical staff of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital. He married, June 12, 1907, Helen Fish, born in Troy, daughter of Marcus M. Waterman, born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and his wife, Anna (Adams) Waterman. Child, Carleton, born April 23, 1909.

(III) Lansdale Boardman, son of John Crawford and Mary (Goodspeed) Green, was born in Troy, New York, May 13, 1871. He was educated in the Troy Academy, graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, C.E., class of 1891. He entered the furniture store of his father, Green & Waterman, Troy, as a clerk and continued with them until 1898 when John Crawford Green withdrew from the firm, establishing in the same business under his own name. In 1903 he admitted his son Lansdale B. to a partnership, changing the firm name to J. Crawford Green & Son. On the death of his father in 1908 the son continued the business and is so engaged at present (1910). The business is art furniture and interior decoration. The firm manufac-

ture in their own shops a great amount of their finest furniture and hold a high position in the trade. He served in the Spanish war (see Adjutant General, 1908, report). He is an Independent Republican and takes an active part in politics. In 1905 he was elected supervisor on the Independent ticket and re-elected in 1907 and 1909 on the regular Republican ticket. He is the present president of the board. He is a member of the Unitarian church and formerly a trustee. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the Troy Pafraet Dael Club, Army and Navy Club (New York City), and the Island Golf Club of Troy.

(The Goodspeed Line).

The American ancestor of Mary (Goodspeed) Green, wife of John Crawford Green, was Roger Goodspeed, of whom the first record is in 1639, when he went to Barnstable, Massachusetts, and became one of the original proprietors of that place. It is not known from what country he came, in what vessel, or when. The earliest record of his wife is of her marriage.—“Roger Goodspeed and Alis Layton, married December, 1641.” He was granted lands to which he added by purchase. In 1644 he joined the church. In 1672 his name was dropped from membership, in 1679 he was reinstated at his own request. He died April, 1685, leaving a will. Children: Nathaniel, John, of whom further; Mary, Benjamin, Ruth, Ebenezer, Elizabeth.

(II) John, second son of Roger and Alice (Layton) Goodspeed, was born, June 1645. He passed the first few years of his life at Barnstable and later moved to Misteake, where he died in 1719. He served as a soldier during King Philip's war, and was in the third expedition under Captain Thomas Howes. He married Experience Holway or Holly, daughter of Joseph Holway or Holly, whose descendants claim lineal descent from the Astronomer Holly, the first person to observe the transit of Venus. Children: Mary or Mercy, Samuel, John, of whom further; Experience, Benjamin, Rose, Bathsheba.

(III) John (2), second son of John (1) and Experience (Holway or Holly) Goodspeed, married, February 16, 1698, Mrs. Remember Buck, daughter of John and Susannah Jennings, widow of Joseph Buck. Children: Elizabeth, Temperance, Samuel, of whom further; Cornelius, John, Experience, Remember.

(IV) Samuel, eldest son of John (2) and Remember (Jennings) (Buck) Goodspeed, was born March 17, 1701. He married Rebecca ———. Children: Temperance, John,

Eunice, Ann, Abigail, Remember, Samuel, Abner, Anthony, of whom further.

(V) Anthony, youngest child of Samuel and Rebecca ——— Goodspeed, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 18, 1746. He lived at Sheffield, Massachusetts; Litchfield, Connecticut; Poultney, Vermont, and finally moved to Troy, New York, about 1785, where he died about 1825. He was a carpenter by trade. While living at Sheffield, Massachusetts, he served in the revolution as follows: Corporal in Captain William Bacon's company, Colonel John Fellows Regiment, which marched on the Lexington alarm of April 19, 1775, served from April 21, 1775, to May 7, 1775, seventeen days; also in the same company and regiment, muster roll dated August 1, 1775, enlisted May 8, 1775, service, three months and one day; also in a company return dated Dorchester, October 6, 1775; also had an order for a bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Dorchester, 1775. He was sergeant in Captain Ephraim Fitch's company, Colonel Benjamin Simons detachment of Berkshire company militia, muster roll, dated Ticonderoga, February 25, 1777, entered service December 16, 1776, term to expire March 15, 1777; he was lieutenant in Jeremiah Hick's company, Colonel John Ashley's regiment, entered service July 6, 1777, discharged July 27, 1777, service twenty-two days. The company marched to Kingsbury, July 6, 1777, at the request of Major General Schuyler; also lieutenant in Paul Dewey's detachment from Captain William Fellows' company of mattresses, Brigadier-General John Fellows, Berkshire brigade, entered service September 21, 1777, discharged October 19, 1777, service twenty-eight days; detachment was ordered out by Brigadier-General Fellows to serve under Major General Gates in the northern department. He married, about 1766, Abigail Lothrop. Children: Cornelius, Rebecca, Temperance, Ann, Eunice, Samuel, of whom further; Elizabeth Candace.

(VI) Samuel, son of Anthony and Abigail (Lothrop) Goodspeed, was born about 1776. He passed an honorable, active and useful life at Troy, New York, and was one of the first trustees of the village corporation of Troy. He was captain of a sloop and for many years was engaged in the Hudson river trade. He married, at Troy, New York, Mary Dyer. Children: 1. Sarah, born 1798, died February 27, 1892, unmarried. Her obituary notice said “Miss Goodspeed's entire life is an exemplification of the beauty and inspiration of true Christianity. Her entire thought was for others; early in childhood she became a member of the First Baptist Church of Troy and

ever since has been one of its most active members." 2. Anthony, of whom further. 3. Abigail, married William M. Arnold. 4. Mary, married William Lewis. 5. Ann Elizabeth, married John Fulton.

(VII) Anthony (2), eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Dyer) Goodspeed, was born in Troy about the year 1800. He passed his entire life in Troy. He married, about 1832, Juliana Washburn. Children: 1. Mary, of whom further. 2. Benjamin Monroe Hill, born about 1835, married Sarah N. Halsey. 3. Frederick, died young. 4. Adelaide. 5. Willard Fox, a veteran of the civil war, now deceased, married Adelia Leavenworth. 6. Blanche, married Thomas Harrison. 7. Richard, married Elizabeth Moores. 8. John Frederick. 9. Harriet K., married Judge Rufus M. Townsend, now deceased, a lawyer, United States circuit court, commissioner at Troy and an officer of the Spanish-American war.

(VIII) Mary, eldest child of Anthony (2) and Juliana (Washburn) Goodspeed, was born in Troy, October 6, 1833, died March 11, 1895. She married, at Troy, John Crawford Green (see Green II).

This ancient and honorable GREENE New England family was founded in America by John Greene, who was the progenitor of the family known as "The Greens of Warwick," Rhode Island. The ancient family name "De Greene" was derived from their large possessions in Northamptonshire, England, where they were seated as early as the reign of Edward II. of England (1320).

(I) John Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, was born in England, 1597, fourth son of Richard and Mary Greene, of Bowridge Hill, England. He married in St. Thomas Church, Salisbury, England, November 4, 1619, Joana Tattersall, who died at Conanicut or Newport, Rhode Island. He came to America in the ship "James of London," sailing from Southampton in April, 1635, arriving in Boston, June 3, 1635. He proceeded to Rhode Island, residing in Providence until 1643, when he with twelve others made arrangements for the purchasing of Narragansett from the Indians. He was a sturdy champion of the right of speech and conscience, became embroiled in the fierce religious controversies of the day, and in the land dispute between Connecticut and Rhode Island, which raged for half a century. At Warwick he filled the offices of magistrate and clerk of the court. He had a second wife, Alice Daniels, and a third, Phelipa ——. His will was proved January 7, 1659.

(II) James, son of John "the founder" and Joana (Tattersall) Greene, was born in Salisbury, England, 1626, died 1698. He married (second) Elizabeth Anthony, August 3, 1665, daughter of John Anthony, by whom he had six sons, and two daughters; one of these sons, Jabez, was the grandfather of General Nathaniel Greene, of the revolutionary army.

(III) John (2), son of James and Elizabeth (Anthony) Greene, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, (Polowomoth) September 30, 1685. He was made a freeman in 1708, and died December 8, 1757. He married Mary born 1689, daughter of Increase Allen, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

(IV) Joseph, son of John (2) and Mary (Allen) Greene, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, February 19, 1727. He was a Quaker and a trusted friend of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, with whom he always visited when in Albany. He was a cousin to General Nathaniel Greene. He died in Berlin, New York, 1822, aged ninety-five years. With Joseph Greene the settlement of the family in New York state began. He married Phoebe, born April 26, 1734, daughter of John Langford, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

(V) Langford, son of Joseph and Phoebe (Langford) Greene, was born in 1766. He occupied a farm in the northern part of the town of Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, at a very early date. He married Abigail Thomas. His sons, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin and George, were all farmers of the same neighborhood.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Langford and Abigail (Thomas) Greene, was born in November, 1798, died April, 1842. He married, in 1821, Rhoda Niles, born August 17, 1802, died October 3, 1849, daughter of Eliphalet and Rebecca Niles. Children: Louise Antoinette, married Lavinus Stillman; Benjamin Franklin, see forward; Calvin Pardee, married Jeanette Dodge; Rebecca, died young; Abigail, married Hiram Rosencrans. Rhoda (Niles) Greene survived her husband and married (second) Barsaleel Streeter.

(VII) Benjamin Franklin, son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Niles) Greene, was born in Berlin, New York, December, 1825, died in Adrian, Michigan, July 30, 1863. He resided in Troy, New York, several years, then removed to Adrian, Michigan, where he engaged in the flour and feed business under the firm name of Warner and Greene. For a time he was associated with Senator Chaffee of Michigan in supplying the mining camps of California and the west. He was a Congregationalist, and acted with the Republican party. He married Mary Jane, born January 29, 1828,

daughter of Jonathan and Catharine (Brewster) Hubbs. The Brewster and Hubbs families are of English ancestry and settled in America in 1701.

(VIII) Harvey S., son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Jane (Hubbs) Greene, was born in Adrian, Michigan, October 5, 1858. He was well educated in the high schools of Adrian. Came later to Albany and was with a boot and shoe house for some time, when he engaged with G. H. McDowell & Company of the Arcade Mills of Cohoes, New York, and when his father-in-law, John Clute, died in 1906, at the latter's request took the business management, having with Mrs. Greene, his wife, become the chief proprietors of the Campebell & Clute Manufacturing concern. Mr. Greene is president of the Manufacturers National Bank. Served two years as a member of board of police commissioners, and is a director of the Cohoes City Hospital. He is a Republican. He married, November 18, 1884, Adaline Margaret, daughter of John and Adaline (Winne) Clute (see Clute III). Children: 1. Alice Adaline, born September 27, 1885; married October 17, 1908, Percy Moses, of Brookline, Massachusetts; child, Percy Lawrence, born December 7, 1910. 2. Harold Clute, born October 22, 1889; was a student at Amherst College, and member of Delta Kappa Epsilon society; now engaged with the Asbestos Metal Company at Canton, Massachusetts. 3. Mildred Niles, born January 22, 1893, a student at Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Mrs. Greene is a member of the auxiliary board of the Cohoes Hospital.

(The Clute Line).

The earliest period this name appears in the records of Albany is in 1656, when three of the name, Captain Johannes, Johannes his nephew, and Frederick Clute, came to Beverwyck from Nuremberg. Captain Johannes was a trader and a large land owner at Loonenburg, Niskayuna, Albany, etc. He was held in high esteem among the Indians from whom he obtained extensive tracts of land. It is not known that he had any family. On his death his property passed to his nephew, Johannes Clute the "Boslooper." Johannes (nephew) married Baata, daughter of Gerrit Slichtenhorst, and reared a large family, heads now of widely scattered families.

(I) Andrew Clute, great-grandfather of the Cohoes family, was born in Holland and when a boy was brought to America, settling in Albany, New York. He married and had issue.

(II) Andrew (2), son of Andrew (1) Clute, of Albany, was born in Albany, New

York, 1799. In 1820 he removed to Montgomery county, where he remained until 1842, following the business of farming. He retired to Albany where he died in 1849. He was a member of the Dutch church and a Whig in politics. He married Maria, born August 15, 1795, died 1864, daughter of Charles Hemstreete, of Albany county, a descendant of an early Dutch family, "Heemstraet." Charles Hemstreete was the owner of a great part of the land on which the city of Cohoes is built. When the Erie canal was built he was so much opposed to its construction that he sold his land and removed to Mechanicsville. While he died a wealthy man, had he remained in Cohoes his land would have brought him greater wealth.

(III) John, son of Andrew (2) and Maria (Hemstreete) Clute, was born in town of Glen, Montgomery county, New York, August 10, 1830, died at Cohoes, New York, October 29, 1906. He was educated in the district schools, and early became connected with the manufacturing interests of Cohoes. He learned the trade of machinist with George Gage with whom he remained until 1852, in Waterford, where the Gage machine shops were located. He then removed his business interests to Cohoes, where for a short time he was with The Cohoes Manufacturing Company. January 1, 1863, he formed a partnership with George Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Clute, for the purpose of manufacturing machinery for use in the knitting mills. The demand for such machinery was very great, and the company prospered to an unusual degree. Their product was shipped to every manufacturing part of the Union and to foreign countries. Some years before his death the company was incorporated as the Campbell & Clute Machine Company, with Mr. Clute as president and principal stockholder. Besides his immense manufacturing interests he was largely interested and prominently identified with the banks of Cohoes. He was president of the Manufacturer's Bank, trustee and director in others. He retained all these business interests and official positions until his death. He was largely interested in real estate, owned several farms and was a lover and breeder of fine stock, especially horses. He was exceedingly public-spirited and interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his city. He was a Republican and served for fourteen years as water commissioner of Cohoes, also doing duty upon the fire board of commissioners. He attended the Presbyterian church.

He married (first) December 23, 1852, Adaline, born December 23, 1829, died January

18, 1866, daughter of Robert Winne, of Waterford. He married (second) June 1, 1868, Cordelia Brewster, of Waterford. Children, all by first marriage: i. Elizabeth, graduate of Egbert high school; married George H. McDowell, of George H. McDowell & Company, Knitting Mill, Cohoes, and vice-president of the Cohoes Savings Institution. Children: i. John Clute McDowell, born January 1, 1879, died November 18, 1893; a graduate of Yale University; ii. Howard G., in business with his father in George H. McDowell & Company; iii. Harry V., died in infancy; iv. Helen Adaline; v. Frederick Blaine, associated in business with his father; vi. Laura E., student at the Emma Willard school; vii. Frances Louise, died in infancy. 2. Adaline Margaret, also was educated at the Egbert high school where she graduated in class of 1877; (see married Harvey S. Greene, (see Greene VIII).

This family name,
VANDER VEER written Vander Veer
("From the Ferry"),

was borne by one of the earliest Dutch settlers of Long Island, New York, Cornelise Janse Vander Veer was one of the founders of the town of Flatbush, having emigrated from Alkmaar, Holland, in the "Otter," and landed at Flatbush, February, 1659; was entered on the ship list as a farmer, and a facsimile of his signature shows that he spelled his name Vander Veer. Among his descendants there is much diversity in regard to spelling their surname. A great-grandson of Cornelise Janse in one bond dated May 29, 1765, spelled it as follows: Vander Veer, V. D. Veer, Van Derveer, Van Der Veer. It would seem that over a century ago members of this Dutch family were somewhat undecided at to the correct spelling of their surname. Sons of the founders of this family settled in the Raritan Valley of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, and after the revolution ascended the Hudson and Mohawk rivers to Montgomery county, New York, always with unerring instinct settling upon rich and fertile land. They furnished officers and soldiers for the revolution. The farms of two of the allied families formed a portion of the battle field of Monmouth—that of Albert Couwenhoven (Conover), and on which was located the famous spring around which the soldiers lay thick, dying from freely drinking the cold water; among the bodies of the dead the women and children of the family found their way in order to carry water to the helpless, while the men did their part in the actual combat.

In the war of 1812-14 they participated, as well as in the war with Mexico, and the great civil war, where one of this family gallantly led his men, though severely wounded, refusing to yield until the battle was over, when soon after, with a soldier's fortitude, he went to his long rest. One of the Albany family was in the Spanish-American war, which completes a remarkable military record. The ancestry of the Albany line entitles them to membership in all patriotic orders of the United States based on military or colonial forbears. While this is true, the descendants of the first Vander Veer have earned recognition for themselves, and their names adorn the rosters of some of our most noted institutions and organizations, placed there through individual achievement. From the earliest days of American history their pathway may be traced by their deeds as soldiers, pioneer farmers, merchants, manufacturers and professional men. In the professions the name is an eminent one, not only in theology, but ever best as well in the divine art of healing, where it is pre-eminent.

Through intermarriage, the descendants of Cornelise Janse Vander Veer are connected with a great many of the earlier Dutch settlers in eastern New Jersey and the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys of New York state. By a marriage of a Vander Veer with a Sarah Martin the family connects with Philip Schuyler and Margarita Van Slichtenhorst through their son, Colonel Philip (Quidor) and second wife, Maria Van Rensselaer, also Surgeon and Mayor Abram Staats, the first physician in the colony of Rensselaerwyck. By the marriage of a later Vander Veer with Margaret E. Snow, descent is traced to Isaac Allerton, of England, who came over in the "Mayflower" and was the fifth son to sign "the immortal compact."

(I) Cornelise Janse Vander Veer, of Holland, came of a family of considerable distinction, dating back to an early period. The reading of the family coat-of-arms indicates this. The foil denotes that some action in defense of the Trinity has been performed by him to whom the arms were first granted. The cap of dignity in crest denotes the family to have been of noble origin. The wolf's head in heraldry denotes courage and determination while the ragged edge of head indicates some great feat of valor had been performed. Motto: Aut in veniam, aut faciam (Whatever we attempt, we do). Several tales are told among the descendants of Cornelise Janse Vander Veer regarding his coming to this country, the most frequent one being that two brothers sailed for America, became shipwrecked and

were picked up by a Spanish vessel held for ransom, and eventually returned to Holland, one to remain, while Cornelise Janse later came to the new world. Landing in Flatbush, February, 1659, from ship "Otter," he bought a farm in 1678-79, February 24, from Jan Janse Fry for 2600 gulden, in Flatbush, lying south of Fry's farm, from which it is evident he was a resident at this date. The purchaser's farm referred to in the above description was probably a tract of 2600 morgans in Flatbush, patented March 12, 1661, by Governor Stuyvesant to Cornelise Janse, lying on the north side of the land of Jan Swediker. His name is on the patent of Flatbush, 1685, and his official papers bear date of 1678-80.

About 1672, Cornelise Janse Vander Veer married Tyntje, daughter of Gillis de Mandeville and Elsie Hendricks. An inscription on a plate over the gate at the entrance of Rowen, Normandy, France, from whence the de Mandevilles originally came, shows that they had achieved great distinction in the early history of that ancient city. Cornelise Janse and Tyntje Gillis (De Mandeville) Vander Veer had children. In the records of these children all have suffix Cornelissen, meaning son or daughter of Cornelise. Children: 1. Cornelise Cornelissen, baptized about 1677; married Jannetje Van Nostrand. 2. Neeltje Cornelissen, married, August 13, 1685, first wife of Daniel Polhemus. 3. Jan Cornelissen, married, January 6, 1695, Fennuetje Bergen. 4. Dominicus Cornelissen, see forward. 5. Maria Cornelissen, baptized July 30, 1682. 6. Hendrickje Cornelissen, baptized August 17, 1684; married Johannes Wyck (or Wyckoff). 7. Michael Cornelissen, married Belitje ——. 8. Jacoba Cornelissen, baptized April 29, 1686; married Jan Willemsse Van Couwenhoven. 9. Pieter Cornelissen, baptized April 29, 1686. 10. Jacobus Cornelissen, baptized October 29, 1686; married Catharine —.

(II) Dominicus Cornelissen, third son of Cornelise Janse Vander Veer, was baptized November 16, 1679, in Flatbush, Long Island. His name appears in the Flatbush records in 1704-27-40 in relation to salt meadows and church funds in said town. In 1736 he was sheriff of Kings county. Late in the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth centuries the Dutch had taken all of the agricultural lands on the west end of Long Island, consequently many of the second generation of this Holland stock were forced to seek tillable acres in East Jersey. A few years after 1746 the Axtell patent in New Jersey was sold to Long Island men, the inhabitants of the Raritan Valley and of the vicinity of Flatbush

being at this time in close alliance. About 1750, Dominicus Vander Veer (as he signed his name) was persuaded to locate on his patent along the Raritan river. He married (first) Jannetje —; one son, Cornelise, born 1700, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey; married (first) Jannetje Wyckoff; (second) Marytje Smock. Dominicus Vander Veer married (second, license dated January 28, 1703), Maria Margareta Van Ortek. Children: 1. Tunis, see forward. 2. Jannetje, baptized June 1, 1709. 3. Jacobus, of the Raritan, baptized December 10, 1721; married, May 25, 1745, Fannetje Strycker. 4. Dominicus, baptized November 3, 1723; married, July 3, 1748, Elizabeth Lequeer. 5. Catlyntje, baptized July 25, 1725; married Jacobus Leferts. 6. Neeltje, baptized July, 1727; married, July 9, 1749, first wife of Peter Lott, of Long Island. 7. Jeromus or Jeremias, of Long Island, baptized March 30, 1729; married Elizabeth Dittmas. 8. Arntje, baptized October 17, 1731; married Cornelise Van Duyn. 9. Jan, baptized August 19, 1733. 10. Cornelia. 11. Hendrick, of Monmouth county, New Jersey; married Neeltje Van Cleef.

(III) Tunis, son of Dominicus Cornelissen Vander Veer, was born about 1704, on Long Island, and later was a resident of Freehold, New Jersey. He married, about 1723, Alchie, daughter of Gerret Roelofse Schienck and wife Neeltje Coertsen Van Voorhees. Most of the Vander Veers living in and about Monmouth county are the descendants of this couple, among them the late Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, on his mother's side. The farm of Tunis Vander Veer formed a portion of the battlefield of Monmouth. All the buildings were burned by the British, and on the return of the family, which had taken refuge in the left wing of Washington's army, only a cat and pair of fowls could be found. On the roster of the New Jersey revolutionary troops are not to be found the names of Tunis and his sons, save one, his namesake, who was later taken prisoner at Sandy Hook and detained in the old "Sugar House" eighteen months. Tunis, the father, with his six sons and a grandson (Jacob's son Tunis) all took part that day, and the father rode as aide-de-camp for Washington; his son Garret was a prisoner for some time; his wife communicated with him by concealing letters in loaves of bread. Monmouth county suffered severely from the depredations of the British army, particularly in and about Freehold, where they exceeded all the others through the state. Ferocious and lawless as the British soldiers were, they were outdone by the refugees who took up arms against friends and former

neighbors. Between them occurred scenes of ferocity and incidents of individual daring to fill a volume of horrors. In order to protect their wives and daughters, and save their property from these awful dangers, the men of determination and influence drew up articles of agreement to suppress the raiders. The original is to be found in the secretary of state's office at Trenton, and attached to it will be found the names of Tunis Vander Veer and his sons. Children of Tunis and Alchie (Schenck) Vander Veer: 1. John, of Marlboro, New Jersey, born November 8, 1724. 2. Phebe, married John N. Voorhees, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. 3. Garret (see sketch). 4. Nelly, baptized January 2, 1734; married (first) Hendrick Voorhees. 5. Jacob, see forward. 6. Tunis, baptized April 19, 1739; married (first) Jane Hance; (second), ——. 7. Cornelise, of Holmdel, New Jersey, baptized May 24, 1741; married (first) 1761, Jannetje Williams; (second) 1764, Maria Conover. 8. Alchie, baptized 1745; married James Connelton. 9. David, baptized September 25, 1748; married, February 28, 1765, Catherine Conover.

(IV) Jacob, son of Tunis Vander Veer, born May 5, 1736, died July 24, 1806. He married (first) October, 1759, Alchie Wyckoff, born July 21, 1736, daughter of Gerret Gerretse Wyckoff and Alchie Gerretse. Married (second) (supposed) Anna Clayton; she married after his death at Glen, New York, October 17, 1812, Tivis Follic (Matthias Van Valkenburgh). Jacob Vander Veer and his first wife, Alchie (Wyckoff) Vander Veer, came from along the Raritan river, New Jersey, into the Mohawk Valley, and located in Florida, Montgomery county, a few miles south of Amsterdam, New York. Jacob was one of many who came with Washington at the time (1780) the troops came to subdue the Indian depredations. Finding the valley so rich and beautiful a country, he purchased a farm containing buildings and improvements from John Watts, the father-in-law of Sir John Johnson. He remained a year, sowed and reaped a crop of wheat, which he sold for one dollar per bushel, and thus paid off his indebtedness of \$1100. He then returned to his family in New Jersey, who ere long came with him to the new home. Not long after her coming to this home, his wife died, and is buried on the farm beside Jacob. The farm was left to his youngest son Asher, with the reputation of being the best cultivated and best equipped buildings in the township. Children of first wife: 1. Nelly, baptized August 3, 1760; married ——— Warner. 2. Tunis, baptized May 29, 1762, (was a bachelor). 3.

Catherine, baptized August 3, 1763; married Cobis, or James Sutfan, of Cranberry Creek, New Jersey. 4. Garret, see forward. 5. Phebe, baptized May 17, 1767, died young. 6. John, married ———. 7. Samuel, married Betsey Denison. 8. Alchie, married Timothy Gordan. 9. Anna, born 1779; married William Stillwell. Children of second wife: 10. Thomas, born 1783, drowned July 19, 1800. 11. Joseph, born 1784, accidentally killed December 3, 1794. 12. Asher, born May 17, 1787, married Asenath Elliot. 13. Sally, married, February 25, 1813 (first wife) Elisha Cady. 14. Polly, married, December 30, 1810; (supposed) Cornelise Mount.

(V) Garret, son of Jacob Vander Veer, was born July 4, 1765. He came with his parents from New Jersey into the Mohawk Valley. At the time of their coming there was a general exodus from this state westward. Albert Couwenhoven and his wife Patience located near Garret's new home. They had occupied in New Jersey the adjoining farm to his grandfather, Tunis Vander Veer. They brought with them a daughter Rachel, born April 18, 1768. She, as a child of ten years, helped to carry water on that terrible day in June, 1778, from the spring on her father's farm. There are living in the present generation (1910) those who have heard from her lips the story of that day. The night before the battle her father's house was used as a shelter for the women and children of the neighborhood. She told with pride of the good night visit made by Washington accompanied by Lafayette. The former shook hands with them, followed by a kiss from Lafayette, and then the two sought their night's rest under a nearby tree. The following day she witnessed the meeting between General Washington and General Lee, and says: "What General Washington said to General Lee was not expressed in very nice language." Time passed, and on February 29, 1788, in her father's home at Glen, she married Garret Vander Veer. For a few years they lived on and worked the farm of a cousin (or as then commonly called Uncle Peter Couwenhoven) in the town of Florida; in 1801 they took up new land in the town of Root; here Garret died, April 19, 1813, leaving his wife with nine sons and three daughters to rear. Children: 1. Alchie, born July 29, 1789; married Cornelise Fero. 2. Albert, born April 18, 1791; married Margaret Fero. 3. Jacob, born August 1, 1793; married Martha Willett. 4. Peter, born December 18, 1796; married Jane Walker. 5. John G., born May 10, 1798; married Ann Voorhees. 6. Thomas, born October 14, 1800, died young. 7. and 8. Thomas and Joseph, twins,

born March 23, 1802, Thomas married (first) Roba Hoag; (second) Mary Mercy Corbin, widow of James Carr. Joseph married Harriet Allen. 9. Abraham Harris, see forward. 10. Patience, born July 9, 1807, died young. 11. Katherine, born June 4, 1810, died young. 12. Garret, born May 9, 1813; married Mary Allen. The descendants in Montgomery county are numerous, filling all stations in life, but usually are farmers of substance and prominence.

(VI) Abraham Harris, eighth son of Garret and Rachel (Couwenhoven) Vander Veer, was born in the town of Root, Montgomery county, New York, June 18, 1804, died August 19, 1888. He was one of the founders of the village of Leatherville (Rural Grove), where in partnership with Henry Stowitts he established and operated a large tannery. He was reared in the Dutch church, but his wife was a member of the Christian church. He married, September 27, 1826, Sarah Martin, daughter of Barent P. Martin and first wife, Hester McGraw, of Fort Hunter. Sarah Martin was of an early English Martin family who first located in New Hampshire; later a branch settled in the Piscataway Valley, New Jersey, and at Albany and Fort Hunter. Children: 1. Rachel, born September 27, 1827, died young. 2. Esther, born January 14, 1830, died May 30, 1909; married, June 10, 1852, John Craig; children: i. Janet, died young; ii. Ada, married William J. Walker, five children; iii. Marcia, died October 4, 1899, married Martin Van Buren, two sons; iv. Stuart, died young; v. Marion Mead; vi. Margaret, died November 1, 1895; married Robert P. Thorn, Jr., three sons. 3. Patience, born March 17, 1832, died March 7, 1902; married, June 20, 1855, Charles W. Marselius; children: i. Willard Charles, M.D., died December 24, 1893, married Gertrude Wheeler; ii. Sarah, married (first) Dr. Frank O. Cornell; (second) Rev. Enoch Powell; two sons; iii. Esther, married Franklin Potter Toll; two children; iv. Marcia, died May 13, 1901; married George H. Brewster; two sons. 4. Martin, born May 6, 1834; married, February 1, 1860, Katherine L. Potter; children: i. Katherine Potter; ii. Bradford Martin, died March 14, 1895; iii. Rollin Garret, died young; iv. Marcia Moulton. 5. Garret, born August 28, 1836, died February 24, 1864; married, December 18, 1861, Margaret Kline; child, John Craig, died young. Garret was made captain of Company A, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteers. At the battle of Olustee, Florida, he was four times severely wounded, but refused to leave the field until the fight was ended; his men, in relays

of four, carried him on a stretcher through the woods and swamps a distance of nineteen miles to Barbers; he then was placed in an open car, crowded with suffering men, rode all day Sunday and until after midnight on this train, which at times was drawn by mules. At Jacksonville he was placed on a hospital boat and carried to Beaufort, South Carolina, where he died shortly after his arrival and was buried there, attended to his grave by many of the wounded members of his regiment and his brethren of the Masonic fraternity. Later his remains were brought to Fultonville, New York. Post Vander Veer, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fonda, New York, is named in his honor; at the time of his death he had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel and his commission was even then in transit. General Seymour caused a redoubt in the fortifications at Jacksonville to be named Vander Veer in honor of his memory, and noticed his gallantry in general orders. 6. Jane Ann, born November 1, 1838, died May 18, 1910; married (first) Aaron Lillienback; (second) Charles E. Shires; children of first marriage: i. Abraham H., died young; ii. Albert V., married Ella A. Mosher; eight children; iii. Garret V., married Adele L. Whitaker; iv. Mary L., died young; v. Lucy Kate; vi. Martin Aaron, died young. 7. Albert, see forward. 8. Putnam Enders, died young. 9. Sarah E. F., died young. 10. William Putnam Enders, born March 1, 1851.

(VII) Albert, seventh child and third son of Abraham Harris and Sarah (Martin) Vander Veer, was born in Root, Montgomery county, New York, July 10, 1841. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Canajoharie, Union Free School, Palatine, and in Canajoharie Academy. At the age of eighteen and nineteen he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Simeon Snow (see forward), of Currytown, New York, and later was a student under Dr. John Swinburne, a physician and surgeon of renown in Albany, afterward attaining a national reputation. In 1861 he attended a full course of lectures at Albany Medical College, and in 1862 a second course at the National Medical College, medical department, Columbian University, now the George Washington University, from which he was graduated December 23, 1862. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Medical Corps, one of the original "One Hundred Medical Cadets" called to service by the surgeon-general of the United States army, they having studied medicine two years and attended one full course of lectures and passing a satisfactory examination, to act as internes in the military hospitals. After tak-





Albert VanderVeer

ing the examination he was assigned to Columbia College Hospital, and was soon informed by Dr. Crosby, surgeon-in-charge, that if they (he and two or three other cadets) would arise early and attend to all their dressings they could have from 2 to 8 in which to attend lectures, graduate, and get their diplomas. After passing a New York state examination he was commissioned in December, 1862, assistant surgeon of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, and ordered to join his regiment at Falmouth, Virginia. Soon after he was detailed as assistant to one of the chief operators at brigade hospital, Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. In June, 1864, on the recommendation of every officer in the regiment, he was appointed by Surgeon-General Quackenbush and Governor Seymour, of New York, surgeon in charge of the regiment, with the rank of major. Soon after he was appointed one of the surgeons of the First Division hospital, Second Army Corps, and placed in charge of an operating table. Here he gained his first actual experience in operative surgery that was henceforth to be his specialty. He was with his regiment in all their battles after the first Fredericksburg except Ream's Station, when ill, up to the surrender at Appomattox. At that historic event he had the pleasure of witnessing the meeting between General Grant and General Lee. He was mustered out of the service in September, 1865.

After attending a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he returned to Albany, New York, in May, 1866, and entered upon the practice of his profession, where, after forty-three years of successful practice, he is now (1909) still to be found, full of years and professional honors, associated with his two sons, who are also able practitioners. His life has been one of great activity as a professional man and as a citizen. He is honored at home and abroad for his knowledge and experience in medicine and surgery, his services to the cause of education, and his high character as a man. Skillful and useful as he is in private practice, hospital and consultation, his literary and platform ability has enabled him to convey to his brethren of the profession in a series of addresses and printed articles his experiences, theories and conclusions, thereby increasing a thousand fold his usefulness. To recite his membership would be to call the roll of the leading medical and surgical societies of the world. He has served as member and president of the Albany County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York,

the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and is a member of the American Medical Association. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held at Copenhagen in 1884, and was elected honorary president of the Fifteenth International Medical Congress held at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1906, having been appointed one of the commissioners from the United States government. In July, 1905, he was elected president of the American Surgical Association, an honor that comes to few men, having been a fellow since 1882, a member of the nominating committee, of the council, and twice president. In 1909 he was appointed by the United States government delegate to the International Medical Congress meeting at Budapest, Austria, but was unable to attend owing to the illness of his wife. He is the author of "Cleft Palate and Hair Lip"; Wood's "Reference Hand Book of Medical Science"; "History of General Surgery" in "Encyclopedia Americana"; "Injuries and Diseases of Abdomen" in "International Encyclopedia of Surgery," and numerous articles in the leading medical journals at home and abroad, that show how full and complete is his mastery of whatever subject he discusses. In 1867 he was attending surgeon to the Albany Hospital Dispensary as assistant to Dr. Alden March; 1869, attending surgeon (with exception 1874-75, while abroad studying) until 1904, when appointed surgeon-in-chief; 1873 to 1903, attending surgeon St. Peter's Hospital; 1808 to date, attending surgeon South End Dispensary; consulting surgeon New York State Hospital for Crippled and Ruptured Children, West Haverstraw, New York; consulting surgeon Benedictine Hospital, Kingston, New York; consulting surgeon Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, New York. He has always manifested the deepest interest in the Albany Medical College, where he listened to his first course of medical lectures. He has filled the following important chairs in that institution: 1869-74, chair of general and special anatomy; 1875-82, chair of didactic, abdominal and clinical surgery; 1882 to date, chair of surgery; dean from 1896 to 1904. Dr. Vander Veer applied in Albany the first plaster paris jacket for curvature of the spine; performed the first Bigelow's operation for litholapaxy; first Kernochan's operation for removal of infra orbital nerve and Meckel's ganglia, reporting a number of cases. He has always led in the use and introduction of new methods and operations, if they possessed value. Always progressive, now nearing his fiftieth year in medicine, his services as a consulting physician

and surgeon are in constant demand and gladly given.

Outside his profession, the career of Dr. Vander Veer has been a busy and interesting one. In 1895 he was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York, serving faithfully for six years; then by act of legislature the board was changed, he drawing the shortest period of one year; re-elected a third time for a full term, the first regent to be elected three times by the legislature. He was a trustee of the National Savings Bank many years; resigning January 1, 1910; trustee of Albany Cemetery Association, and president of the Holland Society of New York. While vice-president of the latter society he, with other members of Albany, entertained the officers of the "Van Speyk" when visiting this country, receiving from the Queen of Holland as an appreciation the order and decoration of Oranje Nassau. He is a life member of the New York Historical Society. Through his own military service as an officer in the civil war he is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, and of Albany social clubs—Fort Orange and University. In his nearly fifty years of professional life Dr. Vander Veer has received many evidences of the esteem in which he is held by his fellows. Albany Medical College conferred an honorary degree of M.D.; Williams and Hamilton College that of A.M. (1882); Union College (now University) Ph.D. (1883); Columbian University (now George Washington University, Washington, D.C.) in 1904 conferred LL.D., while honorary memberships in societies abroad and at home have been freely bestowed. In many of these he has been active and served as president. In Albany, where he has lived so long, he has ever taken an earnest interest in all that pertains to the public good; served for many years on the city board of health and was president of the board of special water commissioners. He is a Republican in politics. For more than forty years he has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church and is now an elder.

He married, June 5, 1867, Margaret E., daughter of his friend and preceptor, Dr. Simeon Snow (see forward). Children, all born in Albany, New York; Charles Anson, March 30, 1868, died December 30, 1883; Margaret Snow, December 29, 1869, died May 13, 1873; Edgar Albert, James Newell, and Albert Jr., of whom further; Garrett, born May 3, 1885, died August 27, 1900.

(VIII) Edgar Albert, son of Dr. Albert and Margaret E. (Snow) Vander Veer, was born September 29, 1873. He was educated at the Albany Academy; studied one year at Union College; then entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1895, receiving the degree of Ph.B. He studied medicine with his father and entered the Albany Medical College, graduating in class of 1898 as M.D. He was assistant surgeon, United States army, stationed at Fort McPherson, Georgia, during the Spanish-American war. After a year spent abroad he began the practice of his profession in Albany in association with his father. He is a member of the Albany County Medical Society, Medical Society State of New York, and the American Medical Association. He is attending surgeon in the Albany Hospital; has practiced clinical surgery in the Albany Medical College, and has a large private practice. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; the Holland Society of New York; the Society of Colonial Wars, gaining admission to the latter through the original certificate issued to Captain Roelof Martense Schenck (in New York State archives), said to have been the first military commission issued in Flatbush, Long Island; Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of Mayflower Descendants. He married, June 5, 1900, Harriett, twin daughter of Benjamin W. Wooster and his second wife, Catherine M. (Wright) Wooster; children: Grace, born May 11, 1901; Albert, August 10, 1902; Edgar Albert Jr., June 15, 1906.

(VIII) James Newell, son of Dr. Albert and Margaret E. (Snow) Vander Veer, was born December 12, 1877. He is a graduate of the Albany Academy; of Union University, A.B., class of 1899; of Albany Medical College, M.D., 1903; Union, conferred in course, 1903, the degree of A.M. He began the practice of medicine in Albany in association with his father and is in active practice. He is lecturer on surgical technic, and instructor in genito-urinary surgery, Albany Medical College. He is chief of surgical staff of the Albany Hospital, attending surgeon at the South End Dispensary and Home of the Friendless, and consulting surgeon of The House of the Good Shepherd. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Albany County Medical Society, Medical Society of State of New York, American Academy of Medical Science, and a life member of the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin, Germany. In 1904 and again in 1905-06, Dr. Vander Veer was abroad, doing post-graduate work in Germany and France.

He is assistant surgeon of the Tenth Regiment, New York National Guard, Medical Corps, with rank of lieutenant. He was major of the cadet battalion of the Albany Academy, 1894-95. His clubs are the Clinical, University and Fort Orange of Albany, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York. Through maternal ancestors he is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and Sons of the Revolution, and through both lines he enters the Holland Society of New York. His fraternities are Alpha Delta Phi and Nu Sigma Nu. He married, December 3, 1908, Ada, daughter of Thomas and Cornelia (Quadland) Holt; has one son, Adrian Holt, born November 4, 1909.

(VIII) Albert, son of Dr. Albert and Margaret E. (Snow) Vander Veer, was born November 28, 1879. He is a graduate of the Albany Academy, and Yale University, A.B., class of 1900. He passed a year in the study of medicine at Albany Medical College, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated M.D., class of 1904. He is in active practice in New York City; visiting physician, of Red Cross Hospital; assistant attending physician at Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled; assistant physician of New York Dispensary; assistant physician of out-patient department of St. Luke's Hospital; clinical assistant of Vanderbilt Clinic; member of Alumni Association of Sloane Maternity and of Roosevelt hospitals; founder of the University Club, Albany; member of Yale Club of New York, Holland Society of New York, Albany Society of New York, Quiz Club, Omega Club, Alpha Delta Phi, and the City, State and National Medical associations. He is unmarried.

(The Snow Line).

This is an ancient New England family, to be found from the earliest days figuring prominently in the annals of Massachusetts. The American ancestor and first emigrant, William Snow, born in England, 1624, came to America in 1637, settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts, afterward was of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He married Rebecca, daughter of Peter Brown, who came in the "Mayflower."

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Rebecca (Brown) Snow, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he married, reared a family and died; his wife was Naomi Whitman.

(III) Eleazer, son of William (2) and Naomi (Whitman) Snow, was also of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He married, in 1728, Mercy King.

(IV) Reuben, son of Eleazer and Mercy

(King) Snow, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, but removed to Easton, Massachusetts. He married Hannah Willis, a descendant in the sixth generation from Isaac Allerton, a "Mayflower" passenger, and the fifth signer of the "Compact."

(V) Simeon, son of Reuben and Hannah (Willis) Snow, was a merchant of Boston in 1812, afterward a manufacturer of nails and hardware. He married Polly Phillips.

(VI) Dr. Simeon (2), son of Simeon (1) and Polly (Phillips) Snow, was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, February 17, 1803, died in Currytown, Montgomery county, New York, September 20, 1865. His early life was spent on the farm. He received a thorough academic education, becoming unusually proficient in Latin and developing great interest and understanding of chemistry. He entered the medical school of William College, graduating in 1828. He settled in the town of Root, Montgomery county, New York, in the village of Currytown, where he had a large and successful practice. He was skilled in his profession, and his services were greatly sought after. He was a Democrat in politics and represented Montgomery county in the state senate, 1852-53. He married Margaret Dievendorf, born in Currytown, January 10, 1811, died in Albany, New York, April 19, 1884, daughter of Jacob Dievendorf, a pioneer settler of the county, who had the unusual experience not only of being scalped by the Indians but of surviving the operation and living to the age of eighty-four (see Simm's "Border Wars," and "History of Montgomery and Fulton Counties"). Children: Jacob Dievendorf, married Margaret Failing; Elizabeth, married Seth Ramsey, M.D.; Norman Leslie, married Elizabeth Smith; William Russell, died in childhood; Horatio Nelson, unmarried; Charles Sidney, married Janet Lipe; Margaret, see forward; George Anson, married Fanny Dievendorf.

(VII) Margaret, daughter of Dr. Simeon (2) and Margaret (Dievendorf) Snow, was born in Currytown, Montgomery county, New York, September 20, 1845. She married, June 5, 1867, Dr. Albert Vander Veer (see Vander Veer VII). The young couple began life together in Albany, where for nearly half a century they have lived. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, as are her husband and three surviving sons, (1909), all physicians of high repute. She is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of the Revolution, the social and other organizations of the city. The children of Dr. Albert and Margaret (Snow) Vander Veer thus trace through seven generations

(they being the eighth) direct to a Hollander and an Englishman, collaterally to a Frenchman. But, as the military record of the Vander Veers show, the commingling of blood has produced patriotic Americans.

(IV) Garret, third son of Tunis (q. v.), and Aeltje (Schenck) Vander Veer, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, December 14, 1731, died there January 31, 1803. He married, April 20, 1756, Jane, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Schenck) Voorhees, by whom he had seven children. (In this line the family follows the Van Derveer form of the family name).

(V) John, third child and second son of Garret and Jane (Voorhees) Van Derveer, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, April 4, 1765, died May 8, 1839, in Montgomery county, New York. While yet a young man he came with one of his brothers to Montgomery county, where he proposed to make his home, and to that end bought property in what was then the town of Florida, and is now just outside of the fifth ward of the city of Amsterdam. Here he remained a short time, and then returned to New Jersey in order to marry the sweetheart whom he had left behind him, and whom he brought at once to the new home he had made for her. For the remainder of his life he lived on his farm in Montgomery county, New York, where he was fairly prosperous, became a man of some influence, and was highly esteemed and respected by the community in which he lived. He married, April 7, 1791, Catharine, born November 5, 1771, died January 26, 1850, daughter of Cornelius R. and Jane (Denise) Conover, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, granddaughter of Roeloff and Sarah (Voorhies) Cowenhoven, great-granddaughter of Cornelis Willemse and Margrietje Roelofse (Schenck) van Couwenhoven, great-great-granddaughter of Willem Gerritse and Jannetje Pieterse (Monfoort) Couwenhoven, great-great-great-granddaughter of Gerret Wolfertse van Couwenhoven and Aeltje, daughter of Cornelis Lambertse Cool, and great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Wolfert Gerretse and Neeltje van Couwenhoven, the emigrants from Amersfoort to Rensselaerwyck, where as early as 1630 he was superintendent of farms. Cornelius R. Conover died at an advanced age in New Jersey, and his widow, who survived him, then came to Montgomery county, New York, to the home of her daughter and son-in-law, and died there. Children of John and Catharine (Conover) Van Derveer:

1. Jane, born February 24, 1792, died April, 1876; married (first) Joseph Stanton; (second) John Sherburn; both now deceased. 2. Cornelius, born April 20, 1794, died May 13, 1843; accidentally killed on the outskirts of Amsterdam while blasting stone; married (first) Maria H. Phillips; (second) Sarah Shuler; both now deceased. 3. Sarah (Sallie), born April 4, 1796, died April 20, 1864; married (first) George Serviss; (second) James Greenman; both now deceased. 4. Garret, referred to below. 5. Tunis G., born April 7, 1800, died August 21, 1871. 6. John Jr., born June 16, 1807, died January 25, 1889; married (first) Mary Conover, of New Jersey; (second) Elizabeth Serviss, both now deceased. 7. Catharine J. A., born October 4, 1809, died March 23, 1890; married Peter I. Enders, who died leaving two children, Jacob and Kate, both now deceased. 8. Henry, born November 12, 1812, died February 15, 1837; married Martha A. Conover; had one child, born April 8, 1835, died July 5, 1837.

(VI) Garret, fourth child and second son of John and Catharine (Conover) Van Derveer, was born February 1, 1798, died May 25, 1885. He married, May 13, 1824, Mary Young, born July 30, 1799, died February 28, 1859. Children: 1. Peter Young, born June 21, 1825, died June 4, 1887; married, September 5, 1850, Rachel Vander Veer, born October 1, 1828, died April 30, 1885. 2. Catharine, born November 28, 1826; unmarried, resides in Florida. 3. Sarah A., born November 28, 1828, died December 8, 1903; married R. Taylor Johnson March 19, 1846; he died 1901. 4. Jane, born January 31, 1831; married Reuben Munson Hartley, born March 10, 1858; three children. 5. John J., born June 2, 1833, residing in Amsterdam. 6. Tunis, born October 31, 1835; lives with brother George, unmarried. 7. William Spencer, born October 8, 1837; married, September 15, 1863, S. Augusta Parks; children: Mary E., Katharine, Jay Howard and G. Herbert. 8. George, referred to below. 9. Henry, born April 11, 1842, died September 17, 1842.

(VII) George, fifth son of Garret and Mary (Young) Van Derveer, was born March 28, 1840. While his opportunities for an education were confined more or less to the public schools, he always carried off the laurels for his effort in public speaking, music and penmanship, and to these early characteristics he owes much of the pleasure and his identity in life, as he was in constant demand for many years as a public lecturer and organizer of Patrons of Husbandry organizations throughout the state. He organized the state and



Geo. Van Doren

county grange and has been a working member for fifteen years, being at present (1910) secretary of the local grange, and still keenly interested in the principle of that movement. During the civil war, when a young man, he organized the first musical band in this part of the state, and its first public performance was to play a funeral dirge at the burial of the first two soldiers to be killed out of the regiment that was made up at Amsterdam, they being killed at the battle of Harper's Ferry. As a musician he has given many performances, but of late years has given less attention to it. He devotes his time and attention to his farm and the breeding of high grade registered stock, as well as pet stock and poultry, being the first to introduce the famous Rhode Island Red (fowls) into this section. He has in his possession hundreds of premiums, largely first, taken for his exhibits at the public fairs and exhibitions, which now decorate his home. His speeches at various public places, discussing subjects of local and general importance, won for him a wide reputation as an orator and he was engaged for one year on the New England Lyceum Lecture Course. He is also an author of note, having written considerable poetry, much of which found favor with the newspapers and magazines in which they appeared from time to time. His retentive memory enables him to call up and repeat every little ditty and poem, both long and short, that he ever learned from the time of his childhood, this being an accomplishment of which any one might be proud. He is serving as district deputy of the State Grange, is a member of the National, State and County Breeders' Club, to the advancement and success of which he has contributed largely, and a life member of the State and County Agricultural Society. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or held public office. Mr. Van Derveer married, October 18, 1876, Belle McCann. They were the parents of one child, George Jr., who died at the age of nine, yet at that early age he had attracted more than local attention for his aptitude in speaking and giving little musical performances, in which he had been carefully trained by his mother, a woman of strong musical traits.

The family name of

VAN DER POEL Van der Poel is the

Dutch significance

for "from the lake," or marsh, and when the name was first applied undoubtedly this family dwelt beside a small body of water, dammed or hemmed in by natural or artificial means, and thus at a time when Christian names only

were in common use it designated which one of several bearing the same given name was meant. The family lived originally in Gorichem (Groningen?) on the Rhine, but dispersed about the year 1600, the branch which then went to Amsterdam, Holland, coming to America not long afterwards, from whom those of the name living here are descended.

The branch originated in America by Teunis (Anthony) Cornelis Van der Poel (alias Spitsbergen), who had a short existence, for he left no male descendants so far as is known at this day. He was in Beverwyck from 1660 to 1687; married Catrina, daughter of Johannes Croon; was a magistrate in 1671, and owned one-half of Constapel's Island in the Hudson river opposite Paerde Hoeck. When he died, about 1687 (his will was made June 17, 1687), he left a widow and three daughters, Elizabeth, Maria and Johanna. At this time he was still the owner of a house in Amsterdam.

There is evidence of two others of the name having been early in this country. Jacobus (James) Van der Poel married Margaret Jans in New York, July 25, 1693, and Gerrit Van der Poel, a widower, married Debora Warren, February 12, 1697.

(II) This line of descent originated with Wynant Gerritse Van der Poel, son of Gerrit Van der Poel, who was probably born in Holland and was in Albany as early as 1657. He resided there until about 1694. He purchased a half interest in a saw-mill located on the eastern bank of the Hudson river on what came to be known for the next two centuries and more as the Wynants Kill. He bought it in 1674 from Geertruy Pieterse Vosburgh, widow of Abraham Vosburgh. His last will, made in 1695, shows that he had removed from Albany, as it was indorsed "The Will of Wynant Gerritse Van der Poel, late of Albany, now of New York." It was dated February 29, 1695, and was probated April 17, 1702, so the date of his death must have been in the interim. For some reason he bequeathed only six shillings to his son, Melgert, and gave the residue of his estate to his son-in-law, William G. Van den Bergh. It is very possible that he provided in the usual way for his children during his life, and in old age resided with his daughter, Catryn, who married Van den Bergh. Wynant Gerritse Van der Poel married Tryntje Melgers. Children: Cornelia, married Cornelis Gysbertse Van den Bergh before 1685; Melgert Wynantse, see forward; Gerrit, married Catrina Van Zandt; Catryn, married William G. Van den Bergh, before 1685; Margariet, married Johannes Van Zandt, about 1683.

(III) Melgert Wynantse, son of Wynant Gerritse and Tryntje (Melgers) Van der Poel, resided in Albany, and his house, as also his father's fronted on the Fort on State street, in 1675, probably located on the south side of that main street. Not infrequently he wrote his name Melchert, for so it appears on some of the records. It is likely that he died before the year 1700. He married (first) Ariaantje, daughter of Abraham Isaacse and Maria (Vigne) Verplanck, by whom he had eight children, and he married (second) Elizabeth Teller, by whom he had two children. She was the daughter of William Sr., and Margaret (Donchesen) Teller. By her first husband, as shown by her will, made February 19, 1720, she had several children: Margaret, married Volckert Douw; Maria, married John Vinhagen; Magdalena, married Abraham Lansing, and Helena. She died in that year. Children of Melgert W. Van der Poel: Melgert, see forward; Maria; Trynke; Abraham, married Antje Van den Bergh, January 3, 1713; Wynant, baptized October 14, 1683, married Catharina De Hoogen (or De Hooges), August 17, 1706; Gelyn, baptized May 17, 1685; Jacobus (James), born March 9, 1687; Hendrick, baptized June 2, 1689; Wilhelm, born March 19, 1693; Ariaantje, born November 17, 1695.

(IV) Melgert, son of Melgert Wynantse and Ariaantje (Verplanck) Van der Poel, was baptized in Albany, and resided in Kinderhook, New York, until his marriage, when he removed to Poelsburgh, where he died. He married, May 17, 1696, Catharina, daughter of Lourens (Laurence) and Elbertje (Evertse) Van Alen. She inherited a large estate from her father, who was a son-in-law of de Bruyn, to whom a large patent of land on the Hudson river had been granted. Children, and dates of baptism: Elbertje, February 3, 1697, married Martin Van Deusen, December 23, 1719; Ariaantje, September 3, 1699; Lourens, January 26, 1701, married, October 29, 1726, Ariaantje Van den Bergh; Maria, January 10, 1703, married, November 8, 1724, David Groesbeck; Johannes, see forward; Abraham, February 9, 1707, married, October 26, 1738, Elizabeth Quinlen; Jacobus (James), April 17, 1709, married, October 16, 1740, Neeltje Huyck; Isaac, October 14, 1711, married Anna ———: Catryna, December 16, 1716.

(V) Johannes, son of Melgert and Catharina (Van Alen) Van der Poel, was born on his father's estate in Kinderhook, New York, March 4, 1705, died there April 11, 1777; but was interred in Poelsburgh. It is thought that he was a widower (having married on

November 8, 1736, but to whom unknown) when he married Annatje (Nautje or Annie), daughter of Dr. Samuel and Catharine (Howarden) Staats. This marriage took place on May 5, 1743, at the house on the Flatts (between Albany and Troy) of Madam Schuyler, "The American Lady," whose niece and adopted daughter she was. His wife was the granddaughter of Major Abraham Staats, surgeon, who came to Rensselaerwyck in 1642, with Dominie Megapolensis, and whose wife was Catrina Jochemse Wessels. Major Staats was a prominent leader during Leisler's administration of the government, and probably left New York to settle in Poelsburgh soon after its collapse. Children: Isaac, see forward; Maria, married, November 19, 1762, Laurence Van Dyck; Catherine, married John Pruyn, October 27, 1767; Eltje, baptized April 22, 1750, married John Van Valkenbergh; Sarah, married (first) John Van Alstyne, (second) Colonel Jacob Schermerhorn.

(VI) Isaac, son of Johannes and Annatje (Annie) (Staats) Van der Poel, was born in Kinderhook, December 8, 1747, and was baptized in Albany, December 25, 1747, with Philip Schuyler and Geertruy Lansing as sponsors. He died in Chatham, Columbia county, New York, December 25, 1807. He was commissioned adjutant of the Seventh regiment (Kinderhook district), October 20, 1775, and was removed from this position for disaffection to the American government. He afterwards joined the British forces and commanded a company of refugees on Staten Island. While acting in this capacity, he was taken sick, and it is said that through the influence of his mother with her relative, General Philip Schuyler, a pass through the American lines was secured for him. She brought him to her home, cared for him tenderly until his complete recovery, and then returned him to his company on Staten Island. His estate was confiscated by the government, and he was thus rendered almost penniless. He was a man of extraordinary intellect, and of a frank, noble and generous nature, but he never enjoyed a day of peace after the mistaken step he took in the revolution. Following his marriage, he purchased a small farm in the village of Chatham, over the hill and about a mile and a half from Kinderhook lake, where he passed the remainder of his days quietly.

Isaac Van der Poel married Moyca (Mayke, or May), daughter of Jacobus (James), of Pompaonie, and Elizabeth (Van Dyck) Huyck. She was born October 17, 1758, died in Stuyvesant, New York, No-

vember 20, 1827, and was interred in the Kinderhook cemetery. Her mother was the daughter of Arent and Heyltie (Van Alen) Van Dyck, who had, beside Moyca, children named Arent and Burger. Arent Van Dyck, the maternal grandfather of Isaac Van der Poel, was one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the colony. He was a gentleman of education and talents, and the general scribe for the region in which he lived. He was a lineal descendant of Hendrick Van Dyck, who was the attorney-general of the Dutch province of New York, and who came from the West Indies with Governor Stuyvesant. He and Stuyvesant were two obstinate Dutchmen, and seem to have quarreled all the way from the West Indies to New York. Children: Anne, born January 3, 1785, died September 5, 1787; James, see forward; Anne, July 30, 1789, died April 3, 1793; Elizabeth, January 19, 1791, married Lucas J. Van Alen, January 16, 1815, died August 23, 1833; John, August 24, 1796, married, January 14, 1823, Sarah W. Oakley, died October 27, 1851; Aaron, February 5, 1799, married (first), September 3, 1821, Harriet Baldwin, who died in April, 1837; Harriet (second), April 2, 1839, Ellen McBride.

(VII) James, son of Isaac and Moyca (Huyck) Van der Poel, was born in Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, January 10, 1787, died in Albany, October 3, 1843. He was a judge and most highly respected all his life by members of the bar and acquaintances generally. For many years previous to his appointment to the bench, Judge Van der Poel had acquired a high reputation at the bar and was prominent in both public and professional life among the eminent men of his day in Columbia county. As a circuit judge of the third judicial district of the state, he was distinguished for learning, ability and promptitude, for rapid and clear-sighted views of the law and the facts, as he was also in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens for all manly and honorable qualities. But if his public life was honorable and elevated, his domestic living was eminently beautiful. He was truly the venerated and beloved center of a family circle that appreciated the great and good qualities that shed lustre over his life and sustained and cheered the long period of his illness. To all, indeed, who were allied to him by the ties of family or kindred, or who came within the circle of his friendship, he was an object of the highest respect and the warmest attachments. Judge James Van der Poel married, April 19, 1808, Anna, born July 19, 1782, daughter of the

Rev. George Jacob Leonard Doll; she died in Albany, March 14, 1855. Children: Elizabeth, born May 22, 1810, married, June 22, 1841, John Van Buren, died November 18, 1844; Susan Christina, February 16, 1812, married, September 10, 1833, William Cooper, died March 30, 1841; Sarah Ann, April 26, 1816, married, December 2, 1835, James M. French, died November 30, 1857; Mary, June 25, 1818, died April 9, 1821; Isaac, see forward; Harriet, June 6, 1824, married, September 10, 1844, Joseph Christopher Yates Paige, died at Albany.

(VIII) Isaac (2), son of Judge James and Anna (Doll) Van der Poel, was born in Kinderhook, May 7, 1821, died at his home in Albany, No. 59 Eagle street, December 28, 1868. He was buried in the Albany Rural cemetery. He received a classical education at Williams College, where he was graduated with the very highest honors. He prepared for the profession of law and became eminent in practice. He attained high public position; was assistant adjutant-general under Governor Horatio Seymour, and on the death of Adjutant-General Temple, succeeded him in office, serving on the governor's staff. In 1861-62 he was in charge of New York state military supplies. In 1867 he was corporation counsel of the city of Albany. He was an eloquent and pleasing speaker and popular on the lecture platform as well as in demand as a political speaker. He was an ardent Democrat, very pronounced in his views, yet strongly anti-slavery and a strong advocate of the preservation of the Union. He was a valued contributor to the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and other service magazines, having an unusual knowledge of military matters. During the civil war he served as a member of the Albany board of aldermen and warmly espoused and advocated all patriotic measures adopted by the city for the raising and care of troops. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church and liberal in its support. He always retained a lively interest in his college fraternity, Sigma Phi. Isaac Van der Poel married, May 14, 1850, Susan Foster, born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1832, died at her home, No. 453 State street, Albany, October 11, 1907. She was the daughter of Adams and Mary (Keith) Foster. She was one of the most interested of those concerned in the movement inaugurated by Bishop Doane for the institution of the Cathedral of All Saints. To all manner of church work she was devoted so long as her health permitted, teaching in the Cathedral's Sunday school for a great many years, and giving very largely of her time to

the promotion of the charitable works of that congregation. Her kindly word and act have brought cheer to many an individual in suffering, worry and want, and no one in the large congregation was more missed when her ministration ceased. Children: Isaac, born at No. 5 Oak street, Albany, June 8, 1851, married in Brooklyn, New York, May 21, 1896, Minnie Buckmaster, no children; Mary Keith, born at Albany, November 26, 1854, married, Albany, December 21, 1875, Marcus T. Hun; James, born at Albany, September 27, 1857, residing in 1910 at No. 453 State street, Albany; Henry Adams, born at Albany, October 28, 1861, died at New York, February 8, 1898, married Grace McClure Olcott; child, Henry Adams; Susan, see forward.

(IX) Susan, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Foster) Van der Poel, was born in Albany, New York, August 12, 1866. She received her education at St. Agnes' school in that city and is a member of the Cathedral of All Saints. She married, Albany, June 3, 1903, Joseph Pacificus Ord, Bishop William Crosswell Doane officiating, and they reside at No. 459 State street, Albany. Child: Susan Van der Poel Ord, born in New York City, April 22, 1908.

Joseph Pacificus Ord was born at Monterey, California, April 30, 1852. His father was Pacificus Ord, born at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1816, died at Washington, D.C., May 11, 1900, son of James Ord, born in England, and Rebecca Ruth (Cresap) Ord, of Cumberland, Maryland. His mother was Maria Louisa (Pogue) Ord, who was born in Maryland, died in California in 1854, daughter of John S. and Lucinda Elizabeth Lee (Snow) Pogue. His parents were married in New Orleans in 1849, and took up their residence in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Ord received his education at Yale, graduating in the class of 1873, and was a member of the college society, Skull and Bones. For a number of years he was vice-president of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, and by profession is a lawyer. He is a member of the Fort Orange club, the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, the Country Club, and the University Club of New York City. His summer home is at Westport, Essex county, New York, and his residence is No. 459 State street, Albany, New York.

The family name of Willett is sometimes to be met with in history spelled Willet or Willets, and as such is in common use in various sections of the country, also other varia-

tions in less usual degree. The family has gained an enduring place in American history, several members having achieved success and greatness in the early generations, down through the American revolution and later.

(I) The progenitor of this family in America was Captain Thomas Willet, or Willett, who came from Leyden, Holland, where he had been sojourning with other Puritans, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1629, or the spring of 1630, when twenty years of age. He was sent to Penobscot, Maine, to superintend a trading house, but returned shortly and engaged in the carrying trade between New England colonies and New Amsterdam, acquiring landed interests in 1645. He was a navigator from 1651 to 1664, when, on the request of Colonel Nicholson, he accompanied him on his expedition of the English against the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. On the change of the charter of the city of New York to an English form, he was appointed the first mayor of that city by Governor Richard Nicolls, June 12, 1665, and held that office again in 1667. When the Dutch retook the colony in 1673, his property in New York was confiscated, and he retired to New England, settling in Rehoboth, or Swansea, later known as Seconek, Massachusetts, and died there August 3, 1674. (This town, with adjacent land, set off as in Rhode Island, in 1747, hence some accounts state he retired to Barrington, Rhode Island.) Thomas Willett married, July 6, 1636, Mary, daughter of John Brown, of Swansea, who died January 8, 1669. They had fourteen children, one of them, Thomas, who became a soldier, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 1, 1646; was major commanding the Queens county militia, and summoned them to meet the French under the Marquis Denonville in 1687; was a councillor under Sir Edmund Andros. Samuel, fourteenth child of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Willett, was born October 27, 1658, settled on Long Island, where he became the sheriff of Queens county, and practiced the belief of a Quaker. He had three children. Edward, eldest child of Samuel Willett, was born in 1701, died in New York in 1794; child, Marinus, born in Jamaica, Long Island, July 31, 1740. He served with distinction as lieutenant in General Abercrombie's expedition against Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, and participated in the capture of Fort Frontenac; was a leader in the Sons of Liberty in New York City; in August, 1777, while second in command at Fort Stanwix (Rome, New York), he led a sally against Colonel Barry St. Leger, thus-

giving the victory to the militia at Oriskany; joined Washington's army in 1778, and accompanied General John Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations. He died in New York City, August 23, 1830.

The Willetts of the second and third generations had produced large families, residing for the most part in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in Rhode Island, New York City, Long Island, and the upper part of New Jersey.

(I) Thomas J. Willett was born October 15, 1812, in New Jersey. He was a carriage manufacturer by trade. He married Phoebe Breese, born May 20, 1817. Children: John Crigen, born May 30, 1837; Oscar D., March 12, 1839; Willis L., December 21, 1840; Eugene Merritt, August 12, 1842, see forward; A. Cyrene, April 19, 1844; Josephine E., July 18, 1846; Gertrude L., July 20, 1848; Robert Allen, November 3, 1858.

(II) Dr. Eugene Merritt, son of Thomas J. and Phoebe (Breese) Willett, was born in Nunda, New York, August 12, 1842. He was educated in the schools of his native town, learned dentistry, and practiced in Albany many years, where he became one of the most prominent in his profession. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, active in all that church undertook and holding several offices in its conduct. Dr. Willett married Laura Phelps, September 22, 1870, daughter of Avery Phelps. Children: Edward Cyrene, born September 3, 1871, see forward; Frances Eugenia, born December 12, 1873, died March 13, 1908; Eugene Russell, August 22, 1886.

(III) Edward Cyrene, son of Dr. Eugene Merritt and Laura (Phelps) Willett, was born in Newark, Wayne county, New York, September 3, 1871. He was reared in Albany, educated in schools of that city, where he prepared for the College of Dentistry, and assisted his father for a number of years in his profession. He, however, gave up dentistry and took up the mineral water business, in which he continued with success. His companionable nature made many friends for him and he gained a wide circle of acquaintances by affiliation with a number of organizations, in which he took considerable interest. He became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, holding the office of district department grand master of the Albany district No. 1, of Phoenix Lodge No. 41, of the former society. He is a member of the Albany Encampment No. 58; Royal Welcome Rebekah Lodge No. 272, and Jabel Santorum No. 89, O. O. H. & P. Mr. Willett married, November 8, 1891, Harriet May, born May 24, 1873, daughter of Frank and Idelia (Keller) Cramer. Children:

Herbert Cyrene, born May 23, 1903; Helen Martina, March 6, 1906.

The American chronicle of this branch of the Tracys begins in the early part of the nineteenth century with Dr. Daniel Tracey (who changed the spelling of the name). Of an Irish branch of the well-known English family, and by much the eldest of four orphaned children, a graduate of Trinity College and of its medical school, he was a practicing physician residing in Kings county, Ireland, when the accidental death by drowning of a younger brother, to whom he was fondly attached, led him to decide on a change of residence to Canada. After a shipwreck in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he arrived in Montreal in the year 1825, having with him his brother, John, then a lad of fourteen years, and his sister, Ann, aged fifteen. This sister afterwards married Charles Wilson, who later became mayor of the city of Montreal, and a senator for life of the Dominion, and was made knight commander of the Order of St. Gregory by Pope Pius IX.

Canada was then in an agitation over public grievances growing out of the "Family Compact," and other abuses of administration. Dr. Tracey, espousing the popular cause, founded at Montreal and edited *The Vindicator*, the leading anti-government newspaper in the English language published in the lower province. He attacked the government so fiercely that he was arraigned before the legislative council on a charge of contempt, and, refusing to retract, was committed to prison. A local history of Quebec relates that on the night of his condemnation, the jail was surrounded by a crowd cheering and singing patriotic songs. Some of the youthful patriots in this crowd afterwards became leaders of the Conservative party and government ministers. In the spring of 1832 Dr. Tracey was put up for parliament for Montreal West, and after an exciting election, lasting thirty days, was elected by a majority of three votes. He died of the cholera in 1832 without taking his parliamentary seat. In 1837 the rebellion broke out. It was speedily crushed. After hanging all the leaders that could be caught, the English government granted the principal reforms contended for by the rebels.

(I) John Tracey, who as a child had been an inmate of his brother's home, had obtained his education and was engaged in business at the beginning of the rebellion. Although he took no part in the outbreak, word was brought him privately that an information was to be lodged against him. He quickly left Canada and came to the United States,

settling in Albany in 1839. After traveling in the South, he decided on New Orleans as a location, but did not long remain there. He returned to Albany, where he later became established in successful business and prominent in civic public life. He was a member of the Democratic party, a friend of Governor Seymour and other public men of his day, receiving and entertaining them socially at his home. His residence in Albany for twenty-four years was the old Schuyler Mansion, in which he had a life tenancy during the lifetime of Mrs. Millard Fillmore, widow of President Fillmore. He served as alderman from the old First ward; member of the board of police commissioners and of the board of education; in 1872 was defeated by a narrow majority as a candidate for the state senate; was a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, was a member of the board of trade. He was a Catholic in religion, and deeply interested in the welfare of his church and the various charities under her control. He was trustee of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. Agnes Cemetery, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and a governor of Albany City Hospital. He married, in Canada, Maria McCarthy, daughter of a retired English army officer, Lieutenant Charles McCarthy, a soldier under Wellington, debarred from higher rank through his religion and refusal to take the oath of abjuration. John Tracey died July 12, 1875. Maria McCarthy Tracey, born in the Isle of Wight in 1812, died February 5, 1880. There were nine children of this marriage, four only of whom survived infancy.

(II) Colonel John (2) Tracey, son of John (1) Tracey, was born November 29, 1843. He graduated at Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland, where he took his A. B. and after a course at the Albany Law School was admitted to the bar and began practice in the office of Peter Cagger. After the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army as a lieutenant, and served on the staff of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, commander of the Irish brigade, seeing hard service in the Army of the Potomac and being mentioned in dispatches for conspicuous gallantry. He was mustered in as major of the Eighteenth Regiment, New York Light Cavalry, October 15, 1863; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, December 28, 1864, with rank from November 25, 1864. He was mustered out June 12, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana, with the brevet rank of colonel, being then in command of his regiment. In 1867 Colonel Tracey married Katherine Clinton Vernam, who survives her husband, and

resides in New York City. Their children are Minnie, Ernest Clinton and Katherine.

(II) Charles, son of John (1) Tracey, was born in Albany, New York, May 27, 1847, died in the same city, March 24, 1905. He attended primary schools, then entered the Boys' Academy, where he was graduated in the class of 1866. He had a natural aptitude for military drill and was major of the cadet battalion. In 1866 he went abroad, visited the Holy Land, and remained in Europe some time, and during the period enlisted and served two years in the Pontifical Zouaves, returning home in 1869. In 1870 he went to Rome and took part in the siege of that city against the king's forces. He was captured and held a prisoner for a time. He returned to New York City and engaged in business. He there organized the Catholic Union, and became its first secretary. He then returned to Albany, which was ever after his home. After returning from his military career in Rome, Pope Pius IX. conferred upon him the order of St. Gregory the Great with the rank and title of Chevalier. His life from this time was devoted to the public service. He was an unwavering Democrat, and first held several entirely honorary offices. He was on the staff of Governor Tilden with the rank of colonel, and under Governor Robinson was commissary-general. In 1887 he was nominated and elected to congress to fill a vacancy. He at once took a leading position in the house, and the first fruit of his labor was the bill for "the continuance of the manufacture of large cannon at Watervliet." In September the appropriation for the Watervliet gun factory was passed and signed by President Cleveland. In 1888 he was renominated and elected for a second congressional term. He served that term with especial credit and benefit to his district. He introduced and forced to passage many important measures, one of which was "to enforce the eight-hour law on government premises." So well was his work appreciated that in 1890 he was again elected to congress. He was especially honored by President Cleveland, and was his spokesman on the floor of the house. He rounded out his last congressional term full of honors, leaving a record without a stain, and at the time of his death was the national chairman of the Gold Democratic party. He took strong ground on sound money, tariff and labor questions. He was quiet, unassuming in manner, sunny in disposition, firm in his opinions, an ideal, true and courageous standard bearer. He held many positions of honor and trust outside of his political ones. For nineteen years he was a trustee of the Albany Sav-

ings Bank, as was his father; was a director for fifteen years of the National Commercial bank; trustee of the Boys' Academy; St. Agnes cemetery; manager of St. Peter's hospital, trustee of the House of Refuge, at Hudson, appointed by Governor Cleveland and re-appointed by Governor Hill. He was a Catholic in religion, and the beauty and purity of his life is thus expressed by a friend:

"He kept the faith, he chose the purer thought,
Upheld the truth and spoke with cleanly lips,
Untarnished walked the halls where men are
bought

And served his country more than politics.
Tol'rant of weakness in his fellowmen,
Impatient only of the gross and vile,
His life was plotted on a noble plan,
He viewed the future with a trustful smile.
Gentle and true he leaves an honored name
More lasting in the hearts of friends than
fame."

In 1853 General Tracey married Hermine, daughter of Colonel Duchesnay, of Montreal. They were the parents of four children, Marie T., Charles, Philip and John.

(II) Eliza, daughter of John (I) Tracey, is a member of the Franciscan Order, in which she has taken the name of Sister Ambrosia and is at present Mother Superior in charge of St. James' Hospital, Newark, New Jersey.

(II) James Francis, youngest son of John (I) Tracey, was born in Albany, New York, May 30, 1854. He was for four years a student at the Boys' Academy, and toured Europe for two years as part of his preparatory course. He entered on his return Georgetown University, where he was graduated A. B., class of 1874. He was graduated LL. B. from the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1875. He studied in the office of M. T. and L. G. Hun, and in 1882 formed a partnership with James Fenimore Cooper, and his father, the late Paul Fenimore Cooper, who was senior counsel, under the firm name of Tracey & Cooper, which continued until 1893. In that year Albert Rathbone was admitted, and the firm became Tracey, Cooper & Rathbone, continuing until Mr. Rathbone's removal to New York City, when he withdrew. His place was taken by Frederick Townsend, the firm now being Tracey, Cooper & Townsend, conducting a general legal business. Mr. Tracey served as state examiner of corporations under John Bigelow when secretary of state, and was lecturer on the law of corporations at Albany Law School for fifteen years. In 1905 President Roosevelt appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, and he took up his temporary resi-

dence in Manila. On January 8, 1908, the president sent his name to the United States senate as member of the Philippine commission with portfolio as minister of finance and justice. This appointment he declined, and on February 1, 1909, resigned from the insular service, and, returning to Albany, resumed practice of the law with his old firm. He is connected with various Catholic charities, and belongs to the Cathedral congregation. In politics he is a Democrat, and at times has taken an active part in political movements, but has never been a candidate for political office. From 1884 to 1886 he served as president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Albany, which did effective work towards securing for Grover Cleveland the support of the party organization and in promoting his nomination. He belongs to the Fort Orange, University and Country clubs of Albany; the University and the Catholic of New York City, and the University of Manila. In 1910 he received the degree LL. D. from his alma mater, Georgetown University.

Judge Tracey married, May 10, 1893, Lucianne Bossé, of Quebec, Canada, daughter of Joseph G. Bossé, judge of the Court of Queens Bench (Court of Appeals), and his wife, Amelie de Salaberry, of an old French family which yet retains its ancestral seats upon the Loire, and at St. Jean Pied du Port in the Pyrenees. She is a great-granddaughter of Colonel de Salaberry, who commanded the British and Canadians at the battle of Chateaugay in 1812, when the Americans were defeated. Judge James F. and Lucianne (Bossé) Tracey have one son, Walter aged sixteen years.

Colonel Thomas Stevens, of STEVENS Devonshire, England, who moved to London, was the father of William, Thomas, Richard, Cyprian and three daughters. Thomas and Cyprian came to New England with Captain Greene about 1660. Cyprian was of Chelsea and afterwards of Lancaster. ("History of Framingham," by Rev. William Barry.)

(II) Cyprian, son of Colonel Thomas Stevens, was born in England, 1649, was a citizen of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died probably there, date unknown. He married, January 22, 1672, Mary Willard, born September 7, or 27, 1653, daughter of Major Simon Willard, of Lancaster, and his third wife, Mary Dunster, a relative of Mr. Dunster, president of Harvard college. Major Simon Willard was a founder of Concord, Massachusetts, deputy to the general court 1636-54, assistant 1654-76, commander-in-chief of the

expedition of the United Colonies against Ninigret, sachem of the Nyanatics, 1655; led the heroic relief at the battle of Brookfield; commanded the Middlesex regiment of Massachusetts troops in King Philip's war. (Year Book, Society of Colonial Wars, 1896, page 417.) The "Willard Memorial" gives the following: "In 1659 Major Simon Willard removed to Lancaster, where he lived for twelve years, when in 1671-72 he removed to his farm lying in the southern part of Groton; and his residence at Lancaster, one of the finest situations in that pleasant town, was conveyed by him to his son-in-law, Cyprian Stevens, who married his daughter Mary (the second of that name). This was intended for Mrs. Stevens' dowry." This house was used for a garrison house, and in 1676 sheltered for six weeks eight families and a guard of soldiers. (See Lancaster Records.) Cyprian Stevens was one of the five purchasers of a tract of land twelve miles square, six miles wide, which is now the town of Rutland, Massachusetts. The deed was executed and delivered December 22, 1686, the purchase price being twenty-three pounds of the then currency. There does not seem to be any evidence that he ever settled on his purchase, although Lancaster was not far distant. His children, however, settled there and erected homes. His garrison house at Lancaster, Massachusetts, was attacked by Indians February 10, 1675-76. (Bodge, pp. 352-3 and 400. See also Nourse's "Early Records of Lancaster," pp. 85-86, 101.) In garrison at Groton, Massachusetts, February 29, 1675-76, under Captain Thomas Wheeler. (Bodge, pp. 114 and 360.) Under Ensign Peter Joslin at Lancaster, Massachusetts, April 15, 1704. (Nourse's "Early Records of Lancaster," p. 144.)

(III) Deacon Joseph, youngest son of Cyprian and Mary (Willard) Stevens, was born 1682-83, was a citizen of Rutland, Massachusetts, and died in Rutland, November 15, 1769. He married Prudence, daughter of John Rice, of Sudbury, Massachusetts. She died about 1776. They had nine children. Rutland was incorporated as a town July 6, 1722. At the first legal meeting ever held in Rutland, Ensign Joseph Stevens was chosen one of the selectmen, one of the assessors, and town treasurer. He was clerk of the proprietors and one of the committee to set off their land, a deacon in the church, and a captain of the militia. He was proprietor of house lots Nos. 15 and 56. Part of his division land was located on Stevens Hill, and two hundred acres on and adjoining Turkey Hill. The following is taken from Reed's

"History of Rutland, Massachusetts," and Temple & Sheldon's "History of Northfield, Massachusetts": On August 14, 1723, Deacon Joseph Stevens with four young sons went to the meeting house meadow to collect fodder for the coming winter. Whilst making hay they were attacked by Gray Lock with a party of four Indians. Two of the boys were killed, and two, Phinehas and Isaac, made prisoners. Phinehas and Isaac were carried to Canada, where they were held in captivity for upwards of a year. Phinehas was redeemed, after which he moved to Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he was a captain of the militia. He became distinguished in the Cape Breton war, and also for his brave defense of that plantation April 4, 1747, with a command of about thirty men against an attack of four hundred French and Indians under Mons. Debeline. (Reed's "History of Rutland, Mass.," pp. 103-105. Hudson's "History of Sudbury, Mass.," pp. 171-172. Blake's "History of Rutland, Mass.," and the "Indian Troubles of 1723-30," pp. 45-46-47. Also "Massachusetts Archives," vol. 51, p. 399. Nourse's "History of Lancaster, Mass.," p. 318.)

(IV) Isaac, youngest son of Deacon Joseph and Prudence (Rice) Stevens, was baptized December 14, 1718, in the town of Lancaster, Massachusetts. He married for his second wife Abigail Parling, on September 7, 1748. When carried captive to Canada, he was given by Gray Lock to the Cagnowagas, and was regained with much difficulty. A full account of the matter is given in Reed's "History of Rutland, Mass.," pp. 103-104, and in the "Massachusetts Archives," vol. 51, p. 399; vol. 72, p. 258; vol. 11, p. 407; vol. 51, p. 382.

(V) Luther, eldest son of Isaac and Abigail (Parling) Stevens, was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, July 22, 1749. He married Lucy Stearns, born June 26, 1762, died September 7, 1812. He served in the revolutionary army as follows—"Massachusetts Archives," vol. 12, p. 83: "Appears with rank of private on Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Thomas Eustes' Company, which marched on the alarm of April 19th, 1775, from Rutland to Cambridge." "Massachusetts Archives," vol. 35, p. 94, "Appears in a receipt for advance pay given by Company dated July 13th, 1775, at Charlestown Camp, payable to himself. Pay due on account of service in Capt. Adam Wheeler's Company, Col. Doolittle's Regiment." Colonel Doolittle's regiment served at the battle of Bunker Hill. According to the same records, he continued to serve throughout the war, appearing with the rank



Albert Parsons Stevens

of sergeant on muster and pay roll of Captain Ephraim Stearns' company, Colonel John Rand's (Worcester Co.) regiment.

Lucy Stearns, wife of Luther Stevens, is descended through Captain Elizah Stearns and his wife, Lucy Lane, daughter of Job Lane, from Colonel John Lane, 1661-1715. Colonel John Lane was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, and was a citizen of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Lieutenant in command of troop, Billerica, Massachusetts, 1693 ("History of Billerica," by Hazen, p. 129, Lane papers mss.); in service as scout in King William's war. Captain 1702-05 ("History of Billerica," pp. 135-136-137, Lane papers mss.) Major 1711, Queen Anne's war, (Lane papers) in continual service until his death. ("New England Register," vol. 10, p. 356, vol. 11, pp. 102-231.) Lucy Stearns, wife of Luther Stevens, through Martha Ruggles, wife of Job Lane, is descended from Governor Thomas Dudley, 1576-1653. Born in Northampton, England; citizen of Massachusetts Bay Colony, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Second governor Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1634-40-45-50; deputy governor in 1630, et. seq. ad interim; assistant, 1635-6, 1641-4; in office continuously twenty-two years; commissioner 1643-47-49 for, and twice president of the United Colonies; major-general, 1646; signed charter of Harvard college, 1650 (Year Book, Colonial Wars Society, 1896, p. 312). Whitmore's Civil Lists (passing) History (Whitman & Roberts), p. 135, or the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass. Dudley family, p. 70, et. seq.

(VI) Isaac, son of Luther and Lucy (Stearns) Stevens, was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, August 8, 1795, died July 31, 1835. He married Maria Cecelia Parsons, born February 6, 1806, died August 30, 1889, daughter of Winthrop and Sarah Terry Parsons, of Enfield, Connecticut. Maria Cecelia Parsons, wife of Isaac Stevens, through the families of Rev. Nathaniel Collins, of Enfield, Connecticut, and Rev. William Adams, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and others, is a descendant of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth, Colony, Massachusetts. (Year Book, Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1901, pp. 114-396).

(VII) Albert Parsons, son of Isaac and Maria C. (Parsons) Stevens, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 10, 1835. He was but an infant when his father died. He grew up in Springfield, where he was educated. In October, 1853, he came to Albany, and there began his useful active, business life, covering a period of half a century. He

began as clerk in the Albany Exchange Bank, then located in the second story of the Exchange building, Broadway and State streets, where the postoffice building now stands. He held various clerical banking positions in different institutions until 1869, when he became one of the organizers of the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany. He was chosen secretary and treasurer, and held these offices continuously until his retirement from business in January, 1905, a period of thirty-six years. His activity has not been bounded by the demands of business, but has been noticeable in the religious and charitable work of Albany. He has been associated for many years with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was president of the board of directors when the present building corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets was dedicated. He is now president of the board of trustees, having held that position since 1901. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, which he serves officially as president of the board of trustees. He also served as treasurer of the Albany Presbytery, and is a member of the committee on Synodical Home Missions of the Presbyterian synod of the state of New York. Through his distinguished colonial ancestry, he has gained membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the New England Society of the City of New York. His social club is the Fort Orange, of Albany.

He married, December 30, 1856, in the First Presbyterian church, Emma Henrietta McMullen, of Albany, daughter of Thomas and Henrietta (Van Benthuyzen) McMullen, born August 31, 1835, died February 15, 1891. Children, born in Albany:

1. Albert Wheeler, November 3, 1858, died October 14, 1861.

2. Carrie Hooper, August 21, 1860, died January 24, 1863.

3. Helen Louise, March 7, 1864, died August 4, 1888.

4. Clarence Winthrop, October 10, 1869; educated in Albany Academy, and immediately after leaving school entered the Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, and now (1910) holds the position of assistant treasurer of the Mechanics' & Farmers' Savings Bank. He is a member of the Albany Academy Alumni Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the New England Society of the City of New York. He served five years as a member of Company A, Tenth Battalion, N. G., N. Y., and is a member of the Old Guard. He married, April 4, 1894, Anna L. Van Antwerp, daughter of William Meadon and Susanna (Irwin) Van Antwerp, of Al-¹

bany. Children: Clarence Winthrop Jr., March 5, 1896, died March 5, 1896; Winthrop Parsons, January 30, 1898; Anna Van Antwerp, September 27, 1899; Gertrude Van Antwerp, October 23, 1901.

5. Frederic Bliss, June 9, 1871, educated at the Albany Academy. Entered the National Savings Bank of the city of Albany as messenger, where he now (1910) holds the office of treasurer, filled so long and capably by his father, and is also secretary of Savings Bank Associations of the State of New York. He served five years as a member of the Third Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., part of the time with the rank of sergeant. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, New England Society of the City of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, Fort Orange and Country clubs, the Albany chamber of commerce, and Albany Academy Alumni Association. He is unmarried.

Of the many families scattered throughout the United States and Canada bearing this name in one of its various forms (Bascom, Bascome, Bascum, Bascomb and Bascombe), by far the largest proportion are descended from a common ancestor—Thomas, who came to this country from England, about the year 1634, probably in the "Mary and John." He is the American ancestor of the family of Bascom of Fort Edward herein recorded.

(I) Thomas Bascom, a Massachusetts colonist, was established at Dorchester in the year 1634. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639, being one of the second company that settled at that place. He later removed to Northampton, Massachusetts. The first mention of his name to be found in the records of the latter place is the date of his own and wife's admission to full communion to the church, May 14, 1661. In 1666, he was elected town constable. He was made freeman May, 1670, took the oath of allegiance February 8, 1679, and died there, May 9, 1682. His will is recorded at Northampton, Massachusetts. He married in England (date unknown) Avis —, who died February 3, 1676. Children: 1. Hannah, born before 1640; married (first) John Broughton; (second) William Jaynes. 2. Abigail, baptized at Windsor, Connecticut, June 7, 1640; married John Ingersoll. 3. Thomas, see forward. 4. Hepzibah, born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 14, 1644; married Robert Lyman.

(II) Thomas (2), only son of Thomas (1) and Avis Bascom, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, February 20, 1642. He married,

March 20, 1667, Mary, daughter of Thomas Newell, of Farmington, Connecticut. Thomas and wife Mary were admitted to full communion in the Northampton church in March, 1670. He died there September 11, 1689. His will is recorded at Northampton, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Thomas, see forward. 2. John, born 1671, died young. 3. John, born October 14, 1672; married Thankful, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Webster, and granddaughter of Governor John Webster. 4. Mary, died young.

(III) Thomas (3) eldest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Newell) Bascom, was born about the year 1668. He inherited the homestead at Northampton, and died in that town February 3, 1714. He married Hannah, daughter of John Catlin, of Deerfield. She survived him many years and died January, 1747. By his will, dated January 28, 1714, he gave to her one-half of his house, land and "movables," so long as she remained a widow. Children, all born at Northampton, Massachusetts: 1. Samuel, born January 27, 1692; married (first) Experience Parsons; (second) Sarah, widow of Comfort Barnes. 2. Hannah, born September, 1694, married Thomas Judd. 3. Thomas, died in infancy. 4. Thomas (2), died young. 5. Ezekiel, see forward. 6. Abigail, died in infancy. 7. Ruth, born April, 1703, married ——— Curtis. 8. Jonathan, born 1706; he was one of the earliest settlers of Southampton, where his home was fortified against Indian attack; he married Mindwell King. 9. Joseph, born January 20, 1709; married Hannah Rider. 10. Mary, married Noah Sheldon. 11. Martha, born September 16, 1713; married Nathaniel White (2), of South Hadley.

(IV) Ezekiel, son of Thomas (3) and Hannah (Catlin) Bascom, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, November 22, 1700, and died in 1746, at Greenfield or Deerfield. He married Sarah Severance, March 6, 1728, who died September 9, 1729, at Deerfield. He married (second) Rebecca Clary, May 23, 1734. The children were: Moses, born June 8, 1736; Elias, see forward; Rebecca, married Captain Caleb Chapin; Ezekiel, born 1742.

(V) Elias, son of Ezekiel Bascom, was born probably at Hatfield or Deerfield, Massachusetts, May 8, 1737. He resided successively at Hatfield, Hadley, Deerfield and Northfield, Massachusetts, at which latter place he settled in 1760. He was a clothier or weaver, and until an advanced age wrought woolen cloth, flannel and linen for his household, as well as for some of his neighbors. Another account says: "While an apprentice to a cloth-



Fredene B. Stevens



ier, during a season of bad health he learned to weave, and when too old for farm work (which was his occupation in Vermont) he asked for a loom for exercise, and continued to use it until he was very old. He was so strictly temperate that when past ninety years old he objected to a second pint of gin, prescribed by his physician, saying he feared he should learn to like it." In 1829 he headed the family list of names for the first temperance society formed in the town. He served three months in the French and Indian war, at Lake George, New York, and was present at the battle of Saratoga as a volunteer soldier from Northfield, Massachusetts. From Northfield he removed in 1779 to Newport, New Hampshire, and in 1792 to Orwell, where he died November 29, 1833, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was deacon of the Congregational church at Orwell. He married (first) at Deerfield, Massachusetts, March 13, 1761, Eunice Allen, mother of all his children; (second) Thankful Graves, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. His children were: 1. Elias, born February 27, 1762. 2. Reuben, April 22, 1763. 3. Eunice, August 25, 1764; married Daniel Buell. 4. Jerusha, November 23, 1765. 5. Joseph, baptized February 13, 1767; died February 14, 1767. 6. Joseph, born March 30, 1768. 7. Zeri, January 13, 1770. 8. Artemidorus, see forward. 9. Elisha, baptized October 13, 1776. 10. Cynthia, married Daniel Blandon. 11. Lucy, born August 17, 1778; married Thomas Cutts; fourteen children. 12. Rebecca, married Reuben Wright. 13. Ira, born 1783. 14. Lucinda, born 1786; married Clark Sanford.

(VI) Artemidorus (commonly called Dorus), son of Elias and Eunice (Allen) Bascom, was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, December 19, 1774. He accompanied his father to Orwell, Vermont, in 1792, where he married, March 11, 1800, Chloe Hulburt, born September 30, 1778, daughter of Ebenezer Hulburt and Polly Sheldon. He was for many years a deacon of the church and a justice of the peace. He had a high appreciation of the importance of education. He was earnest minded, had a strong love of justice and much kindness of temper. He died at Orwell, August 26, 1841. His widow died there October 1, 1851. His children, all born at Orwell, Vermont: 1. Thankful, born December 23, 1800; married, October 17, 1820, Horace Cobb, died February 19, 1829. 2. Priscilla Elvira, born March 7, 1802, married, March 10, 1822, Linus Wilcox, died March 13, 1831. 3. Clarinda, born October 27, 1804; married, November 28, 1830, Samuel Howard; married (second), May 28, 1833,

Alonzo Safford, died April 15, 1872. 4. Emily, born August 21, 1806, married, October 14, 1828, William Riley Sanford. 5. Oliver Hulburt, born February 16, 1810; married, September 4, 1834, Lucretia Olcott Young. 6. Semanthe Eunice, born December 18, 1811; married, March 17, 1840, Rev. H. H. Bates. 7. Dorus, born April 18, 1814; married, February 12, 1839, Elizabeth Clark, died June 23, 1839; had one son, Dorus Clark Bascom, born December 7, 1839. 8. William Franklin, born January 17, 1817; married, September 16, 1845, Annie F. Strong. 9. Samuel Hopkins, see forward.

(VII) Samuel Hopkins, son of Dorus and Chloe (Hulburt) Bascom, was born at Orwell, Vermont, February 27, 1819, died December 4, 1895. He married (first) May 23, 1842, Elizabeth Clark, born November 25, 1816, daughter of Moses A. and Rebecca (Wyman) Clark, died December 4, 1870. He married (second) Florida Nichols, of Royalton, Vermont, who died in 1885. He married (third), 1888, Hattie Preseau. He was throughout his entire life actively identified with all movements tending to the advancement and prosperity of his community. In 1857 and 1858 he represented Orwell in the Vermont legislature, and at different times held several of the town offices. He was for many years a prominent factor in the affairs of the Congregational church, a most efficient clerk for fifty-three years, succeeding his father in the office; also serving as deacon, treasurer, and superintendent of the Sunday school, each for a term of years. He was a man of intellectual acumen, of marked breadth of vision and interest, of strong moral vigor and pronounced religious faith. His children, all by his first wife, were as follows: 1. Anne Elizabeth, born July 6, 1844, married Clayton N. North, of Shoreham, Vermont. 2. Samuel Jay, born March 27, 1846; married, May 25, 1870, Olive J. Longley. 3. Wyman Hulburt, born March 9, 1848; married, September 22, 1871, Ella Francellia Wyman, died July 16, 1879, at Orwell, Vermont. 4. Clorinda, born March 7, 1850, died March 8, 1853. 5. George, born August 22, 1852, died February 9, 1909. 6. Robert O., see forward. 7. Jesse, born November 3, 1857, died January 4, 1858. 8. Cassius Clay, born September 15, 1861, died October 31, 1894, at Orwell, Vermont.

(VIII) Robert O., son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Clark) Bascom, was born in Orwell, Vermont, November 18, 1855. He was educated in the public school of Orwell, Newton Academy, Shoreham, Vermont, and the

Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, where he was graduated in 1876. After his graduation and while studying law at Fort Edward, Mr. Bascom was an instructor in history, English and elocution at the institute for a few years. He took up his residence at Fort Edward, where he commenced the study of law in the office of Don D. Winn. After the death of Mr. Winn (which occurred shortly after), he entered the office of the Hon. Edgar Hull, where he continued reading until his admission to the bar in 1885. He opened an office at Fort Edward, where he practiced law until his death, May 19, 1909. Mr. Bascom was always interested in politics, and held various minor offices in the town in early life. He was for a number of years corporation counsel for the village of Fort Edward. He was chairman for the Washington County Republican Committee for a number of years, and was appointed district attorney of Washington county by Governor Frank W. Higgins, January 12, 1905. He was elected to that office in the autumn of 1905 for the full term, and in 1908 was re-elected. He was one of the charter members and a moving spirit in the organization of the New York State Historical Association, was secretary of that body for a number of years, and held the office at the time of his death. He was a charter member and first president of Adirondack Chapters, Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of the Vermont Historical Society, of the National Geographic Society, of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the New York State Bar Association, Fort Edward Lodge, F. and A. M., was a trustee of Glens Falls Academy, Glens Falls, New York, and at one time was a member of Jane McCrea Lodge, I. O. O. F., Washington Counsel, Royal Arcanum, an officer of of Washington County Agricultural Society at the time of his death and was a member of the board of education of Fort Edward for several years. Mr. Bascom was a student of the history of Vermont and New York, and was the author of several works dealing with local history. He published the "Fort Edward Book" in 1903; "Captain Norton's Orderly Book," a short time previous, and was the author of many addresses dealing with Vermont, the Green Mountain Boys, Ethan Allen, Allen's Capture of Ticonderoga, Mount Independence, Jane McCrea, Duncan Campbell and of the local history of Fort Edward. Several of his addresses upon historical subjects have been published by the New York State Historical Association. Mr. Bascom was especially interested in Fort Ticonderoga and its history, and had compiled a list con-

taining the names of fifty-three men who are known to have entered the fort with Ethan Allen. By those familiar with the subject, he was conceded to be the best authority in America upon this matter. Mr. Bascom was a collector of rare coins, Indian relics, stamps and curios.

He was a Republican in politics, and was on the stump during every gubernatorial and presidential campaign, and was a forceful and agreeable speaker. No mention of the man would be complete without reference to the factional fight which shook the politics of Washington county to its very foundation. Mr. Bascom was a member of the Howland-Hobbie-Burleigh-Bascom faction which wrested the control of Washington county from the "bosses," and which culminated in the famous Argyle convention in 1896 when the sheriff of the county, under the guise of preserving the peace, swore in a large number of deputies and attempted by force to prevent the organization of the convention. Many of the Howland delegates were forcibly ejected from the hall; tables and chairs were broken, several men received serious injuries, and the convention was at a stand-still and could not be organized because no one could be found with the temerity to call the roll of the delegates, until Mr. Bascom, despite the sheriff, called the towns on the question of the selection of a chairman. He was forced from the platform several times, and was the object of attack of every bully in the room, but defied the mob and organized the convention. He was afterward counsel for the taxpayers' league of Washington county which preferred charges against Sheriff John N. Hevlett before Governor Roosevelt, which led to the resignation of the sheriff, his subsequent indictment, and the restoration of about ten thousand dollars to the treasury of the county. He was also a member of the grievance committee of the Bar Association, and was secretary of the sub-committee of the grievance committee which heard the charges against Judge Warren Hooker, made by the Jamestown Bar Association. Jointly with Dean Huffcut, of the Cornell Law School, he was the author of the report of that committee. Mr. Bascom represented the highest type of American citizenship and was a practical politician. He was able to deal with men and conditions as he found them, but never "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning." In his administrations of the various public trusts reposed in him, he was never actuated by anything other than the desire to discharge the duty which he owed to the electorate which chose

him. No innocent man was ever harassed because he stood in the politician's way. No rogue escaped punishment because he had "friends at court." He was an able lawyer, a kind father and a faithful citizen. Mr. Bascom was for a number of years a warden and vestryman of St. James Episcopal church of Fort Edward. He married, December 20, 1882, Mary Larabee Platt, daughter of Myron and Sarah (Larabee) Platt, born August 22, 1857. Children: all further mentioned.

I. Wyman Samuel Bascom, son of Robert O. and Mary Larrabee (Platt) Bascom, was born in Fort Edward, February 14, 1885. He married, July 15, 1908, Esther Louise Cowles, of Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, a daughter of Darius Levens and Hattie (Cronkhite) Cowles. Darius Levens Cowles was a son of Zinah and Elizabeth (Levens) Cowles. Hattie Cronkhite was a daughter of William and Esther (Milliman) Cronkhite. Mr. Bascom was educated in the public schools of Fort Edward; graduated at Glens Falls Academy in 1902, and Albany Law School, in 1905, with degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1906. In politics he is a Republican, and served as United States Commissioner for the Northern District of New York; corporation counsel of the village of Fort Edward, 1907-1911; indictment clerk and assistant district attorney of Washington county. He is a member of the Glens Falls club, Fort Edward Club, Kappa Alpha Society, National Geographical Society and Vermont Historical Society. He has one son, Robert William Cowles, born July 15, 1909. He is eligible to the Colonial Societies, through Ezekiel and Elias Bascom, and to the Revolutionary Societies through Elias Bascom, Ebenezer Hulburd, Daniel Sheldon (father of Polly), and Lemuel Clark (father of Moses A.); "Dorchester Town History," Stiles, "History of Ancient Windsor," "History of Northfield, Mass.," "Bascom's Genealogy," etc.

(IX) Robert Platt Bascom, born at Fort Edward, New York, December 29, 1886; educated at public schools of Fort Edward, graduated from Glens Falls Academy, Glens Falls, New York, 1907; graduated from Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June, 1911, with degree of C.E.

(IX) Frederick George Bascom, born at Fort Edward, New York, June 15, 1895; educated in public schools of Fort Edward, Glens Falls Academy, and Glens Falls High School.

(The Platt Line).

(I) Mary Larrabee Platt Bascom is of the eight generation of the Platt family in

America. She descends from Richard Platt, who came to America in 1638 and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he died in 1684. He married Mary ———, who died in 1678.

(II) Lieutenant Joseph, son of Richard and Mary Platt, was born August 1, 1648. He married, May 5, 1680, Mary, daughter of Daniel Kellogg.

(III) Gideon, son of Lieutenant Joseph and Mary (Kellogg) Platt, was baptized September 29, 1700. He married, February 28, 1726, Mary Buckingham.

(IV) Epenetus, son of Gideon and Mary (Buckingham) Platt, was born February, 1728; married Susannah, daughter of Joseph Merwin.

(V) Epenetus (2), son of Epenetus (1) and Susannah (Merwin) Platt, was born, August 13, 1760. He married (first) August 10, 1783, Mollie Stone; (second), March 17, 1803, Sarah Lobdell.

(VI) Elmore, son of Epenetus (2) and his first wife, Mollie (Stone) Platt, was born August 18, 1797, died July 26, 1880. He married, February 2, 1825, Betsey, born September 23, 1805, daughter of Reuben Peck.

(VII) Myron, son of Elmore and Betsey (Peck) Platt, was born August 15, 1830, died October 17, 1897. He married, August 4, 1856, Sarah E. Larrabee. He was a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York.

(VIII) Mary Larrabee, daughter of Myron and Sarah E. (Larrabee) Platt, was born August 22, 1857. She married, December 20, 1882, Robert O. Bascom. She is now and has been for a number of years a member and officer of Jane McCrea Chapter, D.A.R., and is a member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames. She was educated at Glens Falls Academy, Glens Falls, New York, Newton Academy, Shoreham, Vermont, and is a graduate of Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.

Peter D. Hanson, born 1801, died 1851, married and had the following children: Andrew, Orville, Sarah, Margaret. John, Harriett, Abram (of whom further), Mary and Andrew.

Abram, seventh child and fourth son of Peter D. Hanson was born in 1841, and died October 8, 1908. He descended from Captain Hans Hendrickse, an early trader of Beverwyck, whose descendants took the name Hansen from their progenitor's first name Hans. Abram Hanson was educated in the district schools at Albany Bush, Fulton county, New York, and served a full term of ap-

prenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked until the breaking out of the civil war when he enlisted in the One hundred fifteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, known as the "Iron Hearted Regiment." He enlisted at Amsterdam, New York, as a private in Company B., mustered out June 9, 1865. The One hundred fifteenth Regiment was largely recruited in the counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton. They left for the seat of war, August 29, 1862, and September 1, 1862, were in Maryland, armed and equipped for service. They were first in battle at Maryland Heights; were surrounded with the army at Harper's Ferry; later saw the most terrific fighting of the war, and gained a reputation for bravery not exceeded by any regiment in the service. Through it all Abram Hanson bore well his part and escaped without serious injury. After the war was over, he returned to his home, and in association with his brother John, he carried on a stove store, and as Hanson Brothers, they continued its operation until 1886. In that year the partnership was dissolved, Abram starting a similar business under his own name. He was engaged in the stove and hardware business until his death, building up a good business, which he left to his wife, who still continues it, with Vroman H. Best as manager. Mr. Hanson was a member of Lodge, Encampment and Canton of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; Improved Order of Red Men; Colonel Sammons Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Royal Arcanum. He was also a prominent fireman for many years, and he belonged in his latter years to the Exempt Fireman's Associations. His funeral was held under the direction and according to the burial rite of both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a warm-hearted generous man, bestowing upon his wife and adopted daughter every attention and advantage. Mr. Hanson married Eliza Churchill, born May 15, 1844. They had no children, and adopted when she was but four years old, May G., born June 1, 1868.

May G., adopted daughter of Abram and Eliza (Churchill) Hanson, was born June 1, 1868. She was educated in the Gloversville high school and Cortland State Normal School, graduating from the latter with the class of 1889. She taught a private school for one year and in the public schools for two years previous to her marriage. She married, April 30, 1891, Vroman H. Best

(see Best). She is now her husband's assistant in the management of the business left by her father. She is a member of Richard Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, having served as secretary of the society for several years. May G. (Hanson) Best is a writer and composer of some note, contributing to several of the leading periodicals. Mrs. Best has also published a book of poems entitled "Rose Leaves and Rowen." They have one son, Abram Hanson Best, born November 30, 1900.

(The Best Line).

This branch of the Best family descend from English ancestry. John M. Best was born at Pickering, Yorkshire, England, came to the United States with his wife, Elizabeth, and settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, where they located on a farm and reared six children.

(II) Jacob, son of John M. and Elizabeth Best, married and had four children: Charles, Alonzo, of whom further, Angeline and Julia M.

(III) Alonzo, son of Jacob Best, was born in 1836, died July 27, 1904. He married Anne Vroman, born in 1836, died February 21, 1900. She was a descendant of the old Dutch Vroman family, whose history is found elsewhere in this work, and that bore so prominent a part in the settlement and development of the Mohawk Valley. Children of Alonzo and Anne (Vroman) Best: Francis, born and died in 1860; and Vroman H., of whom further.

(IV) Vroman H., son of Alonzo and Anne (Vroman) Best, was educated in the public schools and at the age of fifteen years, in 1885, went to Gloversville, where he completed his studies in the high school. After leaving school he learned glove making and followed that occupation for six years. He then became associated with Abram Hanson in the stove business, continuing with him until his death in 1908. He is now manager of the business. He is an Odd Fellow and a Democrat. He married, April 30, 1891, May G., adopted daughter of Abram Hanson and they have one son, Abram Hanson Best, born November 30, 1900.

The Copeland family of
COPELAND Bridgewater, Massachu-
setts, from whom the present family in Troy descent, was planted in America at an early day by Lawrence Copeland. By the marriage of his son William to Mary Bass the line of descent is carried to John Alden and Priscilla Molines (Mul-

lins), through their youngest daughter Ruth. Through a later marriage of Jonathan, son of William Copeland, to Abby Godfrey a second line is traced to John Alden, through his eldest daughter Elizabeth (Betty). Several revolutionary ancestors are encountered in tracing this line, which are hereafter noted. The Copelands are a strong and hardy race, strong in mentality and character, as well as in bodily vigor, and are very tenacious of life. Notwithstanding their length of years the men of the family matured early and were filling men's places in the world when they were yet boys—note the early business responsibility of George, and the early enlistment of his son Ithamar W. Copeland.

(Mayflower descent).

(I) John Alden, born 1599, came to America in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and was a signer of the compact. His career is too well known to be here considered. He married, in 1621, Priscilla Molines (often written Mullins). They had eleven children of whom Elizabeth was the eldest daughter, and Ruth the youngest.

(II) Ruth, youngest child of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, married, May 12, 1657, John Bass, of Braintree, and from them descended two presidents of the United States John and John Quincy Adams. Ruth died in 1657. John Bass, born 1632, died September 23, 1716, was a son of William, born in England, 1601, settled in Roxbury, 1630, removed to Braintree, 1640, where he was deputy twelve years. He married Annie —, and died January 10, 1695, aged ninety-four years. His wife, Annie, died September 16, 1692, aged ninety-three years.

(III) Mary, daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, born December 11, 1669, married (first) Christopher Webb; (second) April 13, 1694, William Copeland.

The first Copeland in America of whom there is definite record was Lawrence Copeland, born in England in 1589. The time and manner of his coming is not recorded. He was a resident of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and lived to the great age of one hundred and ten years. He married, December 12, 1651, Lydia Townsend, and had children: Thomas, died in infancy; Thomas (2), William, Lydia, Ephraim, Hannah, Richard, Abigail.

(II) William, son of Lawrence and Lydia (Townsend) Copeland, lived in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He married, April 13, 1694, Mary, widow of Christopher Webb, and daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass. Children: William (2), Ephraim, Ebenezer,

Jonathan, mentioned below; David, Joseph, Benjamin, Moses, Mary.

(III) Jonathan, son of William and Mary (Bass) (Webb) Copeland, was born August 31, 1701. He settled in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he married, in 1723, Betsey, daughter of Thomas Snell (2). Children: Abigail, born 1724; Betty, 1726, died young; Jonathan (2), 1728; Mary, 1731; Joseph, 1734; Hannah, 1737; Elijah, 1739; Daniel, 1741; Sarah, 1745; Ebenezer, 1746, see forward; Betty, 1750.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Snell) Copeland, was born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1746, and married, in 1770, Abigail (Abby) Godfrey, of Norton, Massachusetts, daughter of James Godfrey, a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, through their eldest daughter Elizabeth (Betty). Children: 1. Ebenezer, born 1773; married (first) Mehitable Snell; married (second) Mrs. Hannah Godfrey. 2. James, died without issue. 3. Betty, married, in 1799, Calvin William. 4. Lydia, married, in 1799, Nathan Howard (3). 5. Oakes, see forward. 6. Abby, married, in 1796, Elijah Snell (2). 7. Rachel, died without issue. 8. Ruth, died without issue. 9. Molly, died without issue.

(V) Oakes, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Abby) (Godfrey) Copeland, was born in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1793. He resided in that town, Foxboro and Grafton, Massachusetts. He was a prosperous farmer, a man of strong character and commanding influence. He married Polly Pettee, born June 26, 1799 (see Pettee V). Children: George, mentioned below; Joseph, Mary, Abigail, Lydia, Simon, Otis, Thomas.

(VI) George, eldest son of Oakes and Polly (Pettee) Copeland, was born at Foxboro, Massachusetts. He was a boy of early mental and physical development. At fifteen he had left school, and had more than a fair knowledge of the machinist's trade and of machinery. At the age of fifteen he was employed by a Newton, Massachusetts, firm of machine builders to go to China and erect machinery they were shipping to that country. He remained abroad several years, visited all the countries of the far east, and acquired an education that included the fluent mastery of several languages. He loved nature and spent much time in studying rocks and other geological features. Returning to the United States, he continued his roving, adventurous life and added to an already richly stored mind an expert knowledge of mines and mining. For the last twenty-five years of his life he made Denver, Colorado, his home and

business headquarters. He was a high-salaried expert and constantly employed in examining and reporting on mines, etc. He acquired private mining interests in Sonora, Mexico, and when last seen by his family was departing to visit them. He was murdered at a ranch in Arispe, Mexico, in 1887, whether by Indians or Mexicans is not known. He had stopped at the ranch overnight, two shots were heard and in the morning his dead body was found. Among his effects, not taken by the murderers, was a letter from his granddaughter, Annie S. Copeland, of Troy, New York, which gave a clue to his identity and residence. His family was communicated with and months afterward learned of his fate. He is buried where he fell at Arispe, Sonora, Mexico. He had won the hearts of the natives by the use of some skill he possessed in medicine and surgery and was greatly beloved. This explains the interest that was taken to inform his friends in the United States of his death. He married (first) Sophia Babbit, born in Walpole, Massachusetts, April 10, 1842 (see Babbit VI). Children: i. Leonore, born in Mexico, July 30, 1843; married, Edwin E. Fisher, of Norwood, Massachusetts, son of Eliphalet Fisher; children: i. Genevieve Howard, born June 14, 1863, married Albert Everett; ii. Grace Bruerton, born December 15, 1865; married Henry French Hallis, of Concord, New Hampshire, born August 30, 1869, son of Mayor Abijah (who served in the war of the rebellion) and Henrietta (Van Matis) Hallis, who were married July 9, 1864; Henry F. Hallis is a prominent lawyer of Concord, and in 1906 was Democratic candidate for governor; children: Henry French Jr., born May 26, 1894, student of Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he will go to Harvard College; Anna Richardson, born July 12, 1896, student at St. Mary's School, Concord, New Hampshire; iii. Willard Babbit, born December 28, 1870, died January 10, 1889; iv. Dana H., a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; v. Edward Lovell, born January 21, 1882; vi. Helen Copeland, born May 27, 1885. 2. Ithamar Whiting, mentioned below. 3. Edward Jenner, born in Walpole, Massachusetts, 1850, died in Denver, Colorado, 1887; married a Miss Jones and left two children. 4. Annie Drury, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, died January 1, 1906, unmarried.

(VII) Ithamar Whiting, eldest son of George and Sophia (Babbit) Copeland, was born in Walpole, Massachusetts, October 9, 1847. He was educated in the public schools, and at the early age of fourteen years en-

listed in Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. He saw hard service and was wounded in the battle at Kingston, North Carolina, in 1862. This led to his honorable discharge in 1863. He returned to Massachusetts and was variously engaged for several years, including two years spent in photography. He then entered the employ of the Rutland & Burlington railroad as clerk and telegrapher at Vergennes, Vermont, and was soon promoted to a better position at Brandon, Vermont. He became an expert operator and railroad man, which fact led to his appointment as train dispatcher and assistant to the superintendent at Fishkill New York, by the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company. Here he remained five years, and then retired from railroading and engaged for three years in mercantile life at Brandon, Vermont. He sold his interests there, and engaged with the American Union Telegraph Company as assistant superintendent in charge of construction of new lines. In 1881, after the American Union had been absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, he was appointed manager of the Western Union office in Troy, New York, where he still remains, a trusted and capable official. He was actively interested for several years in New York National Guard. In 1885 he was appointed signal officer on the staff of Brigadier-General Parker with the rank of captain. This was during the administration of Governor David B. Hill. When three years later General Parker resigned, Captain Copeland was retained on the staff of his successor, General Robert Shaw Oliver, now (1910) assistant secretary of war under President Taft. Captain Copeland is a member of King Solomon's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Troy Chamber of Commerce, the Magnetic and the Morse clubs of New York City, the Electric Club of Boston, and was a charter member of the East Side Club of Troy, and member of the Commercial Travelers Club of the same city. His patriotic ancestry, which follows, has gained him admission to the Society of Sons of the American Revolution. Politically he is an Independent Republican. He married, July 9, 1873, Mary L. Ross, of Brandon, Vermont, daughter of Dr. Volney Ross, a physician and merchant of Brandon, Vermont, and his wife Maria (Hill) Ross. Children: 1. Annie, Sophia, graduate of Troy high school, class of 1896; married, June 22, 1904, Chester Hastings Stillman, a graduate of Cornell University, E.E. and M.E., class of 1896; a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, C.E., class

of 1906; now employed as engineer with the New York State Department of Highway Construction. 2. Edith Ross, a graduate of Troy high school, class of 1897; married, April 26, 1905, Arthur De Forest Davis, a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1907, in special course in civil engineering.

(The Pettee Line).

Polly (Pettee) Copeland, grandmother of Ithamar W. Copeland, was a descendant of William Pettee, or Pitty, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1638. He married Mary ———, and had children born at Weymouth: John, Joseph, Mary, Samuel, Thomas and William.

(II) Samuel, son of William and Mary Pettee or Pitty, was born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, December 6, 1657. He was of Stoughton, Massachusetts. He married Mary ———, and had children: Samuel, James, Simon, and probably others.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Mary Pettee, was born at Stoughton, Massachusetts, October 24, 1685. He was a resident of Walpole, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Clapp, and had thirteen children, of whom Simon was the youngest. There may have been five other children born in another town than Walpole.

(IV) Simon, son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Clapp) Pettee, was born at Walpole, Massachusetts, January 28, 1749, died June 28, 1825, at Foxboro, Massachusetts. He served in the revolution as follows: Enlisted in the Wrentham Matross, second company, Captain Thomas Melville, Colonel Thomas Crafts, artillery; served from November 1, 1776, to February 1, 1777, two months. Rolls sworn to at Boston; also same company and regiment, February 1, 1777, to May 8, 1777, three months and seven days. (See Massachusetts Rolls vol 12, p. 254.) (See Morse genealogy 147-151.) He was a man of great judgment and invention, and a leading citizen of Foxboro. He married Abigail (Jenkins) Caswell. He had ten children, of whom Polly was the youngest.

(V) Polly, daughter of Simon and Abigail (Jenkins) (Caswell) Pettee, married Oakes Copeland (see Copeland V).

(The Babbit Line).

Sophia (Babbit) Copeland, mother of Ithamar W. Copeland, was a descendant of Edward Babbit, born July 15, 1655, died 1732; married Abigail Walker Tisdale, December 22, 1698, and settled in Berkley, Massachusetts.

(II) Nathan, son of Edward and Abigail Walker (Tisdale) Babbit, was born March 1708, died February 25, 1775. He married

Mary ———, born 1703, died December 16, 1782.

(III) Lieutenant Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) and Mary Babbit, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, October 8, 1730, died there August 31, 1794. He married, February 1, 1752, Abigail Cobb, born in the same town, March 5, 1731-32, died March 10, 1782. They "owned the covenant" in the Norton church, 1756.

(IV) Levi, son of Lieutenant Nathan (2) and Abigail (Cobb) Babbit, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, August 31, 1757, died in the same town, May 8, 1795. He married Betty Babbitt, of Hendrick, Massachusetts, December 21, 1779. He served in the revolution as follows: "Private in Captain Silas Cobbs' company, Colonel Timothy Walker's regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775; enlisted May 2, 1775; service three months, seven days; also a private in Captain Seth Gilbert's second company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, which marched on the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775; served ten days." (See Massachusetts Rolls, vol I, p. 387-390.)

(V) Williard, son of Levi and Betty (Babbitt) Babbit, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, December 11, 1787. He was also of Easton and Walpole, Massachusetts. He married, April 13, 1815, Sophia, born in Norton, Massachusetts, March 17, 1790, daughter of Dr. Samuel Morey, and granddaughter of Samuel Morey, a prominent patriot of Norton. When the town of Boston, Massachusetts, wrote to Norton asking for food supplies, which were badly needed, Samuel Morey was elected on the committee to collect sheep and grain to carry to Boston. Samuel was a son of George and Elizabeth Morey, of Norton, Massachusetts. He married his cousin Mary Hodges, descendants both of William Hodges and Mary Andrews, of Taunton, Massachusetts, 1643. She was not quite sixteen years old, and a month after their marriage he was appointed her guardian by the court. They had seven children. Dr. Samuel, son of Samuel Morey, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, June 14, 1757, died there May 8, 1836. He was graduated at Yale College, class of 1777, studied medicine and surgery, and shortly after his graduation enlisted in the revolutionary army as surgeon and served until the close of the war. He was a popular and influential citizen, and a skilled medical practitioner of Norton from the close of the revolution until his death. He was town treasurer six years, a member of the state legislature two terms, school trustee, and in 1794 one of the original board of direct-

ors of Norton Library. He was a charter member of Bristol Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, charter A.L. 5797. He married, April 19, 1787, Sarah, born in Norton, Massachusetts, December 2, 1764, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Eames) Palmer, of Norton.

(VI) Sophia, daughter of Williard and Sophia (Morey) Babbitt, married George Copeland (see Copeland VI).

Allen The Allens of Albany and Schenectady, herein recorded, have, through intermarriage with the Seymours of New England, a clear title to Royal descent, and to a most distinguished line of ancestors, including Henry III. and Edward III., of England, a son of the latter, Sir Lionel Plantagenet, having married Lady Wanda Plantagenet, a great-granddaughter of King Henry III. Nine generations later Lady Elizabeth Wentworth, a lineal descendant of King Edward III. married Sir John Seymour, of Wolf Hall, Wilts, England, also of Royal descent. Their son, Sir Edward de Seymour, K.G., first Duke of Somerset, was beheaded 1552. His son, Sir Edward de Seymour, died 1598. He married Mary, daughter of Judge John Mabie, and they were the grandparents of Richard Seymour, the emigrant to America, and ancestor of Emelescent Seymour, wife of Rufus Allen. The ancestry of King Henry III. has been traced to King Alfred, "the Great," born at the palace of Wantage, and died 901. This ancestry touches the royalty of all countries, and from King Alfred goes still farther back to Cedric, 519, founder of the Kingdom of Wessex, whose line continued down to Egbert, King of Wessex, 800-836, grandfather of Alfred, "the Great." To go still farther back into antiquity: About the beginning of the Christian era, a warlike prince of Asia left his kingdom near the Black Sea, and with a mighty army invaded the northwestern peninsula of Europe. According to early historians he established rule over a vast extent of country, which was inhabited by his posterity, and nine generations later his descendant Cedric founded the Kingdom of Wessex, 519 B.C. Ten Kings of Wessex reigned to Egbert, who spent many years of his youth at the court of Charlemagne, and reigned 800-836. His grandson, Alfred the Great, was a wise and just ruler, and under him England rapidly advanced from a semi-barbarous to a semi-civilized people, and some advancement was made in the arts and sciences. To King Edward III. the line of descent is through many of the famous early rulers of England—Ed-

ward, "the Elder," Ethelred, "the Unready," Edward, "Ironside," Edward, "the Outlaw," with whom in 1057 the Saxon line became extinct. Then the descent shifts to Scotland, and King Malcolm who was murdered by Macbeth, and Henry I., son of William the Conqueror, and Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and his wife Adelaide, daughter of Robert, King of France, who was also a descendant of the mighty Charlemagne, Matilda, daughter of Matilda of Scotland and Henry I., of England, married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who died 1151. To Matilda was left all the possessions of her father, Henry I., but the throne was usurped by her cousin Stephen, and upon his death reverted to her son Henry II, who married Eleanor, Countess of Poitou and Aquitaine. Their son, King John Lackland, married Isabella of Angoulene in 1200, and their son was King Henry III., who married Eleanor of Provence. With their son the line of Edwards began, which has just terminated with the death of King Edward VII. (1910).

(I) Joseph Allen, of Massachusetts, had three wives, the last being a widow named Sabin.

(II) Rufus, son of Joseph Allen, was born April 13, 1749. He resided in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he married, October 11, 1774, Emelescent Seymour (see Seymour VII).

(III) Horace, son of Rufus and Emelescent (Seymour) Allen, was born November 14, 1775, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, died in Albany, New York, November 1, 1836. He married Jane Pierson, born 1775, died September 4, 1847 (see Pierson II). Children: 1. Elizabeth Gelston, born 1809, died February 19, 1843; married Dr. Leverett Moore; children: David Pierson, Mary Rose, who died 1908. 2. Jane Pierson, born 1811; became the third wife of John Milton Newton; children: i. Walter W., married Anna M. Parsons, and had three children, John P., Elsie Allen and Eleanor B.; ii. William, died unmarried; iii. Henry Allen, married Sophia Beckwith; children: Harriet, Caroline, Mary and Elizabeth; iv. Caroline Allen, married William Easton; children: Helen Newton and Mary Boyd. 3. Henry Augustus, see forward. 4. Caroline, unmarried.

(IV) Henry Augustus, son of Horace and Jane (Pierson) Allen, was born in 1818, died in Albany, New York, February 16, 1854. He married (first) ——— Bleecher; (second) February 21, 1854, Louisa, born February 11, 1827, died March 6, 1892, daughter of Jeremiah Osborne, of Albany, born 1800, died November 14, 1872, and his wife, Jane (Bo-

wie) Osborne, born 1799, died December 20, 1873. Children: 1. Annie Bleeker, married Alfred Edgerton. 2. Harriet, married A. V. Benson. 3. Henry Augustus (2), see forward. 4. Amie Pierson, married William P. Rudd.

(V) Henry Augustus (2), son of Henry Augustus (1) and Louisa (Osborne) Allen, was born December 11, 1854, in Albany, New York. He married, June 25, 1878, Carrie Isabella, born January 2, 1857, daughter of Michael Maginnis, of Albany, New York, born 1825, died 1838, married Charlotte Rossilla Hermance, born in 1835, died September 5, 1868. She was a daughter of Cornelius Hermance, born in 1793, died September 5, 1867, and his wife, Ann (Bane) Hermance, born 1796, died January 14, 1867. Children of Henry A. Allen: 1. Henry Augustus, see forward. 2. Carrie, unmarried. 3. Charlotte T., born October 21, 1882. 4. Charles.

(VI) Henry Augustus (3), son of Henry Augustus (2) and Carrie Isabella (Maginnis) Allen, was born in Albany, New York, March 31, 1879. He was educated in the common and high schools of that city, and at the Boys Academy. In 1897 he began his business career as messenger in the Albany County Bank, was promoted exchange clerk, and later assistant general bookkeeper. In 1902 he resigned to become receiving teller of the Schenectady Trust Company, of Schenectady, New York, continuing until 1907, when he was appointed assistant secretary and treasurer of the same institution. He has been for many years actively interested in the National Guard of New York. He served in Troop B, of Albany, for ten years, holding the rank of sergeant. For three years, 1889-1902, he served in the signal corps, which was in the latter year merged with Troop B. He is a Republican, but takes no active part in political affairs. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of Albany, and active in the work of St. Paul's congregation, being particularly interested in St. Paul's Sunday school, of which he was assistant superintendent. His club is the Mohawk Golf, of Schenectady. He married, April 13, 1907, Ethel M., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hettrick) Blauvelt, of Albany, the former having been for thirteen years in the state treasurer's office.

(The Seymour Line).

(I) Sir Edward de Seymour, Lord Seymour, a lineal descendant in the eleventh generation from King Edward III., of England, married Mary, daughter of Judge John Walsh.

(II) Sir Edward Seymour, son of Lord

Seymour and Mary Walsh, was Baronet of Berry, Pomeroy, Devonshire, England. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Champernoun, of Darlington, Devonshire, England (also of Royal descent).

(III) Richard, son of Sir Edward and Lady Elizabeth (Champernoun) Seymour, was born in Devonshire, England, 1596, died November 25, 1655. He came to America in 1639-40, and was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1652 he removed to Farmington, and later to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was selectman in 1655. He married Mercy, daughter of Thomas Rashleigh, who survived him, and married (second) in 1656, John Steele, being his second wife.

(IV) John, son of Richard and Mercy (Rashleigh) Seymour, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, died in 1715. He settled on the south side of Little river, in Hartford, where he died at an advanced age. He was made freeman in 1667. He married Mary, daughter of John Watson, of Norwalk, supposed to have been born in England. He was a juror in Hartford, Connecticut, 1644, and high surveyor in 1646. He married Margaret Smith, who died in 1683; he died 1650. Among their descendants may be named Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York.

(V) Zachariah, son of John and Mary (Watson) Seymour, was born January 10, 1685. He married, November 24, 1709, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth (Butler) Olmstead, and granddaughter of Captain Nicholas Olmstead, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died August 31, 1684; married, 1640, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut, the latter born 1590, died 1658.

(VI) Zachariah (2), son of Zachariah (1) and Hannah (Olmstead) Seymour, married Sarah Steele, born 1716, died April 25, 1739, daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy (Mygatt) Steele, a descendant of George Steele, born in Essex county, England, came to America in 1631-32; was freeman of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1634; was proprietor at Hartford, Connecticut, 1639, and died there in 1663, "a very old man." His son, James Steele, was a very prominent man. His record is: "In 1657-58 he was a trooper in the war against the Pequots. In 1662, was appointed by the general court to lay out lands * * *. In 1672, was appointed with others to run the dividing line between the towns of Lyme and New Bedford, for which service he received six pounds, fifteen shillings. In the same year he was granted one hundred and fifty acres of farm land. In 1675 was appointed com-

missary in King Philips' war, and was allowed at the rate of fifty pounds a year compensation for line service." He married Anna, died 1676, daughter of John Bishop, of Guilford, Connecticut. Captain James, son of James and Anna (Bishop) Steele, born about 1658, died 1712, married Sarah Barnard, died 1730, daughter of Bartholomew Barnard. He left quite a valuable estate for his day.

Jonathan, son of Captain James and Sarah (Barnard) Steele, born about 1693, died January 6, 1753, married, May 6, 1715, Dorothy, born January 26, 1696, died November 8, 1775, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Webster) Mygatt, granddaughter of Jacob and Sarah (Whitney) Mygatt, and great-granddaughter of Joseph and Anna Mygatt. Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy (Mygatt) Steele, married Zachariah (2) Seymour.

(VII) Emelescent, daughter of Zachariah (2) and Sarah (Steele) Seymour, married, October 11, 1774, Rufus Allen (see Allen II).

Sarah Webster, born June 30, 1655, grandmother of Emelescent (Seymour) Allen, was a daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Susannah (Treat) Webster, and granddaughter of Colonial Governor John Webster and his wife Agnes. Susannah Treat was a daughter of Richard Treat, of Mayfield, Connecticut, died 1669, and his wife Joan.

(The Pierson Line).

David Pierson, father of Jane (Pierson) Allen, was a descendant of Henry Pierson, one of the earliest settlers of Southampton, Long Island, New York, in 1640. He was probably of Lynn, Massachusetts, prior to that date, as Southampton was settled by a colony of forty families from Lynn. He was a brother of Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Southampton, New Haven, Connecticut, and Newark, New Jersey. Henry was clerk of Suffolk county (Long Island), 1669-80, and otherwise prominent. He died in 1680, leaving several children: John, Daniel, Joseph, Henry, Benjamin, Theodore and Sarah.

(II) Colonel Henry, son of David Pierson, was born in Southampton, Long Island, 1652, died at Bridgehampton, Long Island, 1701. He was a member of the New York state assembly from Suffolk county, 1691-95, and from 1698 to 1701. He married Susannah Howell. David Pierson, a descendant of Colonel Henry Pierson, was a resident of Sag Harbor, Long Island. He married Elizabeth Gelston, and they were the parents of Jane Pierson, wife of Horace Allen.

(The Gelston Line).

The Gelstons are of Irish descent. Hugh Gelston, born in Belfast, Ireland, 1697, was

a merchant of Southampton, Long Island, in 1717. In 1752 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Suffolk county, and held the office twenty-one years. He was a Presbyterian. His brother Samuel, who came from Ireland with him, was a minister. They were sons of a prosperous mill owner of Belfast. Judge Hugh Gelston married, in 1717, Mary, died July 23, 1737, daughter of John (2) and Susannah (Clark) Maltby, of Southampton, a granddaughter of John (1) Maltby, born about 1670 in Yorkshire, England. He came to America, and was a merchant of New Haven, Connecticut. He married, in 1671, Mary, daughter of Richard, and granddaughter of Alexander Bryan, who came from Ashton, county of Bucks, England. John (1) Maltby was lost at sea in 1676. His widow Mary married (second) Rev. John Taylor; (third) John Howell, of Southampton. He died in 1692, leaving her, at the age of thirty-eight years, three times widowed. John (2) Maltby, born June 1, 1673, married Susannah, daughter of Samuel Clark. Their daughter, Mary Maltby, married Judge Hugh Gelston, and had thirteen children.

(II) Maltby, son of Judge Hugh and Mary (Maltby) Gelston, was born March 20, 1723, died September 22, 1783. He married Mary Jones, died February 28, 1785, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jones, whose second wife, Margaret Livingston, was a sister of Catherine Livingston, second wife of Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York. Maltby Gelston and wife lived at Bridgehampton, Long Island, where he was a deacon of the church and highly esteemed for his piety. They were the parents of eight children.

(III) Elizabeth, eldest daughter and second child of Maltby and Mary (Jones) Gelston, was born November 30, 1746. She married David Pierson.

(IV) Jane, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Gelston) Pierson, married Horace Allen, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts (see Allen III).

PARSONS "The honorable family of Parsons have been advanced to the dignity of viscounts, and more lately earls of Ross." (Bishop Gibson A.D. 1725 in "Camden's Britannia").

"It does not appear that there has ever been any attempt to collect even the materials for a history of the English family of Parsons, notwithstanding there have been many individuals among them of great distinction, as knights, baronets and noblemen." (New England Gen. Reg. 1847). Guppy's "Homes of English Names," says, "Parsons is a striking

example of a purely south of England name. It is represented in most of the southern counties, but its great home is in Wilts, and is numerous in most of the counties around this centre, Somerset, Dorset, Hants, Oxford and Monmouth." In America the name is early found. The English family bore arms. Those of Sir Thomas Parsons, of Great Milton, 1636, are those claimed by the American family. Gules: Two chevrons, ermine between three eagles displayed or. Crest: an eagle's leg erased at the high or, standing on a leopard's face, gules.

The family herein recorded is that of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, an early settler of Springfield, Massachusetts. From that state they went to Enfield, Connecticut, settling in Kingsboro, Fulton county, in 1792. The present is the eleventh generation from Thomas Parsons, of Great Milton, England, and the ninth in America beginning with Deacon Benjamin.

(I) Thomas Parsons, of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, England, was buried May 23, 1597. He married Catherine Hester, and had five children.

(II) Hugh, son of Thomas and Catherine (Hester) Parsons, was born November 27, 1563, in Great Milton, Oxfordshire, England. He married Elizabeth (Bagshaw) Thompsons, who died January 24, 1642. They were the parents of ten children.

(III) Deacon Benjamin, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Parsons, was born and baptized at Sanford Farms, Oxford, England, March 17, 1627, and died Springfield, Massachusetts, August 24, 1689. He came to America, and was among the early settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. He was a chief instrument in the formation of the Springfield church, as appears from his correspondence with Rev. Increase Mather. He was a deacon, and a prominent citizen of exemplary moral character. In the civil affairs of the town he held many responsible offices which he discharged with strict fidelity. From the time of marriage to that of his death, Deacon Parsons, with the exception of four years, held some office of public trust in Springfield. He married (first) November 6, 1653, Sarah, daughter of Richard Vore, of Windsor. She was a member of Rev. John Warham's church in Dorchester, and accompanied him to Windsor. She died at Springfield, Massachusetts, January 1, 1676. He married (second) February 21, 1677, Sarah Heald, widow of John Leonard, who settled in Springfield in 1639. He was killed by the Indians. She died in 1690, after a second marriage to Peter Tilton. Children by first marriage, all born in Spring-

field: 1. Sarah, August 18, 1656; married James Dorchester. 2. Benjamin (2), September 15, 1658; died at Enfield, Connecticut, December 28, 1728; he married Sarah Keep; her mother was Sarah, daughter of John Leonard. Her father, John Keep, was killed by the Indians at Long Meadow in 1676. 3. Mary, December 10, 1660, died at Springfield, January 27, 1662. 4. Abigail, January 6, 1662; married (first) John Mun; (second) John Richards. 5. Samuel, see forward. 6. Ebenezer, born November 17, 1668; married Margaret Marshfield; he was deacon of the Congregational church of West Springfield fifty-two years. 7. Mary, December 17, 1670; married Thomas Richards, October 21, 1691. 8. Hezekiah, November 24, 1673; married Hannah Cooley, February 20, 1701. 9. Joseph, December, 1675; married Abigail Phelps, September 15, 1697.

(IV) Samuel, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Vore) Parsons, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, October 10, 1666, died February 17, 1735. He married, March 18, 1683, Hannah, born September 10, 1668, daughter of John and Hannah (Chapin) Hitchcock. Children: 1. Samuel, November 23, 1690; married December 4, 1713, Abigail Randall. 2. John, see forward. 3. Luke, born January 4, 1696; married, September 13, 1716, Sarah Osborn. 4. Hezekiah, April 13, 1698; married November 15, 1723, Rebecca Burt. 5. Hannah, August 2, 1700; married Nathaniel Horton, March 3, 1720. 6. Nathaniel, December 28, 1703; married, December 18, 1725, Mary Pease. 7. Sarah, November 10, 1704; married, June 10, 1742, Thomas Jones. 8. Moses, June 10, 1707; married, January 13, 1736, Hannah Stebbins. 9. Miriam, April 9, 1710; married, November 10, 1730, Caleb Jones. 10. Daniel.

(V) John, son of Samuel and Hannah (Hitchcock) Parsons, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, July 23, 1693, died in Somers, Connecticut, July 4, 1739. He married, June 20, 1716, Thankful, born November 12, 1693, died July 4, 1739, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Dumbleton) Root. They were the parents of seven children, among whom were John, Moses and Thomas.

(VI) John (2), son of John (1) and Thankful (Root) Parsons, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, April 22, 1724, died at Windsor, Connecticut, March 14, 1760. He married, April 30, 1747, Elizabeth Barrett, who died March 6, 1758. They had six children.

(VII) James, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Barrett) Parsons, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, October 9, 1748, died Janu-

ary 22, 1810. He settled in Kingsboro, Fulton county, New York, in 1792, and was the ancestor of Judge Levi Parsons. He was a farmer of Fulton county until his death. He married, January 25, 1770, Hannah Phelps, born September 2, 1748, died March 25, 1837. They were the parents of eight children.

(VIII) Gurdon, son of James and Hannah (Phelps) Parsons, was born July 4, 1780, at Windsor, Connecticut, died October 5, 1848, in Fulton county, New York. He was twelve years old when his parents settled in Fulton county, two miles north of Gloversville. He was reared a farmer, an occupation he followed all his life. He married (first) March 11, 1801, Sally Permelia Leavenworth, born May 20, 1783, died December 30, 1824; (second), Helen Demarest, died October 3, 1863; no issue. There were five sons and three daughters by first marriage. Parents and children were active and original members of the Congregational church of Kingsboro.

(IX) Tallmadge Leavenworth, son of Gurdon and Sally P. (Leavenworth) Parsons, was born on the Parsons' homestead farm in Kingsboro, Fulton county, New York, January 13, 1813, died on the farm where his life was spent, January 13, 1847. He was an active Whig, and a faithful member of the Congregational church. He married Jane MacGregor, born August 8, 1814, died December 9, 1883. They had one child.

(X) Tallmadge Lester, only child of Tallmadge Leavenworth, and Jane (MacGregor) Parsons, was born July 2, 1843, at Kingsboro, on the Parsons' homestead farm. His father died when he was about three and one-half years of age, and his early life was spent under the care of an uncle. He was educated in the common schools and at the academy. About April 1, 1878, he came into possession of the Parsons farm, first settled by his great-grandfather, James Parsons, he being the fourth generation to own and cultivate the property. The original tract contained one hundred acres, to which has since been added by Mr. Parsons' father and himself one hundred and fifty acres. He is a successful modern farmer, and a capable business man. He is active in town affairs, and has served three terms as supervisor. He is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics. He married, June 5, 1878, Juliette, born July 1, 1850, daughter of George and granddaughter of Charles Musgrave, of England. George Musgrave was born in England, February 2, 1810, died January, 1881. He came to the United States in 1830, and settled in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York. He was a farmer, a Re-

publican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth, born June 13, 1815, died December 24, 1886, daughter of William, born January 7, 1776, died May 18, 1856, and his wife Mary Potter, born February 11, 1778, died November 18, 1859. Children of George and Elizabeth (Potter) Musgrave: William; Ann Sarah; Margaret Jane, married Peter Stewart; Charles, married Julia Van Arnum; Matthew, married Jennie Brownell; Mary Elizabeth, married Calvin R. Jackson; Emily, Juliette, married Tallmadge Lester Parsons; James, married Jennie Van Deusen; George Henry, married Janette Stewart. Children of Tallmadge L. and Juliette (Musgrave) Parsons: Jennie, born April 20, 1879; Elizabeth, February 25, 1881; Levi, August 9, 1883; Duncan MacGregor, March 30, 1885; Margaret K., April 4, 1889.

The Parsons family from time immemorial have been successful tillers of the soil. One notable exception must be made to this statement, however, Judge Levi Parsons, founder of the Levi Parsons Library of Gloversville. He was a native of Kingsboro, and spent the greater part of his working years in successful business enterprises in California. He was one of the founders of the Whig party in that state in 1849, and was the first judge appointed in San Francisco. He not only gave the first large contribution that made the library possible, but he gave to Union College \$50,000, the interest of which is mainly applied to the education of young men from Fulton county. Thirteen scholarships are provided by this fund, the directors of the Levi Parsons Library having the sole right to nominate the candidates for these scholarships. Judge Parsons' early desire for a collegiate education inclined him to make this wise provision for the young men of his native county. He was also greatly interested in the preservation of the Parsons genealogy, and it is to his generosity that so much has been done to preserve the Parsons' records. He died October 23, 1887.

The Niskayuna family of Vedder herein recorded descend from Harmen Albertse Vedder, the first settler of the name in the Mohawk Valley. He was a trader in Beverwyck before the year 1657. In 1660 he returned to Holland. In 1661, as agent for Dirk De Wolfe, merchant of Amsterdam, he erected a salt kettle on Coney Island, New York, which being claimed by the people of Gravesend he brought suit before the governor and council to make good his claim, and being beaten





J. L. Parsons

abandoned the enterprise. In 1663 he leased his "bouwery" at Schenectady to Simon Groot for six years. In 1668, being in Holland with other merchants from the province of New York, he purchased goods and chartered the ship "King Charles," and obtained permission from the King of England to send the ship and goods to New York. In 1667 he lived in Albany. In 1672 he bought land in Schenectady. In 1673 he was one of three magistrates for Schenectady. He did not show proper respect for the magistrates of Albany, and also pretended to have the right to trade with the Indians. For his presumption he was reprimanded and warned "to regulate himself accordingly." He purchased the village lot of the heirs of Reiner, son of Domine Schaets, of Albany, after his massacre by the Indians in 1690. The following children of Harmen Vedder were living in 1715: Harmanus, Arent, Albert, born May 10, 1671, Johannes, Corset, Angenietje, wife of Jan Danielse Van Antwerpen.

(II) Arent, son of Harmen Albertse Vedder, settled on land on the south side of the Mohawk river, opposite Hoffman's ferry, which was called Vedder's ferry. He made his will August 10, 1746, and all his children were then living. He married Sara, daughter of Simon Groot. Children: Agnietje, born February 11, 1694, in Albany, married Pieter Janse Vrooman; Rebecca, married Willem Brouwer; Harmen, born 1696; Maria, baptized September 1, 1699; Susanna, married Pieter Mabie; Sara, married Cornelis Swits; Lysbeth, died young; Simon, died May 17, 1791; Antje, married Pieter Clement; Lysbeth (2), married Jessais Swart; Albert.

(III) Simon, son of Arent and Sara (Groot) Vedder, was born October 3, 1707, died May 17, 1791. He lived in the "Woe-stine." He married, January 16, 1735, Maria Truax, widow of Simon Groot. Children: Arent, see forward; Philip, baptized July 9, 1737; Harmanus, baptized March 4, 1739; Neeltje, December 6, 1741, married Johannes Van Pelten; Sarah, May 13, 1744, married Myndert Wemple; Annatje, September 14, 1746; Maria, October 15, 1749; Agnietje, April 5, 1752, married Nicolas Swart; Susanna, May 18, 1755; Anna, March 12, 1758, married Johannes Myndertse.

(IV) Arent (2), son of Simon and Maria (Truax) (Groot) Vedder, was born August 25, 1735, in Mt. Hope, town of Niskayuna. He was a farmer. He married (first) December 10, 1768, Jannetje, born November, 1744, died April 10, 1780, daughter of Johannes Truax. He married (second), February 23, 1782, Annatje Bancker, died July 14, 1813,

aged seventy-two years, daughter of Willem Bancker. Arent Vedder made his will September 3, 1811, died November 11, 1811. His second wife was then living, also children, Simon A., John B., Maria and Alida.

(V) Simon A., son of Arent (2) and Jannetje (Truax) Vedder, was born September 1, 1772, died in Niskayuna, December 22, 1844. He married (first) November 14, 1807, Mary Bassett, died January 17, 1823, aged forty-one years. He married (second) December 7, 1824, Elizabeth Gates, died in Schenectady, 1870, aged sixty-eight years, and is buried in Vale cemetery. Children by first wife: 1. Ann, born August 24, 1808, died August 25, 1871; married Richard J. Pearse. 2. Aaron, see forward. 3. Michael Bassett, September 20, 1811, died April 7, 1882; married (first) Agnes Vedder, no issue; married (second) Catherine Swart, no issue. 4. Cornelius, see forward. 5. John, born May 26, 1816, died July 27, 1883; married Margaret Vrooman. Children: i. M. Margaret, married Rev. William H. Phraner, and has a daughter Olive, of Hempstead, Long Island; ii. M. Katherine, unmarried, resides at Hempstead. 6. Maria, born November 17, 1818, died November 23, 1868; married Stephen P. Hill, of Massachusetts, no issue.

(VI) Aaron, son of Simon A. and Mary (Bassett) Vedder, was born at the Niskayuna farm, Schenectady county, New York, December 27, 1809, died there October 7, 1886. He was a prosperous farmer, and a man of influence. He was a member of the Reformed church, and a Whig and Republican in politics. He married, January 12, 1843, in Niskayuna, Elizabeth B. Spaun, born in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, in 1819, died in Niskayuna, June 16, 1903. Children: Mary, married Albert Van Voast; DeWitt Frank, see forward.

(VII) De Witt Frank, son of Aaron and Elizabeth B. (Spaun) Vedder, was born in Niskayuna, Schenectady county, New York, on the farm he now occupies, September 12, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and grew up on the home farm. He later became owner of one-half the homestead farm. He is a prosperous farmer and a highly regarded citizen. He is a Republican, following the political faith of his family. He is active in town affairs, and has held several local offices. He married, in Schenectady, Etta, daughter of Aaron and Maria (Haight) Putnam, residents of Schenectady county, town of Duaneburg, married in Schenectady village where they died, he at the age of sixty-three, she at seventy-one. Aaron Putnam was the son of Matthew Putnam, ex-sheriff of

Schenectady county, who died in Fultonville, New York, aged eighty years. He married Nancy Veeder, who died in Fultonville, New York, aged eighty-two. Children of De Witt Frank and Etta (Putnam) Vedder: Elizabeth, born September 12, 1885, married Vincent Westervelt, D.D.S., of Schenectady; Myra, February 10, 1889; William, March 7, 1890.

(VI) Cornelius, son of Simon A. and Mary (Bassett) Vedder, was born in Niskayuna, Schenectady county, New York, March 15, 1813, died there July 30, 1889. He was a farmer all his years, prosperous and respected. He adhered to the religious faith of his fathers—the Dutch Reformed—and was a Whig and Republican in politics, which was the political faith of the Vedders for generations. He married at Lisha's Kill, Albany county, March 3, 1836, Maria A., born in Albany county, New York, November 28, 1815, died November 21, 1890, daughter of Abraham Ver Planck and Helena (Groot) Lansing, both of Albany county, and granddaughter of John V. A. and Harriet (Ver Planck) Lansing, descendants of the old Dutch Lansings of the first settlements. Children of Cornelius and Maria A. (Lansing) Vedder: 1. Abraham, born May 9, 1837, died June 12, 1887; he was a prosperous farmer of Niskayuna; married Mary Vrooman, born September 3, 1841, died August 4, 1896; children: Cornelius, died young; John N. V., born November 28, 1873, unmarried; Henry S., October 18, 1876, died July, 1906, unmarried; Alice, August 4, 1879, married George G. Jones, and has a son George Vedder, born August 25, 1907. 2. Mary A., March 30, 1840, died September 1, 1908, unmarried. 3. Helen, October 17, 1842; resides with her brother in Niskayuna, unmarried. 4. Simon H., see forward. 5. Dr. Lansing T., born September 22, 1859, died May 12, 1900; a graduate of Albany Medical College, and for many years a well-known and skillful practitioner of medicine in Schenectady; he married Susana Smith, of Rochester, New York, who survives him, a resident of Los Angeles, California. Children: Annie M., born 1885, died 1899; Cornelius L., July 19, 1887.

(VII) Simon H., son of Cornelius and Maria A. (Lansing) Vedder, was born on the Niskayuna farm, Schenectady county, New York, April 2, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and at Schenectady high school. He is one of the successful, substantial farmers of Niskayuna, a member of the Reformed church and a Republican. He is a justice of the peace, and interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his town. He married, February 11, 1891, Ariet, born Novem-

ber 15, 1864, daughter of William and Ann E. (Palmer) Steers, and granddaughter of Cornelius Steers, of Albany county, a farmer and contractor. William Steers was a farmer of Niskayuna, where he died aged eighty-three years. His wife, Ann E., died aged sixty-eight years. They were the parents of five children. 1. William, married Juliana Lansing. 2. Cornelius, a business man of New York City, married Margaret Bruce, deceased. 3. Ariet, married Simon H. Vedder. 4. Isabella, unmarried. 5. Eva, married John M. Ketchum, a farmer of Niskayuna; children: Herbert, and Helen (twins); Isabel. Children of Simon H. and Ariet (Steers) Vedder: Miriam, born February 1, 1895, student at Schenectady high school; Lansing S., July 10, 1897, Chester D., November 15, 1899; Palmer W., twin of Chester D.

(II) Johannes, son of Harmen VEDDER Albertse Vedder (q. v.), was carried away to Canada by the French and Indians, February 9, 1690, and died August 14, 1748. He married (first) Maria, daughter of Johannes Fort (Van Der Vort) July 8, 1705; (second) Engeltje, daughter of Gerrit Symonse Veeder, November 25, 1732. Children: Harmen, born April 14, 1706; Angelietje Hermanus; Margarita; Anna; Johannes; Arent; Maretje; Abraham; Albert; Catherina; Maria; Anna, born July 8, 1737; the last three were by his second wife.

(III) Albert, youngest son of Johannes and Maria (Fort) Vedder, was born in 1729, and died November 18, 1805. He married, October 30, 1756, Hester, died May 12, 1813, in her eightieth year, daughter of Frans Van Der Bogart. Children: Johannes, of whom further; Maria; Maria (2); Hester; Frans Van Der Bogart; Barber; Neeltje; Engeltje; Claas; Annetje, born May 12, 1776.

(IV) Johannes, eldest son of Albert and Hester (Van Der Bogart) Vedder, was baptized May 15, 1757. (A John A. Vedder, elder of the church, died between December 3, 1808, and April 6, 1809, who is believed to have been Johannes Albertse—Johannes, son of Albert.) He married, August 22, 1779, Eva, daughter of Jacob Clute. Children, with dates of baptism: Albert, April 23, 1780; Elizabeth, September 29, 1782; Esther, January 23, 1785; Johannes, January 15, 1787; Elizabeth (2d), born March 18, 1790; Francis B., of whom further. There was a son Jacob and a daughter Tina whose births or baptisms are not recorded.

(V) Francis B., son of Johannes and Eva (Clute) Vedder, was born in Schenectady,

New York, March 28, 1801, died May 27, 1873. He married, February 26, 1824, Maria Newkirk, a descendant of the Mohawk Valley pioneer Newkirk family; she was born in the town of Florida, April 3, 1804, died in April, 1884. Children: 1. John, born April 8, 1826, died unmarried, March 8, 1898. He inherited the old Vedder farm settled by his grandfather, Johannes Vedder, over a century ago, in the town of Glen, and now owned by John J. Vedder (1910). 2. Francis F., born October 28, 1826; married; no issue. 3. Eva E., born February 26, 1831, died in Denver, Colorado, December, 1905; married John F. Drevendorf, (deceased), and had Fannie, married Anson Snow, of Denver, and has Anson and Eva Snow. 4. Maud, born March 7, 1833, deceased; married Jan Van Evera (deceased), and had Myra, married Theodore Clark. 5. Peter, married Emma Van Evera, and has daughter Ella. 6. David F.; see forward. 7. Jasper, born October 1, 1837; resides in Ovid, New York.

(VI) David F., seventh child of Francis B. and Maria (Newkirk) Vedder, was born on the Glen homestead farm, May 12, 1835, died January 22, 1897. He cultivated the farm on which he was born, and resided there all the active years of his life. He married, in Glen, Mary E. Shelp, born in Glen, February 11, 1841, died at the Vedder homestead, May 12, 1887, daughter of James Nelson and Elizabeth (Mount) Shelp. Children: 1. Francis B., born February 29, 1860; farmer of Mohawk; married, March 2, 1860, Margaret Bellinger; children: Mary N., Charles D., and Bertha, died in infancy. 2. Nelson, born March 21, 1863, died December 6, 1891; married, December 10, 1885, Nettie Ingersoll, born August 28, 1862. He was a farmer of Glen. Children: i. Leland N., born December 24, 1886; ii. Earl Ingersoll, born October 12, 1888; now (1910) employed in Puget Sound National Bank, Seattle, Washington; iii. Zerah, born October 3, 1890. 3. John J.; see forward. 4. Anna M., born March 11, 1871; married Charles Carpenter, and has issue.

(VII) John J., third son of David F. and Mary E. (Shelp) Vedder, was born May 12, 1867. He inherited the old Vedder homestead from his uncle John. He is well known in the town, and honored for his sterling character and kindly characteristics. He is public spirited, and in his administration of the offices he has held has shown that he has the interest of his town at heart. He was commissioner of highways, and is now superintendent of the entire road system of the town.

Those interested in this feature of local

government appreciate the work done for the cause of good roads, and hold him in the highest esteem. Politically he is a Democrat, and with his family attends the Dutch Reformed Church. He belongs to Fultonville Lodge, No. 521, F. and A. M.; Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; Tribe No. 121, I. O. R. M.; and Fultonville Lodge No. 340, K. P. He married (first) in Mohawk, October 5, 1887, Gertrude Hanson, born March 11, 1870, died December 23, 1903, daughter of Henry D. Hanson, born May 11, 1838, and his wife, Sarah M. Lotridge, born August 7, 1846, both present residents of Mohawk. Mr. Vedder married (second) in Mohawk, February 1, 1905, Bertha M. Hanson, sister of his first wife. Children by first marriage: David H., born September 2, 1888; Bertha M., February 18, 1891. Children by second marriage: John D., born May 5, 1907; Sarah E., April 29, 1909.

The ancestor of all the Vedders of Schenectady county, New York, was Harman Albertse Vedder, who settled in Schenectady in 1633. He was a trader in Beverwyck in 1657.

The family in Schenectady, herein recorded, descend from the founder through his second son Arent and his wife Sara Groot, their son Simon and his wife Maria Truax, widow of Simon Groot. Their son Harmanus married Annatjie Vedder, November 10, 1770. He made his will, October 14, 1813, proved May 14, 1816. Their son Simon, born July 11, 1773, died before his father, leaving children: Harmanus, John, Aaron, Philip, Gertrude and Annatjie.

(VI) Philip, son of Simon Vedder, was born in Rotterdam, Schenectady county, New York, at the homestead at German Flats, near the old fort that was built on the original Schermerhorn farm. He died at the age of thirty-eight years. He married Nellie Schermerhorn, born in Rotterdam, on the adjoining farm. Children: 1. John D., see forward. 2. James V., a farmer of Rotterdam; married Jane Ann Sprigg, of Dutch ancestry, and had sons, Simon and William, both of Rotterdam. 3. Mary, married (first) Albert Walker; no issue; married (second) S. A. Wilder. 4. Catherine, married Alonzo French; she died in Chicago, Illinois. 5. Jane, married Byron Knight; they both died in Amsterdam, New York, leaving Nellie, now the widow of William Chism; children: John, Jeannette and Eva Chism.

(VII) John D., eldest son of Philip and Nellie (Schermerhorn) Vedder, was born in

Rotterdam, Schenectady county, New York, in 1832, died there 1906. He was a farmer all his active years, but passed his latter years retired from all business cares. He was a member of the Second Reformed Church, and a Democrat politically. He married Margaret E. Sprigg, sister of Jane A., wife of James V. Vedder. She survives her husband, and resides in Schenectady with her daughter. She is seventy-five years of age. She and her husband were members and co-workers in the same church, the Second Reformed. Children, all born in Rotterdam: 1. Daniel, died in childhood. 2. Warren W., see forward. 3. Albert, died in infancy. 4. Mary, married Charles Plumly, of Wolcott, Warren county, New York, and has Maude, who married and has a daughter Mary. 5. John D. (2), a grocer of Belle View, a suburb of Schenectady, he married Sarah Ward; children: Charles, Edison and John D. (3). 6. Anna, married Charles Russell, of Wolcott, New York; deceased and has no living issue. 7. Margaret, for twenty years has been cashier of one of the leading mercantile houses of Schenectady; unmarried. 8. Emma, died in girlhood.

(VIII) Warren W., son of John D. and Margaret E. (Sprigg) Vedder, was born on the Rotterdam Vedder homestead, January 22, 1856. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the public schools. In early life he worked on the Erie canal, and was captain of one of the state boats, "Captain Curtis." He spent several years on the canal, and owned his own boat, which he had running as a freighter. In 1880 he settled in Schenectady, where he engaged in the lumber trade; later he conducted a grocery store, and still later was proprietor of a hotel. In 1895 he retired from active business life, having acquired a competency. He was active in city politics, often representing his ward in party conventions and was always a loyal Republican. He was an active member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 17, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in Schenectady, Mary E. Lockwood, born in Rotterdam, New York, in 1860, and was a resident of Schenectady before her marriage. She is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bond) Lockwood, both born in Rotterdam, but now residents of Schenectady. Children: 1. Mary E., married Warren W. Vedder. 2. Eliza, married William H. Fogarty, and has a daughter Bessie, who married William Putnam, and has a daughter Leona. 3. Caroline, married Harry Dixon, of Schenectady, New York; children: Maude, Sidney, Harry (2) and William. 4. Dora, married (first) William Cluett; no is-

sue; married (second) Augustus Westfall, and has a daughter Anna. 5. Alonzo, died unmarried. Children of Warren W. and Mary E. (Lockwood) Vedder: Pearl, married George A. Stone, of Sacketts Harbor, New York, and has a son Warren; Hattie, unmarried; Blanche, unmarried; Jacob, unmarried; Florence; Carlisle, died in infancy.

The name Wilson is a familiar and universal one, and of the thousands of the name in the

United States, few comparatively have a common American ancestor or are so near of kin as to have a common ancestor as late as 1630. Genealogical dictionaries dealing with the period previous to 1700 give long lists of Wilsons who settled in this country, few of whom are mentioned as being even distantly related. They came from England, Scotland and Ireland. The particular Wilson family of Cohoes trace their ancestor to Scotland. In 1740 two brothers came to America, one settling in Massachusetts, and one coming north to Saratoga county, New York. The first record is of Esau Wilson, son of the Scotch emigrant, who was a farmer of Saratoga county, married and had a family.

(II) James Sanborn, son of Esau Wilson, was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1818, died in Cohoes, New York, in 1893. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1847, after he married, removed to Lowell, Wisconsin, where he was a leading contractor and builder. In 1854 he returned to Saratoga county, and took up his residence at Clifton Park, removed to Cohoes in 1868, where he died. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Republican in politics. He married, in 1835, at Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, Cynthia Mary Husted, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Wickes Husted, and a descendant of Scotch ancestors. She died in 1891, aged seventy-four years. Children: Ira M., Elizabeth, Winfield S., Mary J., William H., Jeremiah, James Henry, see forward; Julia, Ida M., Lola, Isaac C.

(III) James Henry, son of James Sanborn and Cynthia Mary (Husted) Wilson, was born in Lowell, Wisconsin, July 22, 1854. Shortly after his birth, his parents returned to their old home, Saratoga county, New York, where he attended the public schools. When he was fourteen they removed to Cohoes (or Waterford) where his education was completed. After his school days were ended, he worked with his father for a time, then for three years clerked in a grocery, and in 1878 began working in the J. C. Sanford box fac-

tory. In 1880 the plant was sold to John Leggett, who in 1881 appointed Mr. Wilson his superintendent. In 1885, in Cohoes, with A. D. Wait, he purchased the business from Mr. Leggett and in 1886 became sole owner, Mr. Wait retiring. The business was successfully prosecuted under the sole direction and ownership of Mr. Wilson until 1893, when he admitted two young men who were in his employ, William McCreedy and Jacob W. Mayot, and as J. H. Wilson & Company the firm still continues. They own the Empire Paper Box Company, of Cohoes, which manufacture besides their large variety of paper boxes, the Empire band cutting and folding machines. This is only one of the activities in which Mr. Wilson is prominently engaged. In 1892 he organized and incorporated the Continental Knitting Company, and was president the first two years of its corporate existence, and now a director. They are manufacturers of Egyptian and Colonial balbriggan underwear, and are rated a highly successful enterprise. In 1896 he was one of the organizers of the Hudson River Coal and Ice Company, and is the present treasurer. This is a very large and prosperous company, owning private railroad switch grounds of three acres and four hundred feet of river front. Politically Mr. Wilson is a Republican. In 1882 he was elected school commissioner of Cohoes, and in 1884 re-elected; in 1894 he was appointed and in 1895 elected to the same office, serving until 1898, when he was elected president of the board of education, and in 1900 re-elected; in 1903 he was elected mayor of the city, serving one term. He has given years to the schools of Cohoes, which is the best evidence of his great interest in the cause of education. During his long term of service his greatest ambition has been to raise the standard of efficiency and secure the best possible results from the public school system of the city. In 1889 he was one of thirty who organized and established the Cohoes Hospital Association, and for several years served as director. He is also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, and an interested, helpful member. In church work he is equally interested and energetic. He is a member of the Baptist church, and has served as trustee fourteen years, and for twelve years was superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1889, when the Island Mission was organized, he was one of those who assisted and was the first superintendent of the Mission Sunday school. His fraternal affiliations are with Cohoes Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Cohoes City Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and D. J. Johnson Lodge, Temple

of Honor. His life has touched every branch of the life of his city, civil, religious, commercial and benevolent. In all his business undertakings he has been successful; in his official positions, energetic and faithful, and in his church and benevolent work, willing and helpful. There have been few idle days in his fifty-six years, and in taking a retrospective view of his life he can surely find some cause for satisfaction.

He married (first) in May, 1875, Adelaide Delanoy, of Cohoes, New York, who died June 3, 1898. Children: 1. Francis D., born August, 1876, died April 10, 1892. 2. William James, born July 10, 1887, in Cohoes; graduate of Cohoes high school; now associated with his father in business; married, July 11, 1906, Charlotte M. Nuttall, of Cohoes; children: William, died in infancy, and Helen Frances, born November, 1910. He married (second) March 19, 1900, Hannah Ophelia, the daughter of James Teachout and Mary Bailey, of Saratoga county, and granddaughter of John Teachout (1769) and Hannah Swartwout (1777), who were born in Dutchess county, and whose forefathers came to America from Holland. Mary Bailey Teachout was the daughter of Major Henry Bailey and Eleanor Andrews, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Henry Bailey and Margaret Losee. On her mother's side she was a descendant of Captain Michael Dunning.

The ancestors of Henry Bailey are said to have fled from England to Holland to escape persecution, and early in the seventeenth century they came to America. The Dunnings were early settlers of Fairfield, Connecticut.

RATHBONE-RATHBUN

The Rathbone family of England is an old and honorable one. For three hundred years a wealthy branch has resided in the city of Liverpool. The family is of Saxon origin in England, where they have been a distinct family for five hundred years. Transplanted to America, they have been honored citizens. The blazon of arms for the name Rathbone as given in "Burke's General Armory" is: Argent, three doves, azure. Crest: a dove with an olive branch in the beak all proper. The arms of the Liverpool family are: Ermine, on a fess, azure, between two roses in chief gules, barbed and seeded proper, and the Roman fasces fessways in front of a lion's head proper, gorged with a collar argent, charged with two roses gules. Motto: *Suaviter et fortiter*—mildly but firmly. While Richard Rathbone (1574) seems to be

the first of the line in America, his son (1610) probably coming at the same time, the real history of the family begins with John, of Block Island (1634). He is identified with the early history of that island, of which he was one of the purchasers from Massachusetts, and one of the first sixteen settlers who landed on the island in 1662.

(I) Richard Rathbone, born about 1574, so far as the records show, was the first of this family to settle in America. He married Marion Whipple, sister of Captain John Whipple, who mentioned her in his will, made at Ipswich, Essex county, Massachusetts, December 19, 1616. They had four sons, none of whom left issue (so far as learned) except John (see forward). The eldest son, Rev. William Rathbone, resided and preached in Vermont in 1630. He is spoken of in a work published in 1630 and reprinted in "Historical Collections of Massachusetts." The sons mentioned were: William, Joseph, Thomas and John.

(II) John (1), son of Richard and Marion (Whipple) Rathbone, was born about 1610, in England most probably. He is said to have come from England to America in the ship "Speedwell," a vessel accompanying the "Mayflower" in 1620, and to have settled in Rhode Island. (Livermore's "History of Block Island.") He married about 1633, and had a son John, perhaps others.

(III) John Rathbone (2), son of John (1), was born about 1634. He was one of those who on August 17, 1660, met at the house of John Alcock, M.D., in Roxbury, Massachusetts, to confer on the purchase of Block Island. He bought a sixteenth of the island in 1660, and settled there in 1662. His was one of the names presented to the Rhode Island general assembly in 1664, by Captain James Sand and Joseph Kent, in behalf of Block Island, for admission as freeman. In 1683 he was a representative from Block Island to the Rhode Island general assembly; June 16, 1686, he signed with others, a petition to the King of Great Britain in regard to the writ of "Quo Warranto," acknowledging full and free submission and resignation of the powers given in the charter, and asking to be discharged from all liens and contributions which the assembly would impose upon them in sending an agent to England, to which action the petitioners were opposed.

In 1688 he was a member of the grand jury of Rhode Island. He married Margaret, daughter of Tristram Dodge. Their issue was: Thomas, John (3), see forward; Sarah, wife of (first), Samuel George, (sec-

ond), John Ball); William, Joseph and Samuel.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Margaret (Dodge) Rathbone, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1658. He was made a freeman of Rhode Island, and the same year was appointed a deputy to the general court from New Shoreham, Block Island, Rhode Island. He was deputy from 1681 to 1684, and surveyor of highways in 1686. Just before his marriage he received a deed from his father to sixty acres of land, the consideration being "One barrel of pork." From some old records we find that "Great James and his wife" (Indians) bound their daughter Betsey to John Rathbone and his wife Ann, as an indentured servant, for a term of eighteen years, the consideration being "one gallon of rum, one blanket in hand, and five years afterward one gallon of rum yearly thereafter, and if she remains five years the said Rathbone to pay four blankets every third year thereafter." He testified April 28, 1717, in relation to a seizure by the pirate Paulgrove Williams, of three men who were with him in a boat on the bay at the time of the seizure. He was twice married, (first) June 20, 1680, to ———, (second) November 11, 1686, to Ann Dodge. His children were: Mercy, Jonathan, John, Joshua (see forward), Benjamin, Anna, Nathaniel and Thomas.

(V) Rev. Joshua Rathbone, son of John (3) and Ann (Dodge) Rathbone, was born at Newport colony, of Rhode Island. He was twice married. He married (first) November 30, 1721, Martha Card, born April 6, 1699, daughter of Job and Martha (Acres) Card. She bore him a son Joshua. He married (second) February 17, 1724, Mary, daughter of Rev. Valentine Wightman, of Groton, Connecticut, the first Baptist minister in Connecticut. By his second wife Rev. Joshua was the father of twelve children: Joshua (see forward); Valentine W., Martha, John, Daniel, Jacob, Job, Martha, Amos, Anna, Susannah and Wait. These children were born between May 17, 1722, the birth date of Joshua, and August 18, 1744, the birthday of the youngest. John (5) became a minister of the gospel, preaching at Saratoga, New York, at the age of ninety-five. He died from the effects of a fall. He was a patriot of the revolution, a member of the Stonington committee of correspondence and inspector, and signer of the memorial to the Connecticut Assembly, praying for cannon to protect the town of Stonington against British attack.

(VII) Joshua (2), son of Rev. Joshua (1)



Reuben P. Hobson

and Martha (Cord) Rathbone, was born on Block Island, May 17, 1724, and died at Stonington, Connecticut, August 14, 1801. He was known as "Joshua of the wind mill", he being the owner of a grist mill run by wind power at Stonington Point. He was a good and pious man, belonging to the Society of Friends. In an old yellow-leaved Bible, in which the records of Joshua's family were kept, is the following, written in a good hand with many flourishes: "Stonington, January the 27th day, A. D., 1755. This as an account of the age of my wife and children: 1. Joshua Rathbone Jr., was born upon Block Island in the year of our Lord 1724." Some genealogists give his birthplace as Stonington, and the year as 1722; his own written testimony ought to be conclusive. Joshua (2) married, March 4, 1742, Dorcas, born at South Kingston, September 17, 1721, died April 5, 1809, daughter of James Wells, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island. Children born of Joshua (2) and Dorcas Wells: Joshua (see forward), Martha, Dorcas Wells, Acors, Sarah, Mary, Anna.

(VII) Joshua (3), son of Joshua (2) and Dorcas (Wells) Rathbone, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, August 11, 1743, and died November 23, 1773, at sea. He married, October 30, 1766, in Friends' meeting house, Sarah, born December 27, 1748, daughter of Abraham and Martha (Bagnal) Borden. Their children were: Joshua, Abraham, Borden, Acors (see forward); and Benjamin Bagnal. Joshua's widow, Sarah, married a Quaker minister, Peter Hoxie, whose widow she was at her death, March 29, 1828.

(VIII) Acors, third of the four sons of Joshua (3) and Sarah (Borden) Rathbone, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, January 25, 1772. It was in this generation that the spelling of the name became Rathbun. He was the founder of Rathbunville, Oneida county, New York.

He was married, February 12, 1794, to Sarah, born in South Kingston, November 28, 1777, died May 22, 1859, daughter of William and Mercy Peckham. They removed after their marriage to Richmond, Rhode Island, and in the winter of 1802 to Verona, Oneida county, New York, making the journey in an emigrant wagon. Their children were fourteen in number, born between November 24, 1794, and May 4, 1820; the first six were born in Rhode Island. Among them were: Joshua; William; Sarah Ann (married James Hallock); Dorcas, married (first) Richard Searing, (second) Henry Thomas; Perry; Benjamin; Mary Ann, married John B. Barr; Rowland and James. Acors Rath-

bone's name is incorrectly given in Oneida county, New York, histories as Achus.

(IX) Solomon, son of Acors and Sarah (Peckham) Rathbun, was born in Rhode Island, June 30, 1799, and died in Springfield, Mass., November 9, 1861. He married, in New York state, Hannah, died in New York City, December 3, 1891, daughter of Daniel and Henrietta Quimby, of New York. Children: 1. Acors (see forward). 2. Daniel, born June 21, 1829, died September 8, 1862; married, September 9, 1851, Duellanna Wheeler, of Rome, New York. 3. Emily, born September 26, 1831; married John L. Kipp, of New York City. 4. Henry, born December 30, 1833, died December 24, 1852, in Verona, New York. 5. Edward, born April 14, 1838; married, September 2, 1865, Maria Warner, of Verona, New York. 6. George Jay, born September 6, 1840, died February 22, 1860. 7. Milton, born August 3, 1844; married, February 5, 1873, Harriet Lee Eales, of Belmont, New York. 8. Frank, born January 23, 1847; married, October 17, 1877, Charlotte N. Nims, of Troy, New York. 9. Alice Naomi, born November 16, 1850; married Josiah Lombard, of New York City (Harlem). Solomon Rathbun was a very prominent man in Rathbunville, Oneida county, New York, settled by his father, Acors (Achus), in 1802. The town is now Verona Mills. Solomon owned a flourishing mill, woolen factory and a store. Wells, another son of Acors, lived to be the oldest inhabitant of the town.

(X) Acors, eldest son of Solomon and Hannah (Quimby) Rathbun, was born in Rathbunville, now Verona Mills, Oneida county, New York, August 29, 1827. The town was founded by his grandfather Acors (1) Rathbun in 1802. He received a good education, and was trained to habits of industry and thrift by his father, and gained in his store and other business enterprises the experience that was to make him in later years the successful business man he was. He came to Albany, where he entered the employ of his uncle Joshua Rathbun, then one of the largest hardware dealers in the lumber district of Albany. He was later admitted a partner, and on the death of Joshua succeeded him in the business, remaining the active and capable head until 1900, when he retired from active effort. He was a director of the Mechanics National Bank, the Albany Savings Bank, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was interested in other corporations and business enterprises of the city. He belonged to the Fort Orange Club, and was a warm friend of the various church and philanthropic bodies for the betterment of his

fellows. He was a good citizen, and left the impress of his commendable character upon his associates and friends. He was president of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, and for forty-four years worshipped with his wife at that church, occupying the same pew during that long period. His love of all things good and beautiful, his cultured mind and great desire to use his wealth fairly and justly, were prominent traits of his character. The resolutions and memorials adopted by the various boards of directors and trustees of which he was a member show that he was held in the very highest esteem as a capable man of business, a wise counselor, a faithful friend, and a courteous gentleman.

He married, August 19, 1857, Eliza C. Burrell, of Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York (see Burrell), who survives him, a resident of Albany. They had one child, Ormenda Burrell, born July 13, 1858, died January 21, 1901, married, June 4, 1892, in Albany, New York, Joseph Yates Page, son of Joseph C. Page, of Albany, and great-grandson of Governor Yates, of New York. They located in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Page was connected with the comptroller's office under Secretary of the Treasury Eccles, later were of Seattle, Washington, then returned to Albany, where Mr. Page died January 13, 1901, followed one week later by his wife. Mrs. Page was an accomplished, cultured lady, possessed of every womanly attribute, and was deeply regretted. Their daughter, L. Eliza Rathbun Page, born in Seattle, Washington, March 16, 1892, is a senior of Wellesley Hall, Massachusetts (1909). She is the companion of Mrs. Acors Rathbun in her Albany home and on her tours of Europe and Alaska.

Eliza C. (Burrell) Rathbun was educated in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and Utica Female Seminary. She resided in Albany, New York, where they had a beautiful home on Willett street, where hospitality was unbounded. Chief executives were entertained on many occasions, and a circle of friends of kindred tastes made welcome. Always of charitable impulses, since the death of her husband, daughter, and son-in-law, Mrs. Rathbun has devoted her life to good works along philanthropic and charitable lines, not alone with her wealth, but with constant personal work. Every Thursday evening she teaches a class of three hundred and fifty at the Rensselaer Mission; for seventeen years she has taught in the Sunday school, starting with four, the class now numbering seventy-five. There is no public or private charity in

the city that has not been substantially aided by her—missions, schools, hospitals, churches, none are turned away; the need has only to be shown and the response is ready. In all this work there is one that lies nearest her heart, the Young Women's Christian Association. In 1888 it was brought to her notice that young women temporarily in the city, and self-sustaining girls, should have a home provided them where they would be sheltered and cared for under good influences, yet at a price within their means. Meeting with cordial sympathy and material support from her husband, she launched the Young Women's Christian Association in two rooms, April 20, 1888. The association was incorporated in 1890; larger quarters very soon were needed, again and again, until now they are quartered in a building of their own at the corner of Lodge and Steuben streets, with spacious parlors, reading rooms, restaurant, bedrooms for temporary and permanent guests, a library of 2,209 volumes, seven instructors, two secretaries, and a corps of able helpers in every department. Classes for instruction are maintained, each with a capable specialist to instruct in Bible study, vocal music, domestic science, plain sewing, millinery, embroidery, and physical education. The association (1909) has six hundred members, fifty-one of whom are sustaining, three hundred and ninety-six active, and one hundred and fifty-three associate members, drawn from every church denomination. The government includes the executive officers, a board of thirty managers, with an executive committee, advisory board, and a board of trustees. With the exception of the advisory board, these officers are all women. For twenty-three years Mrs. Rathbun has been president, and to her untiring energy and generosity success may be ascribed. In 1907 she caused to be erected, adjoining the Home, a gymnasium, in honor of her late husband's memory. This is said to be the very best equipped ladies' gymnasium in existence anywhere. No feature of the equipment of a modern gymnasium is omitted. The association is affiliated with the National Young Women's Christian Association organizations, which assures members the added benefits of similar advantages when away from home. To the development of this and other undertakings Mrs. Rathbun devotes her life and finds her greatest enjoyment. Every hour of the day is occupied, as she holds official connection with many organizations. In earlier years she traveled extensively, visiting every country of Europe, as well as thoroughly touring the United States, Alaska and part of South America.



Her acquaintance with men and women of philanthropic and literary fame extends to many lands, among whom her noble philanthropies are recognized and approved. After the death of her husband she gave up the Willett street mansion, and resides in apartments at 355 State street, Albany.

(The Burrell Line).

The family of Burrell settled in Herkimer county, New York, in the year 1804, when Jonathan Burrell located at what was then called "Yankee Corners," a point that was the business center of the town of Salisbury. He came with his family from Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and carried on various branches of business. The village became known as "Burrells Corners," and is still so called, although there is little to distinguish it now from the surrounding country. One of his sons, W. F. Burrell, who was born there in 1818, became the proprietor of Burrell's Mills, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of cheese boxes, broom handles, lumber, etc. He was supervisor of the town in 1872-73. Jonathan Burrell married Lucinda Kellogg and had several children.

(II) Harry, son of Jonathan and Lucinda (Kellogg) Burrell, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, November 28, 1797, and died at Little Falls, New York, March 5, 1879. He was part of the family who emigrated from Massachusetts to the town of Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, in 1804. He was engaged in farming and in business with his father until the death of the latter, when he succeeded to possession of the old homestead, known as the Hackley farm. When he was not yet of legal age his neighbors solicited him to take charge of and sell their dairy products, which were drawn to Albany on wagons and thence transported to New York City in sloops. He began the purchase of cheese and other dairy products, and from this beginning became the largest buyer and shipper in the country. As his business increased, he established a house on Front street, New York City, under the firm name of H. Burrell & Company. His acquaintance with Erastus Corning and other prominent men of the day brought forth the suggestion of exporting dairy products. Mr. Burrell embraced the idea and began the business of exporting cheese, formed strong connections with foreign houses, and was probably the first shipper of dairy products to foreign markets from the United States. His domestic and foreign business was very extensive, and in the country and city demanded the constant

attention of himself and sons, who as they grew up were all taken into the business. He continued a large buyer and shipper until near the close of his long, busy, useful life of eighty-two years. He was one of the best of men, and his name was the synonym for honesty and integrity, and his bond was no better than his word. He was the adviser and friend of every man in the community, and was trusted implicitly. He was very wealthy, owning seventeen farms. Charitable and generous, he was the chief pillar of the Presbyterian Church at both Salisbury and Little Falls, where he built a handsome residence and removed in 1852. He was president of the church board of trustees, and of Little Falls Academy. He died at Little Falls, and while his remains lay in the family vault, some desperate villains, hoping for a large reward, stole the body and secreted it. They were, however, run down, captured, and the body recovered. Two of the gang were sentenced to prison for ten years and five for seven years at hard labor.

He married Ormenda, daughter of Colonel Carr, of the war of 1812, and his wife, Hannah Hakes, the latter bearing the title of the "smartest woman in the country." Children: 1. Seymour, deceased. 2. Malvin, deceased. 3. Isaac, deceased. 4. Hannah, wife of Stephen Millar, of Constableville, Lewis county, New York; Nancy, wife of Dr. Humphrey, a physician and missionary, whom she accompanied to India and remained for five years. The doctor was also a minister, and preached in Hindoostanee. They now live a retired life at Little Falls, New York. 5. Eliza, of further mention. 6. Harry (2). The sons were all associated in business with their father, and continued in it after his death, although not upon the same extensive scale.

(III) Eliza, sixth child of Harry and Ormenda (Carr) Burrell, was born in Herkimer county, New York, June 6, 1833. She married Acors Rathbun, and was the mother of one daughter, Ormenda (2) (see Rathbun).

The Little family so strongly represented in the present generation at Johnstown, New York, descend from Lawrence Little, a Montgomery county farmer, located in the town of Charleston, Montgomery county, New York.

(I) Lawrence Little died 1832; married Eliza Fellows, who died 1829. Children, born in Charleston, New York: 1. Mary, born 1819, died January 31, 1885; married Hiram Campbell, a soldier of the civil war, killed at the battle of the Wilderness. They had eight

children: i. Eliza, married Hezekiah Carey and had four children, a. Eva, married John Lincoln and had Elizabeth and Willis; b. Kate, married Charles Shafer and had one child, Allison; c. Mack, married Elsie Young and had five children; d. Albert, married Phoebe Wagner and had six children. ii. Hiram, married Jane Orr and had three children: Irving, Estelle and Vernon. iii. R. Elmira, born November 15, 1840, married, May 1, 1870, Ebenezer Eckerson, born October 25, 1839, and had one child, Ford Blaine, born September 11, 1880, married, June 25, 1909, Ruth Calkin. iv. Hamilton H., married Isabelle Warner, and had one son, Louis. v. Amanda, married John R. Van Patten and had four children: a. Milo, married Dora Ten Eyck and had Anna, married Herbert Van Wie, Cora and Otto; b. Mark, married a Miss Young and had five children; c. Renilo, married Maurice Stanton; d. Bessie, married Chauncy King and had Mabel and Everett. vi. Robie, married Munro Shaffer and had four children: a. John; b. Stanton, married Josie Scrum; c. George, married Lizzie Smith; d. Durward, married Irene Scrum and had Orville, Marion, Dudley, married Fanny MacDougal, and Blanche. vii. William, married Estelle Tratts and had Harry and Nellie. viii. Elmore, married Maria Brown and had Donella, married J. Frank Martin. 2. Hiram, married Mary Jane Mickel. 3. Betsey, married Rev. Jacob Drake and had four or five children. 4. John Calvin, of whom further. 5. James, married Eliza Talmadge. 6. Nathaniel.

(II) John Calvin, son of Lawrence Little, was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, December 19, 1823, died at Carlisle, New York, August 25, 1874. He was left an orphan at five years of age and was brought up by a neighbor, Charles Gordon, and grew up to the occupation of a farmer. After his marriage he removed to Carlisle, where he engaged in farming on his own account. He was a quiet, industrious, energetic man and devoted his entire life to his business and family. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church and in politics he was a Democrat.

He married at Cherry Valley, New York, February 22, 1849, Elizabeth Van Valkenberg, born July 14, 1831, at Springfield, New York, died October 7, 1898, at Johnstown, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Wood) Van Valkenberg, who were the parents of five children: 1. Elizabeth, married John Calvin Little. 2. Abbie, married Nicholas Brouters. 3. Isaac, died in infancy. 4. Henry, married Georgiana Platner. 5. Sarah, married Sam-

uel Hancock. Children of John Calvin and Elizabeth Little:

1. Jacob Henry, born March 19, 1850, died January 5, 1853.

2. George Francis, born April 21, 1851; married (first) February 24, 1875, Clarisa Shaffer, who died December 31, 1884; married (second) January 5, 1886, Anna Kiem; children: Arthur, born December 13, 1887; Elizabeth, April 11, 1889. George Francis Little resides in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he is a carpenter and builder.

3. Sarah Eliza, born September 21, 1852, married, November 2, 1871, Edwin Hillsinger, a farmer of Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York; children: i. Oliin, born April 19, 1873, married, December 31, 1904, Charles Niles, and has a son Charles (2), born February, 1907; ii. Grace, born September 19, 1875, married, October 25, 1894, Willard Kilts, and their daughter Ruth, born September 4, 1896, died January 2, 1900.

4. Naaman, born May 25, 1854; educated in the public schools, and until 1892 owned and cultivated a farm of one hundred and twenty acres at Cobleskill; in the year mentioned he removed to Johnstown, New York, where he is employed as a cutter with the Johnstown Knitting Mills Company; he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an Independent in politics; he is a member of the Dutch Reformed church and clerk of the board of trustees; he married, November 8, 1876, Sarah Elizabeth Mickel, born March 27, 1853; children: i. Bertha Elizabeth, born August 29, 1877, married, November 25, 1897, Abraham Graff; children: Edith B., born August 6, 1904; Sylvia M., born August 16, 1907, died March 6, 1910; Esther Ruth, born October 8, 1910; ii. Martha, born February 13, 1880, married, February 6, 1901, Arthur Underwood, and has Arthur Francis, born September 19, 1904; Raymond, born February 7, 1907; iii. Sylvia, born May 28, 1881; iv. Henrietta, born November 3, 1883, died February 23, 1894. Sarah Elizabeth Mickel, wife of Naaman Little, is a daughter of Henry Mickel, born May 12, 1804, died July 9, 1895; he married Henrietta Springer, born December 18, 1809, died April 2, 1850, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Howe) Springer. Sarah Elizabeth was the youngest of five children.

5. Abbie Jane, born February 9, 1856, died May 4, 1902; married Llewellyn D. Cyphers, both deceased, had no children.

6. John, born May 26, 1857; connected with the glove business at Johnstown in the Northup Glove Company; he married Martha Jane, born November 24, 1857, daughter of Peter Snook, born April 20, 1827, died March 5,

1905; he married, October 8, 1851, Alida Van Nest, born May 20, 1831. They had five children. Children of John Little: Frank, born February 11, 1886; Earnest, June 19, 1888.

7. David W., born June 15, 1858; engaged in the sewing machine business at Gloversville; he married, December 17, 1879, Maggie Van Nest; children: i. Elinore (Ella), born October 19, 1880; ii. Elizabeth, born January 23, 1882, married Emerson Van Duesen.

8. Seth, of whom further.

9. Henry, of whom further.

10. Charles, born November 13, 1863; a farmer of Johnstown; married, December 1, 1886, Mary Dorn; children: i. Grace M., born September 19, 1887, died April 10, 1907; ii. Olive, born April 14, 1894, died May 27, 1894; iii. Charles Warren, born July 31, 1899.

11. Mary, born May 25, 1865; married, April 16, 1891, Clarence Hoyt; children: i. Marshall, born May 15, 1892; ii. Clayton, December 16, 1894; iii. Ruth, June 11, 1903.

12. Martha, born January 25, 1867; resides in Troy.

13. Elmer, of whom further.

14. Elvie E., born February 18, 1873; married, August 9, 1900, Fred Hollis, of Troy, New York; children: i. Edith Mae, born August 22, 1901; ii. Florence, born December 31, 1903; iii. Frederick, born May 7, 1905; iv. James Walter, born November 20, 1910.

(III) Seth, eighth child and sixth son of John Calvin and Elizabeth (Van Valkenberg) Little, was born February 7, 1860. He was educated in the public school and became an accountant. He is now associated with his brothers in glove manufacture in Johnstown. He is prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past noble grand of Johnstown Lodge and present district deputy. He is also a Knight of Pythias. In the years 1900-05 he was a member of the board of education. He is a Republican in politics. He married, June 11, 1885, Ella, born March 6, 1864, daughter of Levi S. and Elizabeth (Vosburg) Dygert, and granddaughter of George Dygert. Elizabeth Vosburg was a daughter of Victor and Mary (Putnam) Vosburg. Levi S. Dygert married (first) ——— Hotaling; child, Phoebe, married John Van Nostrand and had one child, Clarence; he married (second) Elizabeth Vosburg; children: 1. Emma, born November 24, 1856, married Berry Van Deusen and had four children: Nellie; Edward, married Lulu Lair; William; Clarence. 2. Arvilla, born April 20, 1858, married Charles Putnam; children: Levi, Earl, Jay and Floyd. 3. George, born September 10,

1860, married Matie Foote; children: Lewis, Frank, Francis, George Jr. 4. Ella, married Seth Little. 5. Anna, born May 2, 1866, married William Grimes and had one child, George, married Grace Lottridge. 6. William, born April 3, 1868, married Augusta Henry. 7. Elizabeth, born December 24, 1870, married Brayton Grinnell. Children of Seth and Ella Little: 1. Blanche Elizabeth, born March 28, 1886; married, November 4, 1906, Archibald A. Graff. 2. Edna M., born October 16, 1888. 3. Nina B., born June 7, 1893.

(III) Henry, son of John Calvin and Elizabeth (Van Valkenberg) Little, was born in Carlisle, New York, February 13, 1862. He was educated in the public school and is now engaged with his brother in glove manufacture. He is a member of Johnstown Lodge, No. 808, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past noble grand and past district deputy. Is an attendant of the Dutch Reformed church. He resides in the city of Johnstown. He married, September 30, 1886, Ada, born June 23, 1862, daughter of Peter and Alida (Van Nest) Snook. Peter Snook was born April 20, 1827, died March 5, 1905; married, October 8, 1851, Alida Van Nest, born May 20, 1831. Alida was the daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Vosburgh) Van Nest. Andrew Van Nest was the son of Henry Van Nest, born 1793, died 1864. Catherine Vosburgh, wife of Andrew Van Nest, born 1800, died 1866; children: Myndert, Maria, Henry, Joseph, Jane Ann, Barney, Alida, married Peter Snook; Catherine, Sarah, Harriet, Michael, John. Children of Peter and Alida Snook: 1. Catherine, born September 8, 1853, married, February 24, 1874, Charles Argersinger, born March 22, 1852; children: i. Laura, born June 12, 1876, died February 20, 1901, married, November 14, 1896, George De Witt; left Florence, born August 8, 1899; ii. Bertha, born July 30, 1878, married, October, 1907, Fred Seism; iii. Earl D., born June 19, 1880, died July 18, 1903; iv. Everett, born March 15, 1882; v. Floyd, born June 17, 1884. 2. An infant, born and died August, 1856. 3. Martha Jane, married John Little. 4. Ada, married Henry Little. 5. John D., married Matie Schoenfelt, December 26, 1889; children: i. Carl Delbert, born June 9, 1891; ii. Clayton P., born September 27, 1895. 6. Jay, born June 2, 1868. Children of Henry and Ada Little: 1. Jessie A., born December 25, 1887. 2. Iona H., April 27, 1894. 3. Ruth, born April 20, 1899.

(III) Elmer, son of John Calvin and Elizabeth (Van Valkenberg) Little, was born November 1, 1868, in Carlisle, Schoharie county,

New York. He was educated in the public school, and in 1876 went to live in Johnstown. He entered business life with Mason, Campbell & Company, continuing until 1893. In that year, in company with George S. Pitman, and as Pitman & Little, he began the manufacture of gloves. They made a fine grade of men and women's gloves and continued in successful operation together until the death of Mr. Pitman, since which time Mr. Little has continued the business. He is now serving his third term on the board of water commissioners; he is past grand of Johnstown Lodge, No. 808, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a charter member of the Improved Order of Red Men and a member of the Colonial Club. He is interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he supports by membership, and attends the Dutch Reformed church. He married, June 12, 1889, Clara M., born April 8, 1869, daughter of Benjamin Ellis, born September 13, 1832, died April 4, 1903, son of Arnold and Polly (Lathrop) Ellis. Benjamin Ellis married, October 30, 1854, Mary C. Argersinger, born August 15, 1836, died May 21, 1903, daughter of Baltus and Clarissa (Mason) Argersinger. Benjamin and Mary C. Ellis had six children: i. David B., born October 10, 1859; married, December 11, 1883, Annie Bulger; children: i. John, born May 30, 1885, died May 19, 1909; ii. Bessie, born May 31, 1887, married Veeder Scott, September 28, 1910. 2. Alida C., born September 15, 1861; married Jacob S. Warren; children: i. Leona May, married William W. Stone and had Clara and Franklin; ii. George B.; iii. Clara, died in childhood. Children of Elmer and Clara M. Little: Alida M., born March 29, 1893, and Elmer E., January 23, 1895.

SHEPARD

The family of Shepard herein considered descend from Rev. Thomas Shepard, of England and Cambridge, Massachusetts, of whom one writer said: "That gracious sweete Heavenly minded and soule-ravishing minister Mr. Thomas Shepheard in whose soule the Lord shed abroad his love so abundantly that thousands of souls have come to besse God for him * *" and of whom Cotton Mather said: "Let the reader now go with me and I will show him one of the happiest men that ever we saw; as great a converter of souls as has ordinarily been known in our days," and once more he says: "It was with a respect unto the enlightening and powerful ministry of Mr. Shepard that when the foundation of a College was to be laid, Cambridge, rather than any other place, was pitched upon to be

the seat of that happy seminary." He was one of the foremost in rearing the structure which John Harvard made possible. While little is known of his English ancestry, it is certain that he came from the family of Shepard whose heraldic description is here given. Arms: Ermine on a chief sable; three pole axes argent. Crest: On a mont vert. a stag courant regardant proper attired argent. Motto: Nec timeo, nec spero. We give his English parentage only.

(I) William Shepard in the "little poore towne" of Fosscut, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, England, was early apprenticed to a helmet maker, Bland, in the same town. After finishing his years of apprenticeship he removed to Towcester, where he resided several years. "There being no good ministry in town," he removed to Banbury, in Oxfordshire, "under a stirring ministry, having bought a house there for that end." There he died in 1615. He married (first) ——— Bland, a daughter of his first employer. She died in 1609, revered and beloved. He married (second) in Towcester a woman, name unknown. Of her Rev. Thomas wrote in his autobiography, "Who did let me see the difference between my own mother and a stepmother; she did seeme not to love me but tried to incense my father against me." Of his father he says, "A wise, prudent man, the peacemaker of the place, and toward his latter end much blessed of God in his estate and in his soule." Of his mother he says, "My mother was a woman much afflicted, sometimes even to distraction of mind, yet was sweetly recovered agayne before she died. I, being the youngest, she did beare exceeding great love to me and made many prayers for me and died when I was about four years old." He had children by both marriages.

(II) Rev. Thomas Shepard, son of William and ——— (Bland) Shepard, was born in Towcester, England, November 5, 1605, and as he states it, "the powder treason day, and that very houre of the day wherein the Parliament should have bin blown up by Papist priests, I was borne, which occasioned my father to give me the name Thomas because, he said, I would hardly believe that ever any such wickedness should be attempted by men agaynst so religious and good Parliament." His first schooling was under the tutorship of a Mr. Rice, of whom he writes, "Exceedingly curst and cruel and would deale roughly with me and so discouraged me wholly from desire of learning, that I wished oftentimes myselfe in any condition to keepe hogs or beasts rather than to goe to schoole and learne." At the age of fifteen he considered

himself "ripe for the University," and was admitted to Emanuel College. In 1623 he took his bachelor degree, and in 1625 he finished his course and was graduated with the honors of the university. In 1627 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him. His first parish was at Earles Cole, where he preached three and one-half years, receiving forty pounds yearly salary. His fame now attracted the attention of the church authorities (he being a non-Conformist), and December 30, 1630, was ordered to appear before Bishop Land in London, "closely catechized" and threatened with punishment unless he ceased his "heretical preaching." He preached privately, but was greatly persecuted, until August 10, 1635, when he sailed for America, having previously, in 1634, secretly and in disguise embarked for the same destination in a ship driven back by a storm and narrowly escaped wreck and death. After eleven weeks' passage in the ship "Defence," he landed in Boston, October 3, 1635. On October 5, same year, he settled in Newtown (now Cambridge), which was ever after his home, the site of his house now being part of the university grounds. In January, 1635-36, the first parish church was formed, and February 1, following, he was ordained its first pastor, in which office he continued until his death, August 25, 1649. He married (first) in England, 1632, Margaret Touthville, a kinswoman of Sir Richard Derby, Knight, born in England, 1604, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February, 1635-36, of consumption contracted by a severe cold on her voyage to America. She is named a passenger on the "Defence," July 2, 1635, aged thirty-one years. He married (second) Joanna, daughter of his friend, Rev. Thomas Hooker, buried April 28, 1646. He married (third) September 8, 1647, Margaret Bore-dale, who survived him and married (second) November 19, 1650, Rev. Jonathan (2), son of Rev. Jonathan (1) Mitchell, who came to New England in 1635. Rev. Jonathan (2) Mitchell graduated from Harvard College in 1647, and succeeded Rev. Thomas Shepard as pastor of the first church. He became an eminent preacher and was elected a fellow of Harvard College in 1650, and died July 9, 1668, aged forty-three. Mr. Shepard was the author of several religious books and left an extensive library replete with valuable works. By his first wife Margaret he had a son Thomas (2), born in Yarmouth, England, who died in infancy, and Thomas (3). By his second wife Joanna he had children, all of whom died young except Samuel. By his third wife Margaret he had one son Jeremiah,

see forward. Thomas (3) graduated from Harvard College in 1653, and was ordained to the ministry in 1650. He settled as colleague with Zachariah Lymmes, at Charlestown, and remained in the ministry until his decease in 1667, aged forty-two years. Samuel graduated from Harvard College in 1658, and was settled as the third minister at Rowley, Massachusetts, 1665, as colleague with Rev. Samuel Phillips. He lived three years and continued with the Rowley church until his death in 1668. All the sons of Rev. Thomas Shepard (1) that lived to maturity embraced the ministry as a profession.

(III) Rev. Jeremiah Shepard, youngest son and only child of Rev. Thomas Shepard and his third wife, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 11, 1648, died at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 3, 1720. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1669, and was regularly fitted for the ministry, although for several years he entered into no communion with any particular church, nor made any public profession of religion. After the early decease of his brother Samuel he was called to preach at Rowley, where he continued three years. At the end of that period an effort was made for his ordination and permanent settlement, to which proposition there was strong objection made on the ground that not having been identified with the church by membership he could not be legally qualified for or elected to so holy an office. This led to serious trouble, lawsuits and an appeal to the general court. Finally he removed to Lynn, where October 6, 1680, he was ordained as the successor of Rev. Samuel Whiting, with Joseph Whiting, son of Rev. Samuel, as teacher. In this church he labored with great acceptance for forty years. His temperament was in strong contrast to his father and brothers. He was impetuous and impatient. His sermons were full of melancholy, portraying in dark shadows always the hideous side of humanity. Newhall says "He was one of those plain, honest men who adorn their station by spotless purity of character, and he left a name to which no one can annex an anecdote of mirth and which no one attempts to sully by a breath of evil." In 1689 he was chosen representative for Lynn. He married Mary, born 1667, died March 28, 1710, daughter of Francis (2) and Philippa Wainwright, of Ipswich, who bore him ten children.

(IV) Nathaniel, son of Rev. Jeremiah and Mary (Wainwright) Shepard, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 16, 1681, died in Boston, November 30, 1728. He was a saddler and made several changes of residence. He

married, May 5, 1703, Elizabeth, born in Ipswich, August 7, 1681, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cogswell) Wade, of Ipswich. Thomas Wade was one of the most prominent men of that town. He was town clerk, justice of the court of general sessions, captain of a military company, and colonel of the Middle Essex Regiment, with authority to call out his men against the French and Indians as occasion might require. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Wade) Shepard were the parents of eight children.

(V) Thomas (2), son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Wade) Shepard, was baptized in the Second Church, Boston, September 18, 1709. He was an inn holder. He married (first) January 16, 1735, Hannah Bolter, of Boston; (second) October 1, 1747, Susanna, widow of Joseph Hood, and daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Orms) Pike, baptized in First Church, Salem, May 17, 1719, died prior to December 8, 1759. She survived him and married (second) John Wright, of Boston. By his first wife Thomas Shepard had five children; by second wife three.

(VI) Jeremiah (2), youngest son of Thomas (2) and Susanna (Pike) (Hood) Shepard, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1751, died August 11, 1817. He removed early to Salem, where he was a hat manufacturer, and in 1802 was in the grocery business. He married, January 1, 1775, Elizabeth, born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 15, 1747, died September, 1830, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Saunders) Webb. They had eight children.

(VII) Stephen Webb, youngest child of Jeremiah (2) and Elizabeth (Webb) Shepard, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 25, 1790, died December 6, 1856. He married (first) September 5, 1813, Elizabeth Rea, born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 14, 1792, died February, 1820. He married (second) April 12, 1821, Elizabeth Tucker Mansfield, born April 8, 1799, died December 31, 1873. By his first wife he had children: Stephen Osgood, of later mention; Sarah Rea, married Captain Daniel H. Mansfield; Edward Wheelock, died aged twenty-six years. Children by second wife: Daniel Mansfield, born April 12, 1822; Elizabeth Tucker, died aged sixteen years; Ruth Webb, born April 11, 1825; Martha Tucker, April 6, 1827; Michael, May 5, 1831.

(VIII) Stephen Osgood, son of Stephen Webb and Elizabeth (Rea) Shepard, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, August 14, 1816, died at Albany, New York, March 2, 1897. He was a prominent lawyer of Albany and interested in many business enterprises. He

married, in 1847, Lucinda, daughter of Frederick W. Harris, of Preble, Cortland county, New York (see Harris). Children: Osgood H., see forward; John Rathboen, born December 9, 1850, at Albany, New York; educated at the Boys Academy, and until 1880 prominently identified with the lumber industry as a dealer; in 1900 he removed his residence to Ballston Spa, New York; he is a member of several clubs, among them being the Utopian, of Ballston; he is a Republican in politics.

(IX) Osgood H., eldest son of Stephen Osgood and Lucinda (Harris) Shepard, was born in Albany, New York, October 26, 1848. His early and preparatory education was obtained at the Boys Academy, Albany, after which he entered Brown University, where he was graduated A.B., class of 1869. He decided upon the profession of law, and entered Albany Law School, where he was graduated LL.B., class of 1871. He is a successful and well-known practitioner, now a resident of Ballston Spa, New York. His college fraternity is Chi Psi; his clubs, the Fort Orange of Albany, Troy of Troy, Saratoga Golf of Saratoga Springs, and the Utopian of Ballston Spa.

(The Harris Line).

Lucinda (Harris) Shepard, mother of Osgood H. Shepard, was a daughter of Frederick Waterman and Lucy (Hamilton) Harris. Frederick W. Harris was a farmer of Charleston, Montgomery county, New York. In 1808 he removed to Cortland county, New York, and settled in the town of Preble, where he became a prosperous farmer and one of the large land owners of the county. His daughter Lucinda married Stephen Osgood Shepard, and his two sons became distinguished lawyers and prominent public men of Albany, New York.

Judge Ira Harris, the elder of the sons of Frederick Waterman Harris, was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, May 31, 1802, and removed with his parents in 1808 to Cortland county. He was educated at Homer Academy, and in September, 1822, entered the junior class in Union College, whence he was graduated in 1824. He at once began the study of law; first in Homer, then with Judge Ambrose Spencer, of Albany. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and formed a partnership with Salem Dutcher, of Albany, that existed until 1842. He then associated with Julius Rhoades. In 1844 he was elected to the assembly from Albany county, and re-elected in 1845. In 1846 he was a delegate to the constitutional conven-

tion, and elected to the state senate, resigning after having been elected a justice of the supreme court, serving in that high judicial office twelve years. In 1861 he was elected United States senator from New York in opposition to Horace Greeley and William M. Evarts. He became the intimate and trusted friend of President Lincoln, and at the end of his term retired to private life, having won the distinction of being a wise, useful American statesman. He was connected with Albany Law School from its organization in 1850, and lectured to the students as duty permitted. He now accepted the call to the chair of equity jurisprudence, and devoting himself to that work until his death, December 2, 1852. He was president of the board of trustees of Union College; president of Albany Medical College; trustee of Vassar College; one of the founders of Rochester University; its first and only chancellor; deacon of Emmanuel Church of Albany, and president of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters. Colonel William Hamilton Harris, the eldest son, served thirteen years in the United States army as captain. Ira Harris, the youngest son, served ten years in the United States navy.

Hamilton Harris, youngest of the two sons of Frederick Waterman Harris, was born in the town of Preble, Cortland county, New York, May 1, 1820. He was educated at Homer Academy, Albany Academy, and entered Union College, graduating in 1841. He entered the office of his brother, Judge Ira Harris, where he prepared for the profession of law, being admitted to the bar in 1845. He began practice in Albany, and formed a partnership with Hooper C. Van Vorst, in 1848, which existed until 1853. Later he was associated with Samuel G. Courtney, and in 1857 became a partner with Clark B. Cochrane and John H. Reynolds, which continued until severed by the deaths of his partners. Later he admitted his son, Frederick Harris, and William P. Rudd. In 1853 he was elected district attorney of Albany county, serving with great honor until January 1, 1857. He was the chief attorney for Judge Westbrook, who was tried for malfeasance in office on charges presented by Governor Roosevelt. Judge Westbrook was acquitted and the press of the day of both parties favorably remarked upon Mr. Harris' argument in vindication of his client. He was prominent in politics; was one of the founders of the Republican party; was chairman of state executive committee; member of the assembly; state senator 1875, re-elected 1877; president of the board of

capitol commissions, and is called the "Father" of the measure providing for the erection of the new state capitol. He was a most eloquent and convincing speaker, was of fine literary tastes, his home abounding in the best books, a strong friend of higher popular education, and was regent of the University of the State of New York. He married, in 1850, in Buffalo, Lucy Moody Rogers. Their son Frederick became his father's law partner. They had an only daughter, Lucy Hamilton Harris.

An examination of the records PEDDIE and registers in Prince street, Edinburgh, Scotland, reveal some interesting facts concerning the Peddie family whose descendants are many and prominent in the United States. The records show that they are an ancient Scottish family who were formerly called McDougald; that they rebelled against state authority; that they possessed a claim to noble blood and had a coat-of-arms granted them, and other interesting facts. Tradition says the name was changed to Peddie to avoid banishment from Scotland for their rebellious acts against the laws that oppressed them. In the United States a notable member of the family was Hon. Thomas B. Peddie, whose monument in the city of Newark, New Jersey, is Peddie Memorial Baptist Church on Broad street, one of the most magnificent churches in that city. Another prominent representative of the family is Rev. John Peddie, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These families trace from the same ancestry as the Peddies of Montgomery county, New York. The family was founded in the Mohawk Valley after the revolution and the first settlement made in the town of Perth, Fulton county, where the Scotch emigrants sought the rough and heavily timbered lands rather than the meadow land along the streams that attracted the Dutch to the town of Palatine, Montgomery county. Amid the surroundings more in keeping with the soil and conditions of the land they had left the Scotch emigrants thrive and prospered and left a posterity that are the hardy, substantial citizens of that locality. Among the emigrants to Perth was William Peddie, the founder.

(1) William Peddie was born in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1767. He grew up in his native shire, where he married Nelly McIntyre, of an old Perth county family. Shortly after their marriage they joined the tide of emigration that was even then beginning to flow to the United States, whose independence recently gained was the talk and wonder of

the whole Eastern world. They came on a slow sailing vessel with other Scotch emigrants and settled in Fulton county, New York, where they named their home in the New World—Perth—after the Scotch home they had left. William and his wife possessed those admirable Scotch traits, industry and frugality, therefore it is not strange that they soon had a home on a cleared farm to which each year a new field was added, literally "wrested from the wilderness." They lived to be old people and to see their three sons and two daughters settled in homes of their own. Children: 1. James, studied law after a boy and youthful manhood passed on the farm. He became a well-known and prosperous lawyer of Palmyra, New York, where he died unmarried in 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years. 2. Duncan, who left the farm and settled in New York City, where he was superintendent of the Crystal Palace during the exhibition held there and afterwards. He married and left a daughter Lizzie, now married. 3. Eliza, born as early as 1820; married William Fisher, and died without issue. 4. Helen, died unmarried, at the age of eighty-nine years. 5. Daniel, see forward.

(II) Daniel, son of William Peddie, was born on the Perth homestead farm in Fulton county, in 1822, died in April, 1896, is buried with others of the family in Perth cemetery. He was of the same industrious, thrifty habits as his ancestors and was known as a good and just man. He followed the soil all his years and accumulated a goodly estate. He married (first) Mary Barker, daughter of parents who were members of the Society of Friends who had made a settlement of members of that faith at Granville. Mary Barker was reared to the faith and always dressed "plain," until the day of her marriage, when she laid aside the outward garb of her religion, but the admirable traits of the Quaker character were always hers. She died at the early age of twenty-nine, in 1866. Children: 1. Dr. William J., see forward. 2. Ella Jeanette, born in 1860; married George Nash, of the leather firm of Lynk & Nash, Albany, New York; child, Lydia, wife of Francis Hollister, an electrician of Schenectady, New York. 3. Charles, born in 1868; graduate pharmacist of Glens Falls, New York, member of the drug firm of Leggett & Peddie; married Jeannette MacFarland; child, Roy. Daniel Peddie married (second) Mary F. Lent, who survives him. Children of second marriage: 4. Edgar L., a sketch of whom follows. 5. Sydney Fisher, born 1871; foreman of a knitting mill department in Amster-

dam; married Freeloove Sprung, of Amsterdam; children: Edgar C., Roy, Gladys and Ethel. 6. Holley Marvin, born December 24, 1874; married Sarah Welch, of Waterville, New York.

(III) Dr. William J., eldest son of Daniel and Mary (Barker) Peddie, was born January 7, 1858. He was reared on the farm in Perth, where he remained until after the death of his mother and his father's second marriage. He was ambitious and desired to become a physician. He entered Amsterdam Academy, where he completed his academical studies. He made the acquaintance of Dr. Albert Vander Veer, of Albany, who, learning the boy's ambition and limited means, became very much interested in him. He gave him an introduction to Hon. Webster Wagner, then state senator, who was so impressed with his earnestness and determination to win his profession that he stood security for his education at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in March, 1882. He never forgot the kindness of Senator Wagner, whom he reimbursed for the money expended on his education, and always retained as his friend. On the advice of Dr. Vander Veer, Dr. Peddie located his office in Fultonville, where he began his wonderfully successful professional career that continues to the present day. His skill is well known to a large clientele.

Dr. Peddie married (first) in Albany, New York, April 26, 1883, Ella Gardner, born in 1864, died November 13, 1885. He married (second) in Perth Center, New York, Carrie McIntyre, born in Perth, October, 1868, daughter of John D. and Sarah (Ferguson) McIntyre, born in Perth, of Scotch ancestors who settled in the county one hundred and fifty years ago, with the first Scotch settlers from Perth. The McIntyre family have always been represented in the county, where they are prominent and numerous. Carrie McIntyre was educated at Amsterdam and later at Utica Academy, taking special courses in music. Dr. and Mrs. Peddie are prominent in the social and public life of the village, where he has always taken a special interest in local affairs. He has served as village president and member for several years of the board of education. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the State Medical Society, and the Amsterdam Medical Club. He has been United States pension examiner for sixteen years, and for several years coroner of Montgomery county. He is a Republican politically. He is past master of Fultonville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Johnstown Chapter,

Royal Arch Masons; Lenton Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Fonda Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Red Men.

Child of first wife: Burton G., graduate of Troy Business College and an expert machinist, residing in Cohoes, New York, married Catherine Lent, and has a son, Lewis W. Children of second wife: Jay McIntyre, born December 12, 1887, graduate of the Business College, now department city clerk of Gloversville, New York; Edith, born June 26, 1889, married, September 22, 1910, Jessie R. Rickard, of Schenectady, of the firm of J. Rickard & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in sporting goods, Schenectady; Harold C., born 1891, died at the age of four years; Donald D., born June, 1897.

(III) Edgar Lent, son of Daniel and Mary F. (Lent) Peddie, was born in Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, December 21, 1869. He was educated in the public schools, and after completing his education was taken into his father's store, where he remained for three years; then was employed in a knitting mill for four years, followed by a year in the Gloversville Glove Factory and two years in the Amsterdam Knitting Mills. He finally settled in Cohoes, where he entered the employ of the Victor Mills Company, where he is foreman of a department. Since coming to Cohoes he has been active in the Republican party organization, and in 1900 was elected alderman from the sixth ward. His course in council received the endorsement of his ward and he was four times re-elected, serving eight years. In 1909 he was elected from the sixth ward as their representative on the board of supervisors. He was chosen leader of the first district, sixth ward, in 1905, at the primary elections, and still continues the choice of his district. He served in the common council of Cohoes with great ability, and was chairman of the committee on streets for seven years and member of the finance, poor, lamps and gas, sidewalks and parks committees. He attends the Presbyterian church, but is not actively connected with it. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Cascade Hose Company, No. 3, and the East Side Social Club. Mr. Peddie married, May 14, 1895, Mary Ledwith, born in Crescent, Saratoga county, New York, daughter of Michael and Katherine (Kane) Ledwith, natives of Ireland. Michael Ledwith was engaged in the stone quarry business with his father, resigning to enter the employ of the state in canal work; he was an active Republican; he died June 23, 1908. Children of Edgar Lent and Mary (Ledwith) Peddie: Alma H. and Alice M.

The Troy, New York, family of MURPHY of Murphy, whose record follows, was founded in that city by Edward Murphy, a native of Ireland. He came to the United States by way of Canada in 1832, located in Troy in 1833, where he established a brewery and prospered. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married, in Ireland, Mary Murphy, born in Queens county, died in Troy, New York. Children: Two who died in infancy; Edward (2), see forward.

(II) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) and Mary (Murphy) Murphy, was born in Troy, New York, December 15, 1834. He was early educated in the Troy schools, entered St. John's College, Fordham, New York, where he was graduated, class of 1859. Returning to Troy from college, he became his father's business assistant and was of great value to the enterprise not yet well established. After several years his father retired and Edward (2) entered into a partnership with William Kennedy (also a brewer) and established the firm of Kennedy & Murphy, later the Kennedy, Murphy Malting Company, of which Mr. Murphy was vice-president and treasurer. The company became one of the large concerns of Troy and did an extensive business, and Mr. Murphy retained an active interest in the company until 1903. His outside business interests have been important. In 1889 several small gas companies of Troy and vicinity consolidated. He was chosen the first president of the new corporation—the Troy Gas Company—and continues in that office. He is vice-president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, with which he has been connected officially since its establishment as a national bank. He is heavily interested in real estate and in Troy improved and unimproved property. His estate at Elberon, New Jersey, is situated directly on the ocean front and has been his summer home since 1875.

He entered public political life at an early age. When but twenty-five he was a delegate to the Democratic state convention that nominated William Kelly for governor, and was a delegate to most of his party conventions ever afterward until the retirement from active public life. His political career was one of unbroken success, and he served his city and state well. In 1864 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Troy, serving in that body continuously until 1874, when he was elected fire commissioner. He had always been interested in that department and was a member of one of the volunteer

fire companies. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Troy and re-elected in 1877-79-81. He was again nominated, but declined a fifth term. In the mayor's chair he gained a reputation for wise executive ability and courage that was fairly earned. Under him the new city hall was built at a cost of \$18,000, without the appropriation. He gave the city a good system of granite pavement, improved the water supply, and left the city a smaller bonded indebtedness than any city of similar size in the United States. When he took office the bonds of the city were below par. When he retired from office they were at a premium. During the eight years he served as mayor he did not draw his salary of \$2,000 for himself, but at Christmas time distributed it among the charitable institutions of Troy, regardless of creed. While mayor he came to the rescue of a leading bank of Troy and saved it from ruin. During his absence from the city a run was started on the Manufacturers' Bank and he was telegraphed to return. By pledging his private fortune in addition to the securities the bank had, and aided by his friends, George P. Ide and William Earl, the collar manufacturers, he obtained a quarter of a million dollars from the other banks. He carried in this vast sum and deposited it in sight of the frightened depositors, who were convinced that their deposits were safe, stopped the run and saved the bank. He also showed the quality of his physical courage during his term of office. Rensselaer county had in its population a large body of Protestant and Catholic Irishmen. As far back as 1840 these two bodies often clashed over the Orange parades, and for years there had been none. In 1876, the year of the Nation's Centennial, it was decided to have an Orange parade. The Catholic body withdrew from the proposed centennial parade, and threats were made that there would be bloodshed if the Orangemen persisted in marching. Ordering out the entire police force, Mayor Murphy placed himself at their head and in command led the Orange line. Neither insult nor outrage was offered the paraders. He was a member of the New York delegation to many national Democratic conventions. He was an ardent supporter of Samuel J. Tilden in the warfare upon the celebrated "Canal Ring," and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention that nominated Mr. Tilden for president. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention that nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for president, although Mr. Murphy favored the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, whom he believed had been defrauded of the presidential chair by

the electoral commission who awarded it to Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1882, in the state convention, he was in favor first of Erastus Corning for governor, but later cast his vote for the Rensselaer county delegation for Grover Cleveland, which completed his majority in the convention, his nomination being at once announced. At the convention of 1884 he favored Roswell P. Flower for president. In 1888 at the St. Louis National Convention he supported President Cleveland for renomination. In 1892 he was one of the four delegates-at-large from New York to the National Convention which met at Chicago. He favored the nomination of David B. Hill, but acquiesced loyally in the nomination of ex-President Cleveland. In 1887 he became chairman of the Democratic state committee and held that office until 1894. In 1887, when he became chairman, both branches of the New York legislature were Republican. After his taking the reins this party never elected its candidates on the state ticket and when he retired both branches of the legislature were Democratic. This exemplifies his skill as a political leader in a most remarkable manner. In 1892, when it was found the Democratic party would have a majority in the legislature, a general demand arose in the party in favor of the election of Mr. Murphy to succeed Frank Hiscock as United States senator from New York. In the caucus following the assembling of the legislature Mr. Murphy was chosen, elected by the joint session and took his seat as United States senator at the extra session of congress in March, 1893. In addition to membership on other committees he was chairman of committee on relations with Canada. His term expired in 1899, when he returned to Troy, retired from active political life and devoted himself to his business affairs, never, however, losing his interest in politics, retaining his influence and popularity to the present day. He is now (1911) a resident of Troy, alert, active and as full of courage and determination as of yore. He is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and of various social clubs and organizations of Troy, Albany and New York City. His career as a public man deserves commendation. As a citizen he has been true to his obligations, and as a friend and neighbor he is kindly, courteous, generous and sympathetic. A characteristic trait that has shone forth in every station he has filled is a scrupulous regard for his given word, "always keeping his promises."

He married, in Troy, Julia Delehanty, daughter of one of Albany's prominent mer-

chants and public men, Michael Delehanty, who was born in Ireland, was a wholesale dealer in stoves and house furnishing goods in Albany, active in public affairs, superintendent of public buildings of the state of New York under Governor Roswell P. Flower. He married Mary Quinn, born in Albany in 1823, died 1907. They had eleven children, of whom Julia was the eldest. Children of Edward and Julia (Delehanty) Murphy: 1. Mary, born March 21, 1868, died 1892; graduate of Sacred Heart Convent, Kenwood, New York. 2. Edward, born in Troy, April 13, 1870; educated at Troy Academy; was graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., A.B., 1890; Albany Law School (Union University) LL.B., 1892; admitted to the bar 1892; began practice in Troy as member of the firm of Shaw, Bailey & Murphy, general legal practitioners; he is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and of the Security Safe Deposit Company, both of Troy; he served in the New York National Guard, 1890-1900. In 1898 he enlisted for the war against Spain and served in the Philippines in Company A, Second Regiment New York Infantry; was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general, May 25, 1898, served until 1899, mustered out January 16, 1899; he is an active Democrat; a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, the Troy Pafraet Dael, Saratoga Turf, St. Bernard Fish and Game clubs, of Alexis Du Mont, Canada. He married, June 7, 1899, at Albany, New York, Helen, daughter of Henry Townsend and Lydia (Lush) Martin; one child, Helen (2). 3. Julia, graduate of Sacred Heart Convent; married Hugh J. Grant, of New York City; children: Julia, Edna, Hugh J. (2). Hon. Hugh J. Grant, a prominent lawyer and politician, was born 1855, graduate of Manhattan College, 1871; Columbia Law School LL.B., 1877; practiced law and operated extensively in real estate; received Democratic nomination for alderman of nineteenth district, New York City, 1882, and was elected; re-elected in 1883 to the "Boodle Board," where his straightforward and honorable course was in marked contrast to the crooked acts of most of his fellow members, whom he was largely instrumental in exposing and punishing; nominated for mayor of New York, 1884, but was defeated by William R. Grace in a close contest; nominated for sheriff in 1885 and elected; nominated for mayor, 1888, and elected; re-elected 1890; nominated for third term, but was defeated by William L. Strong; since retiring from the mayor's office devoted his attention to management of his large real estate in-

terests; served as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and Third Avenue Railroad; he is now deceased. 4. William E., born May 4, 1874; educated at Georgetown University; not in active business; is a great traveler. 5. John J., born 1876; president and treasurer of Murphy Construction Company, New York City. 6. Joseph J., twin of John J.; treasurer of United Waste Manufacturing Company of Troy; president of National Textile Manufacturing Company of Troy and Cohoes; treasurer of Hudson River Terminal Warehouse Company of Troy. 7. Jane Lodge, graduate of Sacred Heart Convent. 8. Richard C., born 1880; educated at Georgetown University; dry goods commission merchant of New York City; married Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Isaac McConihe, a noted political leader of Troy; prior to Mr. Murphy was mayor of the city; one child, Elizabeth. 9. Helen, educated at Sacred Heart Academy.

This family is of English descent CASS and is found in the records of New England at as early a date as 1644. Joseph Cass, son of the founder, was the grandfather of Hon. Lewis Cass, general in the United States army, secretary of war under President Jackson, governor of Michigan; minister to France, and secretary of state under President Buchanan. The family in Albany are also lineal descendants of John and Joseph Cass.

(I) John Cass emigrated to America and settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1644; best evidence proves that he came from St. Albans, England. He was a farmer, planter, herdsman, selectman. Died at Hampton, New Hampshire, April 7, 1675. He married Martha Philbrick, born in England in 1633, who bore him eight children: 1. Martha, born October 4, 1649; married John Redman. 2. Joseph, mentioned below. 3. Samuel, born July 13, 1659; married Mercy Sanborn. 4. Jonathan, born September 13, 1663. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Mercy. 7. Ebenezer. 8. Abigail. Martha Philbrick was the seventh child of Thomas and Elizabeth Philbrick (or Philbrook), who came from England in 1630.

(II) Joseph, son of John and Martha (Philbrick) Cass, was born October 5, 1656. He was of Exeter, New Hampshire. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Morris Hobbs; (second) a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Henry Green. Children, first four by first wife: 1. John, born August 21, 1680, died young. 2. Joseph (2), died at the age of two years. 3. Mary, born February 26,

1687; married Ichabod Robie. 4. John, born August 19, 1689. 5. Joel, mentioned below.

(III) Joel, only child of Joseph and his second wife, Elizabeth (Chase) Cass, was born in 1723. He removed from New Hampshire at an early date and was one of the pioneer settlers of Otsego county, New York. He was of the town of Decatur, that county. He married and among his children was a son Elkanah.

(IV) Elkanah, son of Joel Cass, was born March 5, 1771, died May 12, 1813. He married Sarah Thurber, born March 13, 1770, died November 28, 1846. Children: 1. Luvinia, born November 7, 1790, died September 20, 1830; married ——— Clark. 2. Sally, born April 28, 1792, died February 21, 1830; married ——— Houck. 3. Levi, see forward. 4. Benjamin, born September 18, 1795, died February 1, 1832. 5. Mary, born June 25, 1798. 6. Samuel, born March 4, 1802, died October 28, 1868; married, December 14, 1822, Lois Boardman. 7. Joseph, born March 23, 1804, died October 1, 1839. 8. Rachel, born August 8, 1809, died June 1, 1838; married ——— Finch.

(V) Levi, son of Elkanah and Sarah (Thurber) Cass, was born in Decatur, Otsego county, New York, September 12, 1793, died February 28, 1832. He married Martha Shaw, born July 21, 1797, died April 4, 1867. Children: 1. Lilberr Allen; see forward. 2. Mary Ann, born December 5, 1819; married, February 12, 1843, Matthew Kniskern. 3. Marinda, born June 27, 1822, died September 4, 1892; married Matthew Ward. 4. Lavan-tia, born May 4, 1824, died March 19, 1885; married Cornelius Pitcher. 5. Matilda, born May 13, 1826; married Jacob Livingston. 6. Levi (2d), see forward. 7. Amos Alden, see forward.

(VI) Lilberr Allen, eldest child of Levi and Martha (Shaw) Cass, was born December 12, 1816, at Decatur, Otsego county, New York, died November 9, 1865. Upon the death of his father he found himself at the age of sixteen the mainstay of his mother with her seven children, aged from sixteen to two years. He shirked no responsibility, but went manfully to work, cultivating the farm in summer and teaching school in winter, and by studious application to the few books he was able to purchase, he became the leading educator of his time in the county. He was for many years one of the county commissioners of schools for his native county. He was deeply interested in religious work, a lay preacher of great force and ability, and for many years a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Worcester. He was one of the

foremost citizens of the county. His services as a speaker were ever in demand at educational and religious gatherings. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, June 27, 1838, at Cobleskill, New York, Sarah MacDonald, born October 5, 1817, died November 6, 1863. Children: 1. Horatio G., born March 18, 1841; married (first) February 8, 1866, Mary J. Babcock; one child, Carlton B., born July 9, 1867. He married (second) Mary A. Rowland. 2. Monroe, born July 10, 1843; married, June 9, 1863, Julia Richmond. 3. Orsamus W., born February 9, 1846; married, March 12, 1867, Mary J. Crippen; children: Clarence D., born October 29, 1868, Melvin J., June 20, 1870, H. Deverre, February 16, 1872, Florence E. 4. Volney, born February 27, 1848; married, October 7, 1885, Lillian E. Fulkerson; daughter Edith, born September 27, 1886. 5. Thaddeus G., see forward. 6. Lewis, see forward. 7. Frances P., born September 5, 1856; married, June 12, 1878, Joseph W. Cowell; children: i. Walter A., born April 5, 1879, married Violet A. Parrish, and has daughter, Ruth Frances; ii. Thaddeus G., born May 4, 1881; iii. Grace M., born April 30, 1884. 8. Levi, born October 9, 1860; married Ada Griffin, and has daughter Helen Rose, born April 15, 1900.

(VII) Thaddeus G., son of Lilberr Allen and Sarah (MacDonald) Cass, was born November 17, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Otsego. In 1870 he became a partner in the mercantile business with his brother. The call to the ministry came too strong to be resisted, and he sold out his interest and took up the studies for his life work. He graduated from Colgate Academy in 1874 and Colgate University in 1880. His first charge was at Malden, Massachusetts, his last in Olean, New York. During the twenty-six years of his ministerial life he filled some of the best pulpits in New Hampshire and New York states. An eloquent speaker and a deep thinker, his services and advice were sought for by denominational leaders at state and national conventions. Failing health of a member of his family obliged him to change climate. He is now the proprietor of an extensive fruit plantation in Porto Rico, and at the same time engaged in evangelistic work. He married, June 25, 1878, Cornelia Swart; children: Helen Eaton and Thaddeus G. (2d.)

(VII) Lewis, son of Lilberr Allen and Sarah (MacDonald) Cass, was born at Decatur, Otsego county, New York, December 30, 1853. He was educated in the public schools; Albany State Normal School, class of 1871;



Levi Bass



Mrs. Lou Cass.

Colgate Academy, Hamilton, New York, class of 1874; entered Union College in the class of 1878. These years of study were preparatory to that of the law. His reading was with Smith, Bancroft & Moak, an eminent legal firm of Albany, and he was admitted to the bar in 1880. In January, 1881, he opened an office, and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued with marked success to the present time. For years he was associated in practice with the late Judge Clute, county judge of Albany county. He is a lawyer of high standing, well versed in the law, a wise and safe counselor. He has had a leading connection with many of the most important cases before the different courts of the city, county and state, notably the "Trumbull will case" in Albany county, and *The People ex rel. vs. The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company*. He was assigned by Attorney General Jackson (a Democrat) to represent the state board of tax commissioners, and his services were so satisfactory that he was retained by the Republican attorney general, Mr. O'Malley; the sum at issue was \$6,900,000, and many intricate questions of law were involved. Mr. Cass was attorney for the state dairy commission, and for seven years for the agricultural commission of the state, also for the State Veterinary Medical Society. He has labored industriously and efficiently for municipal improvements, and advocated the construction of Beaver Park in Albany as much needed improvement on the South Side. He is a well known public speaker and lecturer, and has been much in demand on both platform and stump. His early farm life implanted in him a love of the beauties and wonders of nature, which still abides, and is manifested in his interest in flowers and their culture. His carefully selected library shows his wide range of reading, and explains his versatility of mind and familiar acquaintance with the world's choicest literature. A lifelong Democrat and keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, his services as a speaker have been of great value to his party, are in frequent demand, and cheerfully rendered. He is a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, a Knight of Pythias, and a Knight of Malta. He married, February 3, 1886, Kate, daughter of Judge Judson S. and Emily (Pierce) Landon, of Schenectady, New York. (See Landon.) Children: 1. Frances Landon, born August 20, 1890, died December 7, 1894. 2. Helen Landon, born December 20, 1897. 3. Allan Landon, born November 7, 1900.

(VI) Levi (2), son of Levi (1) and Mar-

tha (Shaw) Cass, was born in Decatur, Otsego county, New York, February 1, 1828. He received his early education in the public schools of Decatur, his academic course in the Cherry Valley Academy, and prepared at the Albany State Normal School for what was to be his life work. He devoted his entire life to the training of the young, and as an earnest and faithful educator will forever live in the educational history of Albany, and in the hearts and lives of the thousands who have passed through the schools over which he presided. His professional career began in the schools of LaGrange, New York, succeeded by three efficient years as an instructor in the Albany Academy. His reputation was greatly overstepping local bounds, and he next accepted a call from Jamesville, Wisconsin, where he was made superintendent of schools and principal of the high school. He effected an entire reorganization of the schools, and placed them upon a more effective basis than ever before known. In 1861 he returned to Albany and was for seven years principal and proprietor of the State Street high school. In 1868 he began his work in the public schools of Albany that was to continue without interruption for the remarkable period of forty years. Three years were spent as principal of Public School No. 2. In 1872 he was placed in charge of School No. 15, then and for many years thereafter the largest and most important of the city's preparatory schools. Here his peculiar talents had ample scope, and in the thirty-eight years of his service as its head, its standard of excellence was steadily advanced. His skill in organization was wonderful, and his faculty of imparting to his associate teachers his own earnestness and enthusiasm was constantly displayed, while his power of control over children was equally remarkable. He kept in close touch with modern progress in educational methods, and in every way strove to increase the usefulness of the school. Teaching was with him a life work, his chosen profession, not merely a stepping stone to another. His sole ambition was to be a good teacher, and to make No. 15 a model public school. On his retirement from active work on May 8, 1908, it could be truthfully said that he had fully realized both these ambitions. His relations with his assistants, his contemporaries of other schools, and his neighbors, were most cordial and happy. He was widely known in the educational world at large through his membership in the various educational associations and through the educational press. He labored and spoke for the cause of education, and accomplished great and lasting good not revealed by school

reports. In 1873 Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Professor Cass is a member of the First Methodist Church, Albany, and in politics is a Republican. He married, April 20, 1853, Catherine E., born February 28, 1826, died January 12, 1899, daughter of Leonard L. and Elizabeth Pells. To them was born one child, Herbert Page Cass, October 4, 1859, died November 3, 1870. Since his retirement from his profession, Professor Cass has continued his residence in Albany, New York.

(VI) Amos Alden, son of Levi (I) and Martha (Shaw) Cass, was born in Decatur, Otsego county, New York, March 10, 1830. He received his early education in the public schools of Decatur, his academic course at Charlotteville Academy. He entered upon his life work at West Troy, New York, and such was his success that in two years he was called as instructor in the Albany Boys' Academy, where he taught for a number of years. He afterwards was owner and principal of the Grand Street Institute and Division Street Academy, private schools. He possessed in unusual degree the ability to gain the confidence and love of his pupils. Among the graduates of his school may be found the leading men of the city in the professions, in business life and in politics. Failing health obliged him to discontinue indoor life, and he retired to his fruit farm on the banks of the Hudson river, where he died February, 1901. He married Matilda M. Lansing, who bore him a daughter, Martha J., who became the wife of Arthur J. Johnson.

The American ancestor of Judge

YATES Austin A. Yates is Joseph Yates, an English soldier, who came over with Colonel Nichols, commander of the English forces to whom Stuyvesant, the Dutch director general of New Amsterdam, was compelled to surrender. The family is an old and honored one in England, and Joseph is the progenitor of a numerous race, yet surviving in Albany, Montgomery and Schenectady counties and from thence scattered all over the United States. Joseph Yates appears in Albany in 1664, died there in 1730. He was in receipt of a pension as a soldier of the King and seems to have been purveyor of Fort Orange, as he makes a most earnest plea for pay for his wood furnished to Fort Orange. He married Hubertje Marselis, buried July 13, 1730, daughter of Marselis Janse Van Bommel. In 1693 he had seven children living and in 1713 lived on the east corner of Green and Beaver streets, Albany. He was buried July 13, 1730. Children baptized

in Albany: 1. Christoffel, of further mention. 2. Robert, born November 4, 1688, settled in Schenectady in 1711; he was a merchant and owned a tan yard; he married, February 15, 1712, Margaret, daughter of Claas DeGraff; his descendants became famous in the revolutionary war and after history of New York, one, John Van Ness Yates, being secretary of state from 1818 to 1826. 3. Selia, baptized May 7, 1693. 4. Joseph, born March 17, 1695, married Hedrikje Hooghkeek, May 28, 1719; buried in Albany, January 19, 1750. 5. Sara, born March 6, 1698. 6. Abraham, born March 1, 1704; married Hester Drinkwater in New York, September 10, 1726.

(II) Christoffel, eldest son of Joseph and Hubertje M. (Van Bommel) Yates, was baptized in Albany, April 16, 1684, buried February 26, 1754. He married, July 12, 1706, Cataleyntje Winne. Children baptized in Albany: 1. Joseph, of further mention. 2. Adam, baptized August 15, 1708; married, June 2, 1733, Anna Gerritse. 3. Catalina, baptized October 7, 1711. 4. Catalyna, baptized October 19, 1712. 5. Hubertje, baptized November 7, 1714. 6. Johannes, baptized October 14, 1716; married, November 28, 1737, Rebecca Waldron. 7. Anneke, baptized October 5, 1718. 8. Maria, baptized April 29, 1722. 9. Abraham, baptized August 23, 1724, died June 30, 1796, he was mayor of Albany, appointed by Governor George Clinton and served from 1790 to 1796; was sheriff of Albany county from 1754 to 1755; deputy to provincial convention, New York, 1775; president pro tem of first provincial congress, 1775; deputy to second and third provincial congresses; member of council of appointment in 1777 and council of safety from 1777 to 1778, state senator, first to thirteenth sessions inclusive, 1777 to 1792; city receiver from 1778 to 1779; first postmaster of Albany, 1783, and delegate to continental congress, 1781 to 1788. He married Antje De Redder. He is buried in Albany Rural cemetery. 10. Peter, baptized January 8, 1727; married Sarah Van Alsteyn.

(III) Joseph (2), eldest son of Christoffel and Cataleyntje (Winne) Yates, was baptized in Albany, April 20, 1707, and about 1734 settled in Schenectady, where he owned a plantation reaching from Aesplaas creek to Freemans bridge, and was the largest slave owner in the county. He married, January 17, 1730, Eva, daughter of Jellis Fonda. Children: 1. Catalyna, baptized January 17, 1731, in Albany; married Cornelis Peek. 2. Rachel, baptized May 7, 1733, in Albany; married Cornelis Barheit. 3. Huybertje, baptized June 15, 1735; married Samuel S. Bratt. 4. Chris-

topher (colonel), of further mention. 5. Tarineke, baptized April 29, 1739; married Colonel Cornelis Van Dyck. 6. Eva, baptized October 4, 1741; married Johannes H. Peek (2). 7. Gillis (Jellis), baptized April 22, 1744; married Ariantje Bratt, March 16, 1768. 8. Annatje, baptized October 5, 1746.

(IV) Christopher, commonly called "Colonel Stoeffel," eldest son of Joseph (2) and Eva (Fonda) Yates, was born July 8, 1737. He was a surveyor by profession, served as captain under Sir William Johnson and was wounded, was lieutenant-colonel of Second Regiment, New York troops, under Colonel Abraham Wemple, was detached as assistant-deputy-quartermaster-general under General Philip Schuyler and as a member of his staff with him at Saratoga, when Gates took command, and "one of the best informed and most efficient patriots of the Mohawk Valley." He was a member of the provincial congress of the committee of public safety and of the first board of state regents. He married, October 16, 1760, Jannetje, daughter of Andries Bratt. Children: 1. Eva, baptized February 14, 1762. 2. Elisabeth, baptized May 7, 1763; married Jillis Fonda. 3. Eva, baptized January 13, 1764; married William Johnson Butler, of Niagara. 4. Helena, baptized November 16, 1766; married Colonel McDonald, of the British army. 5. Joseph, born November 9, 1768, died March 19, 1837, full of honors and with a state wide reputation for industry and integrity; he was an attorney-at-law with an extensive practice; was the first mayor of Schenectady, a state senator in 1807, judge of the supreme court in 1808 and governor of New York from 1823 to 1824; he married (first) September 30, 1791, Ann, widow of James Ellice; (second) Maria, daughter of John Kane, of Schenectady; (third) Elizabeth, daughter of John De Lancey, of Westchester county. He had no male issue but daughters, Helen Maria, married John Keyes Paize; Anna Alida, married John D. Watkins, of the state of Georgia; Jane Josepha, married Samuel Neil, of New York. 6. Hendericus (Henry), born October 7, 1770, died in Albany, March 20, 1854; he was an attorney-at-law, several times state senator, member of the council of appointment; he married, October 24, 1791, Catharine, daughter of Johannes Mynderse; she died in New York, September 28, 1841, aged sixty-nine years. Children: Henry Christopher, Edward, Stephen, Charles, all graduates of Union College, and Mary and Jane Anne. 7. Anreas (Andrew), of further mention. 8. Annatje, baptized March 12, 1775, died April 17, 1851, unmarried. 9. Catarina, baptized October 12,

1777. 10. Jillis, baptized February 1, 1784. 11. Johannes (John), baptized February 1, 1784; was a graduate of Union College (1802), lawyer, captain of a company of horse artillery in war of 1812, aide-de-camp on staff of Governor Tompkins, member of fourteenth congress, 1815 to 1816, from Schenectady district; he settled in and practiced law at Utica, New York, and later at Chittenango, and was appointed by Governor Tompkins sales manager of the "Literature Lotteries" of the state of New York, and removed to New York City, remaining until 1825, when he returned to Chittenango where he owned two thousand acres of land, with flour mills, saw mills, lime and plaster mills, woollen factory, dry dock and yards for building and repairing boats, polytechnic school and many residences and buildings. He was deeply interested in the building of the Welland canal and by a large investment and his great personal influence and exertions carried it into successful operation. In this he was largely aided in England by the Duke of Wellington. He was an early and devoted friend of the Erie canal and all enterprises devoted to public purposes. He served for many years as county judge of Madison county, and at his death was judge and member of the New York assembly.

(V) Rev. Andrew, son of Colonel Christopher and Jannetje (Bratt) Yates, was born January 17, 1773, died at Day, Saratoga county, New York, October 14, 1844. He was highly educated and continued the profession of an educator with that of the ministry, being a man of much study and literary attainments. He was a minister of the Dutch Reformed church, possessed of eminent piety and a true friend of feeble church organizations. Without great sensational eloquence he was a sound divine and preached with great power. He was a graduate of Yale College (1793) and studied theology under Professor John H. Livingston, D.D.S.T. He was Professor of Latin and Greek in Union College from 1797 to 1801, and pastor of the East Hartford Congregational Church from 1801 to 1814. Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Union College from 1814 to 1825, and principal of the Polytechnic in Chittenango from 1825 to 1836. He married (first) Mary Austin; (second) Hannah A. Hocker, who died October 22, 1859, aged seventy-six years. Children of first wife: 1. Christopher, born August 3, 1798, died young. 2. John Austin, of further mention. 3. Andrew J., graduate of Union College, died August 8, 1856. Children of second wife: 4. James Hooper, born October

9, 1815, graduate of Union College, died 1861. 5. Christopher, February 12, 1818. 6. Helena, September 1, 1819. 7. Joseph, May 20, 1821. 8. Ann Elizabeth, baptized August 18, 1822.

(VI) John Austin, son of Rev. Andrew and Mary (Austin) Yates, was born May 31, 1801, died August 27, 1849. He was a graduate of Union College, class of 1821, and from 1823 until the time of his death was professor of Oriental Literature in that institution. He was a man of fine qualities and a noted orator. He married Henrietta Cobb. Children: 1. Mary A., married John De Lancey Watkins. 2. John B., born 1834, died October 13, 1899; colonel of First Michigan Engineers under General William T. Sherman, superintendent of railroads in Tennessee under President Andrew Johnson, and division engineer of New York state canals. 3. Austin A., of further mention. 4. Arthur R., born October 20, 1838, died November 4, 1891, within a short time of being raised a rear admiral and aide to Admiral Farragut, and by him favorably mentioned in his report; as a result he received the thanks of congress for delivering messages to the admiral; he was a captain in the United States navy.

(VII) Judge Austin A. Yates, son of Professor John Austin and Henrietta (Cobb) Yates, was born in Schenectady, New York, March 24, 1836. After a preparatory education he entered Union College, and was graduated from that historic institution, class of 1854, with the degree of A.B. He embraced the profession of law and after thorough preparation was admitted to the bar in 1857. He at once began the practice of his profession in Schenectady and has since continued except when engaged in public duty. For a time he was editor of the *Schenectady Daily News*. During the civil war he raised and commanded a company, and at the close of the war was breveted major for "gallant and meritorious conduct." He was in command of the company upon whom devolved the duty of hanging the assassins engaged in the plot to murder President Lincoln and his principal cabinet officers. This company was Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Volunteer Reserves. In 1867 Major Yates was elected district attorney of Schenectady county and re-elected in 1871, but resigned in 1873 after his election to the office of county judge. In 1879 he received the appointment of attorney to the insurance department by the state superintendent of insurance. In 1887 and 1889 he was a member of the New York house of assembly. When the war with Spain was beginning Major Yates went to the front with the second Regiment, New York

Volunteer Infantry, serving until the regiment was mustered out. In 1900 he retired from office upon his own application. He is learned in the law and stands high in the estimation of his brethren of the bar. Different state departments have retained him as attorney in important cases, while as county judge he received high commendation. He is well-known as a strong writer and speaker, a close student of history, and has written much of the early days and is the author of a "History of Schenectady" (1902). He is now living a practically retired life in Schenectady.

The Hopkins family of Cat-skill, New York, descend from Stephen Hopkins, of Coventry, England. "Stephen Hopkins and Elizabeth, his wife, and two children called, Giles (Gyles) and Constanta, a daughter, both by a former wife, and two more by this wife, called Damaris and Oceanus, (the last was born at sea) and two servants, Edward Doty and Edward Lister." Stephen had made previous voyages and suffered shipwreck. He was always fond of the sea and of adventure. After the landing at Plymouth he was of the first company sent out to explore and report. He always held a leading position in the colony, filling important public office. He did not bend easily to the harsh rulings of the Puritans and was several times before the court charged with trifling offenses. He was thrifty and seems to have prospered. The first wife of Stephen is unknown. His second wife was Elizabeth Fisher. There will always be discussion over the parentage of John Hopkins, of Hartford, whether or not he was the son of Stephen. The line of descent here followed is that of Giles, eldest son of the unknown mother. The office holding of Stephen Hopkins was continuous. He was a member of the governor's council from Plymouth, 1623-24-25-26. In 1637 he was one of the volunteers in aid of Massachusetts Bay Colony and Connecticut with their war with the Pequots, and in 1642 was chosen to the council of war from Plymouth. His children: 1. Giles, (q.v.) 2. Constance (Constanta), only daughter of first wife, born in England, came with her father in the "Mayflower"; married, in 1627, Nicholas Snow, one of the founders of Eastham, Massachusetts, who came over in the "Ann." Children of second wife: 3. Damaris, born in England, married, in 1646, Jacob, son of Francis Cook, of the "Mayflower"; she died after 1666. 4. Oceanus, born at sea on board the "Mayflower" about October, 1620, died before 1627. 5. Deborah, the first child of her parents born

at Plymouth, 1622, married, in 1646, Andrew King, of Plymouth. 6. Caleb, born in Plymouth; bore arms in 1633 and following his father's instructions followed the sea, died at Barbadoes, probably unmarried; he was the executor of his father's will; his mother's influence probably securing his preference over Stephen's first born, Giles. 7. Ruth. 8. Elizabeth. Stephen Hopkins died in 1644, Elizabeth, his wife, between 1640 and 1644.

(II) Giles, son of Stephen Hopkins and his first wife, was born in England, died at Eastham, Massachusetts, about 1690. He came with his father in the "Mayflower" and his first home was with them at Plymouth. He then removed to Mattachuse. In 1642 he was the surveyor of Yarmouth, and until 1662 a surveyor of Yarmouth and Eastham. In 1655 he was one of the list of freemen of Eastham. He married, October 9, 1639, Catherine, daughter of Gabriel Whelden. Children: Mary, born 1640; Stephen, September 1642; John, born and died 1643; Abigail, born October, 1644, married, May 23, 1661, William Merrick; Deborah, June, 1648; Caleb, January, 1651, of whom further; Ruth, June, 1653; Joshua, June, 1657; William, January 9, 1661; Eliza, 1664, died young. The last six children were all born at Eastham.

(III) Caleb, son of Giles and Catherine (Whelden) Hopkins, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, removed to Truso, where he died in 1728. He married and had children: Caleb, Nathaniel, Thomas, Thankful.

(IV) Caleb (2), son of Caleb (1) Hopkins, removed to Middletown, Connecticut, where he married and probably died.

(V) James, son of Caleb (2) Hopkins, was born in 1736. He resided at Middletown, Connecticut, where his children were born. He married Mehitable Freeman, of the Cape Cod family of that name. Children: Freeman, Mehitable, Caleb, James, Samuel.

(VI) Caleb (3), son of James and Mehitable (Freeman) Hopkins, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, died at Catskill, New York, in 1852. He was educated in the schools of Middletown, Connecticut, and at an early age removed to New York City and for many years was engaged in the iron business with Pierson & Company. In 1830, owing to failing health, he settled in Catskill, New York, where he lived the life of a retired country gentleman until his death. He married Keturah, born in Saybrook, Connecticut, daughter of Hyland Hill. Children: Charles, deceased; Mary, married W. H. Van Orden, of Catskill; Louise, married J. A. Cook, of Catskill; John, Henry, Francis, James, Jane Vernon, Frederick, Josephine.

Keturah (Hill) Hopkins was a granddaughter of Peleg Hill, born at Saybrook, resided in Essex county, New York. He married and had children: Hyland, of whom further; James, removed to Vermont; Peleg (2), removed to Vermont; Sarah, married — Bishop, of Guilford, Connecticut; Annie, married Timothy Lee, of Williston, Vermont. Hyland, son of Peleg Hill, removed to Catskill, Greene county, New York. He married Keturah Waterhouse, and Keturah, their daughter, married Caleb (3) Hopkins.

(VII) Henry, son of Caleb (3) and Keturah (Hill) Hopkins, was born in New York City, October 22, 1820, died October 3, 1873, at Catskill. He was educated at Catskill and Albany, New York, private schools. His entire business life was spent in the iron trade. He married, April 16, 1857, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel M. Cornell, of New York City. Children: Samuel Cornell, of further mention; Emmeline Cornell, born November 26, 1859, married Herman Livingston; Henry Caleb, December 11, 1862, died at Ridgefield, Connecticut, September 8, 1908; Charles Vernon, of whom further.

(VIII) Samuel Cornell, son of Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Cornell) Hopkins, was born in New York City, February 19, 1858. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire, entered Yale University, where he was graduated in class of 1882. His residence is at Catskill, New York, where his life has been passed. He is a director of the Catskill National Bank. He married, August 21, 1897, Mary Howland, daughter of John Howland and Caroline (Hyatt) Pell (see Pell X). Children: Samuel Cornell, Jr., born October 21, 1899; Howland Pell, October 11, 1906.

(VIII) Charles Vernon, son of Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Cornell) Hopkins, was born in Catskill, New York, December 11, 1872. He was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire, entered Yale University, where he was graduated in the class of 1896. His residence is at Catskill, New York, but much of his time is spent in travel at home and abroad.

(The Pell Line).

The Pells of New York trace to a remote English ancestry from the ancient family of that name in Lincolnshire. Rev. John Pell, rector of Southwick, Sussex, England, married Mary Holland and had sons Thomas and John. The manor of Pelham, New York, containing nine thousand one hundred and sixty-six acres of land was so constituted in favor of "Thomas Pell, Gentleman." In 1687

the estate at Pelham was more fully made into a manor by Governor Dongan in favor of John Pell, nephew and heir of Thomas, and son of Dr. John Pell, of London.

(II) Rev. John (2) Pell, son of Rev. John (1) and Mary (Howland) Pell, and brother of Thomas, First Lord of the Manor, was born at Southwyck in Sussex, England, 1611, died 1685. He was Cromwell's minister of Switzerland; was a famous linguist and mathematician, invented the sign for division; was domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; he was a Doctor of Divinity and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He married, 1632, Ithmaria (Tamar or Athama) Reginoilles.

(III) Major John (3) Pell, only son of Rev. John (2) and Ithmaria (Reginoilles) Pell, was born in London, Middlesex county, England, February 3, 1643. By the will of his Uncle Thomas he became proprietor of Pelham and Second Lord of the Manor. He arrived in Boston in 1670 with a letter of introduction to Governor Winthrop from Lord Brereton. He took possession of the estate which on October 20, 1687, was changed to "The Lordship and Manor of Pelham" by Governor Dongan of New York. He was a member of the provincial assembly for Westchester county, New York, 1691-95; captain of horse, 1684; major in 1692, in the French and Indian war, and judge of the court of common pleas for the county. He is said to have been cast away and drowned in his pleasure boat which foundered in a gale off City Point sometime in 1702. He died intestate. He married, 1684-85, Rachel, daughter of Philip Pinckney, one of the first ten proprietors of East Chester and a lineal descendant of the Pinckneys of Pinckney Manor, Norfolkshire, England. He had two sons and two daughters.

(IV) Thomas, son of Major John (3) and Rachel (Pinckney) Pell, was born at Pelham Manor, New York, in 1686, died at the Manor house, 1739. He was the Third Lord of the Manor, and became invested with the inheritance and legal rights of his father. He married Anna ——. Children mentioned in will after "my beloved wife, Anna Pell," are Ann Broadhurst, Joseph, John, Thomas, Joshua, Philip, Caleb, Mary Sands, Sarah Palmer, Beersheba. His eldest son, Joseph, Fourth Lord of the Manor, died in 1776, leaving five sons who died without issue, save John, who had six sons who died without issue, the last being Richard Moore Pell, who died at the Manor in 1868.

(V) Joshua, fourth son of Thomas and Anna Pell, was born at Pelham Manor, New

York, about 1710, died 1781. He married Phoebe Palmer. Among their children are Joshua (2), Benjamin, of whom further.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Joshua and Phoebe (Palmer) Pell, was born at Pelham Manor, New York, about 1750, died in New York City, March 4, 1828. He was a merchant of New York City. He married, November 25, 1778, Mary Ann, daughter of John Ferris, of Grove Farm, Westchester county, New York. He had several sons. His daughter Maria married Jacob Treadwell Walden.

(VII) William Ferris, son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Ferris) Pell, was born at Pelham Manor, New York, 1780, died in New York City, October 28, 1840. He was a merchant of New York, 1808-40, and founded the famous auction firm of Pell & Company. He purchased the "Garrison" ground estate at Ticonderoga. He married, November 17, 1802, Mary, born in London, England, 1783, died in New York, October 3, 1848, daughter of Morris and Ann Shipley, of England. He had sons: Clarence, Duncan, Morris, of whom further; Walden, Alfred Sands, and James K. They succeeded their father in business and were remarkable as a family for their fine physical development, three of them standing six feet tall, and were well proportioned. Duncan Pell was lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, and his son Duncan was a colonel of the civil war on the staff of General Burnside. Alfred Sands Pell married Adelia, daughter of Colonel James Duane, first mayor of New York City after the revolution and a judge of the United States supreme court.

(VIII) Morris, son of William Ferris and Mary (Shipley) Pell, was born in New York City, 1810, died in Flushing, Long Island, 1881. He was associated with Pell & Company and made his home in Flushing. He married, March 12, 1830, Mary R., daughter of John H. Howland, born 1774, died 1849, a prominent shipping merchant of New York City; he married Sarah, born 1781, died 1847 daughter of Thomas and Anna (Rodman) Hazard, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

(IX) John Howland, son of Morris and Mary R. (Howland) Pell, was born in New York, December 23, 1830, died at Yonkers, New York. He was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant, Company K, Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, August 17, 1861, promoted first lieutenant, May 3, 1862, captain of Company A, (same regiment), October 14, 1862; resigned January 2, 1863. He married Caroline Hyatt.

(X) Mary Howland, daughter of John

Howland and Caroline (Hyatt) Pell, married Samuel C. Hopkins (see Hopkins VIII).

KENNEDY The Kennedy family of Johnstown, who are herein recorded, descend from

Thomas Kennedy, who was born in the county of Down, Ireland, and came to America prior to the war of the revolution, settling at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, where he took up and improved a farm. He suffered from the ravages of the Indians, and was once captured and taken prisoner by the Indians to Canada. They also captured his wife and babies, but finding them troublesome left them by the roadside. The mother and children found their way back home, and later the family was reunited. Thomas Kennedy was the father of eight children. He died March 14, 1835, in his one hundred and first year.

(II) James, youngest son of Thomas Kennedy, was born on the Saratoga county homestead farm, August 11, 1794, died in West Galway, Saratoga county, February 7, 1875. He was a farmer by occupation. He was a prominent citizen, represented his district in the state legislature, and served as an officer in the war of 1812. He married Lucinda Grinnell, of Saratoga county, New York, born 1794, died December 8, 1877. Children: 1. Ezra Thomas, born June 19, 1817, died December 23, 1885. 2. Lauren O., born January 18, 1818, died December 22, 1891; was a lumberman and merchant; married Caroline Cook, born 1821, died 1896; children: Mary, deceased; Stewart D., deceased; James, deceased; Madison B., of Chicago, Illinois; Edward C., of New York City; Harvey L., of New York City; Jane Elizabeth, deceased. 3. Lucinda, born October 12, 1821, died September 8, 1905; married Daniel Stuart. 4. James C., born 1822, died 1873. 5. Harvey, born 1826, died 1889. 6. Martin, born 1829, died 1904; married Elizabeth Ann Clark. 7. William Logan, mentioned below.

(III) William Logan, youngest child of James and Lucinda (Grinnell) Kennedy, was born in Saratoga county, New York, October 25, 1838, died in New York City, March 28, 1893. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for many years, associated with his brother Harvey; his business life was spent in Wall street. He married Margaretta Edwards, born in Johnstown, New York, October, 1840, died in Brooklyn, New York, July, 1890. Children: 1. William Logan, mentioned below. 2. Harvey Edwards, married (first) Elizabeth Miller; (second) Katherine Van Sicklin; (third) Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Ray) Stevenson. 3. Daniel Edwards, mar-

ried Elizabeth Lord; children: Daniel Edwards, and Elizabeth Lord.

(IV) William Logan (2), son of William Logan (1) and Margaretta (Edwards) Kennedy, was born in Johnstown, New York, January 12, 1867. He attended the Anthon grammar school in New York City, and afterwards Johnstown Academy, remaining three years, where he prepared for college. He entered Union College, graduating therefrom with the degree of A.B., class of 1888. After leaving college he settled in New York City, where in the offices of his uncle, Harvey Kennedy, he mastered the details of stock and bond brokerage. At the age of twenty-three years he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and since 1890 represented himself on the floor of the exchange. He is also a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He is a successful man of affairs. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and a member of the National Democratic Club of New York. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Johnstown, of the Colonial and Antlers clubs, and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He married, October 3, 1893, Margaret Elizabeth Smith; children: 1. William Logan, born March 26, 1895. 2. Edwin Oliver, January 31, 1900. Mr. Kennedy and family reside at 142 West Seventy-fourth street, New York City, but maintain a summer home at his birthplace, Johnstown, New York.

(The Smith Line).

Margaret Elizabeth (Smith) Kennedy is a daughter of Horace Edwin Smith, LL.D., and granddaughter of Dr. Roger Smith, born of English parents in Massachusetts, removed to Mt. Vernon, New Hampshire, where he studied and practiced medicine until he removed to Greenbush, New York, where he was hospital surgeon at the General Hospital at Greenbush Cantonment appointed in 1812 by President Madison. After the war was over he located in Weston, Vermont, where he practiced his profession until his death. He was a cultured, educated gentleman, and eminent in his profession. He married Sallie Dodge, of English and Welsh parentage, and on the paternal side of the same ancestry as the well-known philanthropist, William E. Dodge. She bore him two sons and three daughters. Asa D. Smith, D.D., LL.D., the eldest son, was for twenty-nine years pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York City, and for thirteen years president of Dartmouth College.

(II) Horace Edwin Smith, youngest son of Dr. Roger and Sallie (Dodge) Smith, obtained his early education in the public schools

and in private academies in Vermont and Massachusetts. He taught school while pursuing his studies, and later read law at Broadalbin, New York, gaining admission to the New York bar, January 12, 1844. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in quick succession was admitted to the superior and supreme courts of New York, and to all state and federal courts in both New York and Massachusetts. Later he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He retained his Fulton county private practice, which was both lucrative and extensive, until 1847, when he removed to Boston and entered into partnership with Henry B. Stanton, whose wife, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady, the eminent lawyer of Johnstown, New York, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Smith. After a few months Mr. Stanton's health failed, and his extensive practice fell to Mr. Smith. While in Boston he won some notable legal battles, one in particular bringing him added fame as a great lawyer. In this case he was opposed by Rufus Choate, and after a three weeks' battle won his case. He became prominent in politics and sat in the Massachusetts legislature in 1851-52. In the latter year he declined a nomination to congress. In 1854 he removed to New York City, where his first wife died in 1860. In 1861 he returned to Johnstown, New York. He was a member of the constitutional convention of New York, held in Albany in 1867-68, and was one of the corporators of the "Centennial Board of Finance" appointed in connection with the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, held in 1876. He resumed the practice of law in Johnstown, and in the summer of 1879 was elected dean of the Albany Law School, succeeding Professor Isaac Edwards. He held the position of dean for ten years, and in those years enlarged the buildings and added to the general tone of the college, which ranks among the oldest and best institutions of its kind in the United States. As dean of the faculty the management devolved upon him, and in addition he lectured on the law of personal property, contracts, commercial law, common law, pleading, torts and medical jurisprudence, and other special lectures. In June, 1880, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He has written and lectured considerably upon legal and kindred topics. He was interested in many things outside his profession, which he adorned. He was first president of the Johnstown Historical Society, was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and high in the councils

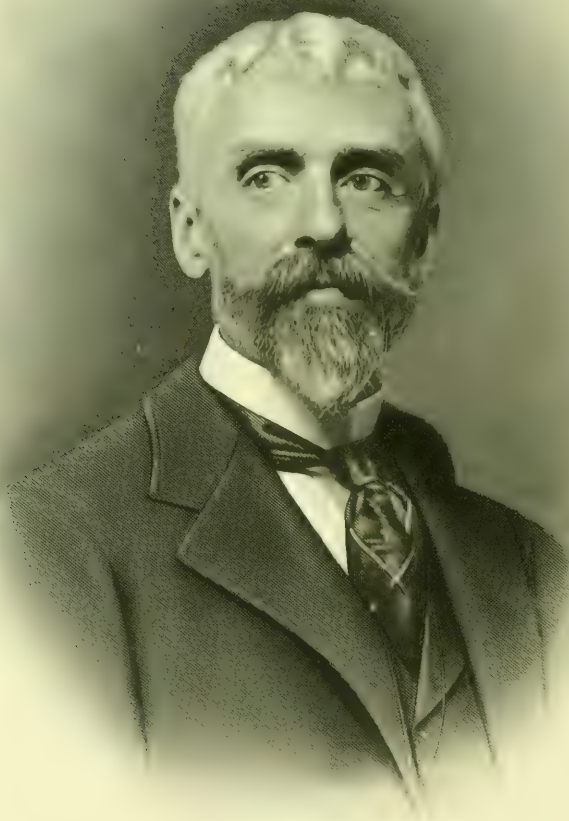
of the general assembly. He used tongue and pen in behalf of improved reformatory measures, for benevolent enterprises and in the great political contests of his day. He stood second at the Fulton county bar only to the noted Judge Daniel Cady. He died in 1902.

Horace Edwin Smith married (first) a daughter of George Mills, of Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, who bore him a son and three daughters. He married (second) Agnes, daughter of George Davidson, of Johnstown, New York, who bore him one son. He married (third) Jeanie Oliver, daughter of Richard Davidson, of New York, and Margaret Oliver (Amos) Davidson. Jeanie Oliver (Davidson) Smith was born at Troy, New York; is a contributor to British and American periodicals and author of several works of poetry and fiction; is a member of the Society of American Authors and the Aldine Literary Society of Johnstown. She is the mother of two daughters: Agnes Temple (Mrs. Charles Sidney Robbins), of Johnstown, New York, and Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. William Logan Kennedy).

The Ludlows of Columbia county, New York, spring from Gabriel Ludlow, of English birth and ancient lineage, son of Gabriel and grandson of Thomas Ludlow. Gabriel Ludlow, the ancestor, was born at Castle Cary, November 2, 1663. He came to New Netherland in 1694, and became prominent in business and public life. He was an early merchant of New York City and in 1699 clerk of the colonial assembly. He was an active churchman, vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church. He married, April 5, 1697, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Hanmer, one of the first rectors of Trinity Church. They had twelve children, among whom three sons: Henry, of further mention; Gabriel, married (first) Frances Duncan, (second) Elizabeth Crommelin; William, married Mary, daughter of Captain George Duncan.

(II) Henry, son of Gabriel, the founder, and Sarah (Hanmer) Ludlow, was born in New York City, where he was educated and spent his active business life. He was a well-known merchant of that city. After his retirement from business he removed to Claverack, where he died. He married and had issue.

(III) William Henry, son of Henry Ludlow, was born in New York City in 1740, died at Claverack, Columbia county, New York, 1803. He was associated with his father as a merchant of New York, later succeeding him. He invested in lands in west-



P. Fulton Kullors

ern New York, and also purchased a large tract at Claverack on which he built, in 1786, a large colonial mansion, where he resided until his death. He was a man of wealth and influence. He married and had several children, two only surviving him, William Broughton, of further mention; and Maria, married James Flemming.

(IV) William Broughton, son of William Henry Ludlow, was born at the Claverack Mansion, Columbia county, New York, in 1788, died there in 1865. He was well-educated and grew to manhood on the homestead to which he succeeded after his father's death. He was the owner of eight hundred acres at Claverack and also agent for the Livingston estate. He lived the quiet life of a wealthy country gentleman, his greatest passion probably being the breeding and development of horses. He married, about 1807, Julia Morris, grandniece of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence. They had ten children. Lewis Morris, born in Morrisania, Westchester county, New York, 1726, a graduate of Yale College in 1746, interested in agricultural pursuits, elected to congress in 1775, member of the committee to devise means for supplying the colonies with the munitions of war, sent west to influence the Indians to leave the British and make common cause with the colonists, resumed his seat in congress in 1776, afterwards served in the state legislature. He died in his native town, January 22, 1798.

(V) Robert Morris, son of William Broughton and Julia (Morris) Ludlow, was born at Claverack, Columbia county, New York, June, 1812, died in 1892 at his Claverack home. He lived on the Ludlow homestead farm but spent most of his business life in New York City, where he was engaged in business. He founded Ludlow's Express, the first baggage express company in the city. He was a man of large interests, railroad, express and mercantile. He was a Democrat and a member of the Episcopal church. He married, in 1845, Mary Livingston, born 1813, died 1861, youngest daughter of Robert and Harriet (Livingston) Fulton (see Fulton II). Child, Robert Fulton, of further mention.

(VI) Robert Fulton, son of Robert Morris and Mary Livingston (Fulton) Ludlow, was born June 25, 1846, in New York City. He was educated in the schools of Claverack, New York City, and at Hudson Academy. He was employed for a time in a bank in Wall street, but he was not partial to a business career. He possessed artistic talent which he developed under the best masters, including William Morgan, the famous artist of New

York City. He is a well-known portrait and landscape artist, and has done many masterpieces that have been exhibited and won commendation from connoisseurs in art. Among his best known paintings are, "Sunnyside," the home of Washington Irving as he built it. This was exhibited at the Academy of Design in 1889. "Mt. Vernon," the home of Washington; "Washington's Headquarters at Newburg"; "Birthplace of Robert Fulton" at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; "The Clermont," Fulton's first steamboat; (the latter two pictures, together with the compass used by Fulton on his first trip, were exhibited at the Maritime Exhibition at Bordeaux, France, in 1907, held in honor of Robert Fulton), and many others of high artistic value. Among the handsome decorations of the palatial Hudson river steamboat "Robert Fulton" are six portraits of famous men, painted by Mr. Ludlow. He is an untiring worker and entirely devoted to his art. His home at Claverack is a fine mansion of colonial style, built by his great-grandfather, William Henry Ludlow. It is surrounded by tall pines and fine locusts, some of them having been there long before the mansion was built. It contains priceless relics of the ancestor whose name he bears, including the original painting of Robert Fulton. There are also many of Fulton's paintings and sketches done while in London a student under the great artist, Benjamin West, and later while a miniature portrait artist in the same city. Mr. Ludlow is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and other professional societies and clubs including the Columbia County Association of New York City. He has been a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Claverack, and since 1890 senior warden. He is a Democrat in politics.

He married, February 23, 1893, Catalina, daughter of Abraham Fonda Philip, born at Claverack, New York, 1825, died there October 22, 1888, a farmer of Claverack, where he owned a large tract of land. He was an active Republican, but a great admirer of President Cleveland, whom he supported with vote and influence in all his political battles. He was an elder of the Dutch Reformed church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He married Alida Rossman, born January 30, 1830, who survives him, a resident of Claverack. She is a daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Wilcox) Rossman. Children: Catalina, married Robert Fulton Ludlow; Frances, married Frank R. Webb, of Hudson. Abraham Fonda Philip was a son of William Philip, son of George Philip, of Columbia county, born 1752, died 1806, served

in the revolutionary war as captain in the commissary department, Albany Company Eighth Regiment. William Philip, son of Captain George Philip, was a merchant of Claverack, surveyor, and a woolen manufacturer at Philmont; he was born, lived and died at Claverack, an active Democrat, and a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He married (first) Christina Storm, born 1788, died 1819; married (second) Catalina Fonda, born 1797, died 1882, daughter of Lawrence (2) Fonda, a farmer of Claverack, son of Lawrence (1) Fonda, of Claverack. William and Catalina Philip had two children: Emma Philip; Abraham Fonda Philip, married Alida Rossman. They were the parents of Catalina Philip, wife of Robert Fulton Ludlow. They have no children. Mr. Ludlow divides his time between his country residence at Claverack and his city home in New York.

(The Livingston Line).

Mary Livingston (Fulton) Ludlow, wife of Robert Morris Ludlow, was the youngest daughter of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the first steamboat, and his wife Harriet (Livingston) Fulton, who was the daughter of Walter Livingston, a descendant in the fourth generation of Robert Livingston, First Lord of Livingston Manor, the lordly domain in Columbia county, granted him by his sovereign. The line of descent is as follows: Rev. John, Robert, Philip, Robert, all of whom will be found elsewhere in this work.

(V) Walter, son of Robert and Maria (Long) Livingston, was born November 27, 1740, died May 14, 1797. He built and resided in his handsome mansion "Tiviotdale" in Columbia county. He was a member of the provincial congress, 1775; deputy commissary general of northern department, 1775; member of assembly 1777-78-79; speaker of assembly, 1778, commissioner of the United States treasury, 1785. He married, 1769, Cornelia, daughter of Peter and Gertrude (Schuyler) Schuyler. She was baptized July 26, 1746, died 1822.

(VI) Harriet, daughter of Walter and Cornelia (Schuyler) Livingston, was born 1786, died 1824. She married Robert Fulton (see Fulton II).

(VII) Mary Livingston, daughter of Robert and Harriet (Livingston) Fulton, married Robert Morris Ludlow (see Ludlow V).

(VIII) Robert Fulton, son of Robert Morris and Mary Livingston (Fulton) Ludlow, married Catalina Philip.

(The Fulton Line).

Mary Livingston (Fulton) Ludlow was the youngest daughter of Robert Fulton, the

famous inventor. The Fultons are an Irish family, descendants of Scotch ancestors. The American line follows Robert Fulton, who came to America from Kilmeny, Ireland. He settled in the township of Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the town, now city, of Lancaster. Here he became prominent. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church; charter member of the Juliana Library, the third library established in America, and interested in all departments of town life. August 23, 1759, he bought a brick dwelling on the northeast corner of Penn Square, afterward Center Square, where he lived until 1765. He had purchased a farm in 1764, containing three hundred and ninety-four acres, on Conawago Creek, to which he removed in 1765. He was not successful as a farmer and soon returned to Lancaster. During the period on the farm his afterwards famous son, Robert, was born. In 1844 the township of Little Britain was resurveyed and a new township erected and called "Fulton" in honor of the inventor. Not long ago the present owner rebuilt the Fulton farmhouse, but preserved some of the old features, the original fireplace and the room in which the inventor was born. Robert Fulton, father of the inventor, married Mary, daughter of Captain Joseph Smith, and sister of Colonel Lester Smith.

(II) Robert (2), third child of Robert (1) and Mary (Smith) Fulton, was born on the farm in Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1765, died February 24, 1815. He was early left an orphan, his father dying when he was three years old. He early developed unusual talent and from 1782 until 1786 studied drawing and portrait painting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1786 he went to London where he placed himself under the instruction of the famous American painter, Benjamin West, also a native of Pennsylvania, Chester county. Benjamin West at that time was president of the Royal Academy. After leaving Mr. West's studio as a pupil, he opened one of his own and did miniature portrait painting. In 1796 he published a treatise on "Canal Navigation." From 1797 to 1804 he displayed his ingenuity in various projects and inventions. He was the proprietor of the first panorama exhibited in the city of Paris. He experimented on a plunging vessel and interested the great Napoleon in the submarine idea. He also was interested in torpedo experiments and in 1804 was invited by the British government to make torpedo trials. In 1806 he returned to New York, where with the help

of Robert R. Livingston he perfected his great project of steam navigation. In 1807 the first boat propelled by her own steam, the "Clermont," was launched at New York, and made the trip to Albany, New York, one hundred and fifty miles in fifteen hours. Later several vessels were built under his direction. He married Harriet, youngest daughter of Walter Livingston (see Livingston VI). Children: Robert Barlow, died unmarried; Julia, married Charles Blight; Cornelia, married Edward Charles Cray; Mary Livingston, married Robert Morris Ludlow; their son, Robert Fulton Ludlow, is one of the nearest surviving relatives of the great inventor, whose name he bears. He inherited many of the valued "Fulton" heirlooms, as well as the artistic nature and talent of his grandsire.

The Stearns family of America are descended from the Sternes of England, an ancient and honorably family of that kingdom. In Winthrop's "Journal" the name is written Sterne, as it is in the early town and county records of New England. Very few branches of the family in the United States retain the original spelling, the usual form being Stearns, although in the south Stearns and Starnes are occasionally met with. The family in England bore arms which show some variation. The form generally used is that of the Archbishop of York. Or, a chevron between three crosses flory sable. Crest, a cock starting proper. The mantling is ornamental and a ribbon below is without motto.

(I) Isaac Stearns and Mary his wife with two daughters, Mary and Ann, came to America on the ship "Arabella" sailing from Nayland, England, April 12, 1630. Among the passengers on the same ship were Governor Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall and Edward Garfield, emigrant ancestor of President James A. Garfield. Isaac Stearns was made a freeman in 1631. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was selectman for several years. He died June 19, 1671. Mary, his wife, died April 2, 1677. Children: 1. Mary, married Isaac Learned. 2. Ann (Hannah), married ——— Freeman. 3. John (lieutenant), married (first) Sarah Mixer; (second) Mary Lathrop. 4. Isaac, married Sarah Beers. 5. Sarah, married Deacon Samuel Stone. 6. Samuel, see forward. 7. Elizabeth, married Deacon Samuel Manning. 8. Abigail, married Deacon John Morse.

(II) Corporal Samuel Stearns, son of Isaac and Mary Stearns, was born April 24, 1638,

and was a resident of Waltham, Massachusetts. His homestead in that town descended to his son John, then to grandson Josiah, then to a great-grandson, Captain Phineas, and has since been owned by descendants. He married, February 1, 1662-63, Hannah, born June 21, 1642, eldest daughter of William (2) and Dorothy Manning, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of William (1) Manning, the founder of the Manning family in America. Children: 1. Samuel, born 1664 died in childhood. 2. Hannah, married (first) Thomas Biscoe; (second) Samuel, son of Major-General Gookin. 3. Nathaniel, see forward. 4. Sarah, married Joseph Winship, son of Lieutenant Edward Winship. 5. Samuel, was assessor, town clerk, selectman and deputy eight terms. 6. Isaac, married Mary Bemis. 7. John, had the homestead farm; married Abigail Fiske. 8. Mary, married Samuel Jennison. 9. Abigail, married Benoni Garfield. 10. Joseph, born December 11, 1682, died in childhood.

(III) Nathaniel, son of Corporal Samuel and Hannah (Manning) Stearns, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, December 13, 1668, died August 24, 1716. In the partition of his father's estate, he received the farm which had been the homestead of his grandfather, Isaac Stearns. The homestead was the home of four generations of his descendants bearing the name Stearns and for two generations of more remote descendants. In 1716 he was selectman of Watertown. He married (first) 1694, Elizabeth, born December 4, 1671, died June 16, 1712, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barnard) Dix. He married (second) October 29, 1713, Sarah, born July 22, 1672, daughter of John Nevison. She survived him and married (second) Samuel Livermore. Children, all by first wife: 1. Nathaniel, died in infancy. 2. Nathaniel (2), born January 18, 1696, died 1749. 3. Elizabeth, September 26, 1697, married (first) Jonathan Shattuck; (second) Daniel Bond. 4. Hannah, 1699, died 1716. 5. Daniel, March 1, 1701, died 1747; he served in the revolutionary war, and was with General Wayne; he married (first) Anna ———; (second) Mercy Grant, and had ten children. 6. Lydia, married Nehum Ward, of Boston. 7. Isaac, married Mehitabel ———. 8. David, died in infancy. 9. Ebenezer, see forward. 10. Mercy, twin to Ebenezer. 11. Deborah, married ——— Salisbury. 12. Phebe, married Josiah Greenwood.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Dix) Stearns, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, April 22, 1708, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, September, 1777,

by being thrown from a horse. He was a clothier of Worcester, and was in business until his death. He married, April 12, 1737, Mary Spring, of Newton, who survived him, dying October, 1798, aged eighty-eight years. Children: 1. Mary, born June 24, 1739. 2. Ephraim, January 10, 1740, died 1808. 3. Ebenezer, October 3, 1741, died 1823. 4. Nathaniel, October 26, 1743. 5. Simeon, June 10, 1745, a soldier in the revolution in 1777. 6. Joanna, April 7, 1747. 7. Betty, May, 1750. 8. Lucretia, July 7, 1752. 9. William, see forward.

(V) Captain William Stearns, youngest child of Ebenezer and Mary (Spring) Stearns, was born August 5, 1754, died February 13, 1834. He was a captain in the revolutionary army, and his discharge, together with some of the continental money he received for his service, has been preserved in the family. At one time he was sheriff of Worcester county, Massachusetts. He married, September 16, 1775, Joanna Duncan, born February 8, 1757, died at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, August 13, 1834. Children: 1. Franklin, born April 9, 1777, died 1849-50. 2. Betty, died in infancy. 3. Betty (2), married, January 25, 1800, William Gates. 4. Joanna, married, May 17, 1805, Joel Gates. 5. William Jr., married Hannah Benham. 6. Lydia, married, 1803, Joseph Garfield, an officer of the war of 1812. 7. Jonah D., died in childhood. 8. Colonel Simeon, born June 28, 1788; married (first) Irene Newcome; (second) Susan Hodges. 9. A child born and died March 19, 1790. 10. Ebenezer, born March 13, 1791, served as drum major in war of 1812, and spent most of his life at Hoosick, New York; he married Melinda Bigelow Harris. 11. Dolly, married Dudley Beebe and settled in Kankakee, Illinois. 12. Eleanor, married Lyman Tombs, and settled in North Bennington, Vermont. 13. Emory, married Maria De La Mater. 14. Mary, see forward. 15. Joseph H., married (second) Anice Stowell.

(VI) Mary, daughter and fourteenth child of Captain William and Joanna (Duncan) Stearns, born December 12, 1798, died at Hoosick, June 20, 1875. She married, January 22, 1826, Ebenezer H. Harris, who died April 3, 1837 (see Harris I).

(The Harris Line).

Ebenezer H. Harris, grandfather of Mary S. (Harris) Sheldon and Eva A. (Harris) (Sheldon) Durkee, died April 3, 1837. He married Mary, daughter of Captain William Stearns. They lived in Hoosick, New York. Children: 1. Joseph, see forward. 2. William

H., born October 1, 1828. 3. Ebenezer Stearns, September 4, 1834, died December 4, 1880; married Elizabeth Rudd. 4. Mary P., December 16, 1835, died February 5, 1837.

(II) Joseph, eldest son of Ebenezer H. and Mary (Stearns) Harris, was born November 9, 1826, died September 6, 1908, at Smith's Basin, town of Kingsbury, Washington county, New York. In his youth he lived with his uncle, Ober Harris, a farmer of Hartford, remaining with him several years, receiving as wages eleven dollars per month. Husbanding his resources, he was after a few years able to make a purchase of fifty acres of tillable land at Smith's Basin, upon which his residence later was built. He was energetic and capable, holding fast to his original purchase and soon adding another fifty acres. With great courage and industry he prosecuted his business, and later added one hundred acres to his previous purchases. This gave him a fine farm of two hundred acres, which he ran as a dairy farm and prospered. Later he added fifty acres in the "Swamp," which was very productive. The state has recently taken nine acres of this tract for barge canal requirements. In addition to these farming operations, he was engaged in lumbering for ten or twelve years, furnishing wood, ties and lumber to the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad, and to the Delaware & Hudson. He was a Republican in politics, and held several appointments under the state government. He was superintendent of section three of the Champlain canal for three years, and inspector of new construction at Dannemora prison. He received these appointments after successfully passing a civil service examination, he then being past seventy-five years of age. He was a man of high character and strict integrity. He was one of the oldest members of the Masonic order in the county, his name standing second on the list of members of Sandy Hill Lodge. He maintained an active interest and membership until his death. He married, September 14, 1848, Elmira N., daughter of John Lowell and Hannah (Butterfield) Harris (although bearing the same name, no relationship existed) (see Harris VII). Children: 1. Mary S., born October 31, 1854, married Franklin Sheldon. 2. Eva A., born September 26, 1860, married (first) George W. Sheldon; both Franklin and George W. were sons of Henry and Selina (Cook) Sheldon, and grandsons of Gideon and Lydia (Leake) Sheldon, of Copake, Columbia county, New York, who were married in 1812. Henry, son of Gideon and Lydia Sheldon, married, June 2, 1836, Selina, daughter



J. H. Harris



Frank S. Sheldon

of Lott and Cornelia (Manchester) Cook and granddaughter of Solomon Cook. Children: Eveline, born November 4, 1837; Collins, July 26, 1839; Wilson, August 16, 1841; Allen, December 12, 1842; Miranda, March 3, 1845; Otis, December 13, 1847; Franklin, see forward; George W., see forward. Eva A. married (second) William J. Durkee. 3. Irving W., born January 14, 1867, died February 26, 1867. 4. Alice E., born February 13, 1872, died June 28, 1872.

Franklin, son of Henry and Selina (Cook) Sheldon, was born at Copake, Columbia county, New York, May 13, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Copake and finished at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, where he was graduated. He taught school for a few years, and was for a time principal of a school in Connecticut. He later turned to the soil, and purchased a farm which he cultivated in connection with his extensive business in fertilizers. He was largely interested in live stock as a trader and breeder. He was a clear-headed, energetic man of business, and successful in his various enterprises. He became one of the substantial men of the town and bore a name unsullied by any form of deceit. He was frank and engaging in manner, and had a wide circle of warm friends. He entered heartily into public life and affairs. He was justice of the peace for several years, and at the time of his death was deputy-sheriff of the county. He frequently served as a grand juror, and was a member of several local societies. His practical common sense that made him a successful business man also made him a useful public official. He was a member of Fort Ann Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis, May 5, 1910. He married, October 9, 1873, Mary S., daughter of Joseph and Elmira N. (Harris) Harris, who survives him, a resident of Fort Ann, New York. Child, Frances E., born November 3, 1874, married, October 3, 1900, Michael J., son of John J. and Catherine Linehan, born April 14, 1874; children: Franklin John, born November 3, 1901; Joseph A., August 14, 1903; John M., April 29, 1905, died October 4, 1906; Nora Teresa, July 23, 1906; Mary Cecelia, June 22, 1907.

George W., youngest son of Henry and Selina (Cook) Sheldon, was born at Copake, Columbia county, New York, October 1, 1851, died June 28, 1899. He married, January 9, 1884, Eva A., daughter of Joseph and Elmira N. (Harris) Harris, who bore him a son, Joseph Harris Sheldon, born October 12, 1884. Mrs. Sheldon married (second) June 20, 1901, William J. Durkee, born January

26, 1859, son of William E. and Maria (Williams) Durkee. He was connected with the Pullman car service for nineteen years, when he located in Kingsbury, and purchased a farm of over two hundred acres, which he operates.

Elmira N. (Harris) Harris descends from another and distinct Harris family, one that was planted in New England at Boston about the middle of the seventeenth century.

(I) Robert Harris, an early settler of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he had children born, was later of Boston. He lived in that part called Muddy River, now Brookline, about 1655. He married, January 24, 1642, Elizabeth Boughey or Boffee. Children: John; Eliza; both baptized August 8, 1647, when the family joined Rev. Elliot's church; Timothy; Daniel, of further mention; Priscilla, baptized October 9, 1653. About 1655 he built his home in Brookline on land that remained in possession of one branch of his descendants and was occupied by them until 1828. Robert and wife were married in Roxbury about thirteen years previous to their settlement in Brookline.

(II) Daniel, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Boughey) Harris, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 14, 1652, and later was of Muddy River (Brookline). He joined the Roxbury church, April 13, 1689. He was elected constable of Muddy River, March 14, 1692-93. He died December 15, 1733. He married Joanna Brown. Children: Daniel, Priscilla, Joanna, Nathaniel, of further mention, Elizabeth, Timothy, Sarah, Robert, Mehitabel, Daniel (2), Benjamin.

(III) Nathaniel, son of Daniel and Joanna (Brown) Harris, was born May 2, 1692. He was a clothier by trade and settled first in Needham, where he was located at the time of his marriage; soon after he removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was selectman eleven years, 1735-46; he was representative from Watertown, 1735-36-37 and justice of the peace. He held a license as retail dealer, 1740-49. He married, January 30, 1717-18, Hannah Fulham. He died May 14, 1761. After the decease of his widow an order was issued, July 10, 1778, to divide his estate "to be divided into nine shares, his eldest son, Thomas, to have two shares." Children: Thomas, of further mention; Sarah, Priscilla, Nathaniel, Priscilla (2), Benjamin, Hannah, Stephen, Francis. Hannah (Fulham) Harris was a daughter of Major Francis Fulham, justice of the peace of Watertown Farm (Weston), who married (first) Sarah Livermore, born February 18, 1671-72, died March 10, 1723-24, daughter of Lieuten-

ant John and Hannah Livermore, and granddaughter of John Livermore, the emigrant ancestor of all the Livermores of early New England. He married (second) October 1, 1724, Mary, daughter of Samuel Jones.

(IV) Thomas, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Fulham) Harris, was born at Needham, Massachusetts, baptized October 10, 1725. He married (second) in Watertown, August 22, 1745, Lucy Pierce, born March 6, 1722, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Converse) Pierce, granddaughter of Benjamin, son of Anthony, son of John Pierce, a weaver of Watertown, 1637. Thomas and Lucy Harris had four sons, who served in the revolution.

(V) Josiah, son of Thomas and Lucy (Pierce) Harris, married and had issue.

(VI) John Lowell, son of Josiah Harris, married Hannah Butterfield and had issue. He served in the war of 1812, but the New York state records give no particulars concerning those who served in the war except the "awards to soldiers and sailors." In this list there is a John Harris, whose residence at time of making application was Binghamton, New York.

(VII) Elmira N., daughter of John Lowell and Hannah (Butterfield) Harris, married, September 14, 1848, Joseph Harris (see Harris II).

DOWLING

The Dowling family of Albany, New York, represented by Dr. Joseph I. Dowling, is of English origin and through maternal lines connected with the very earliest New England families, including Francis Cooke and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, both passengers on the "Mayflower" 1620. The main genealogical lines are the Seaverns, Bartholomew, Marshall, Simonds and Sheppard families, while a collateral branch includes most of the illustrious names of New England history.

(I) Isaac Dowling, born about 1780 at Pevenzy, Essex county, England.

(II) Rev. John Dowling, son of Isaac Dowling, was born at Pevenzy, Essex county, England, May 12, 1807. He came to the United States in 1832 and soon afterwards was ordained a minister of the Baptist church. In 1839 he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, and was pastor of the Pine Street Baptist Church, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1844 he accepted a call to New York City, which was the principal scene of his labors, excepting a few years spent as pastor of the Sansom Street Baptist Church of Philadelphia. In 1856 he returned to New York, where he was in charge of the Berean Church. He was an eloquent and great preacher, as

well as a most prolific, convincing writer; his "Defense of the Protestant Scriptures" and his "History of Romanism" being monuments to his industry, research and deep learning. His parents were members of the Established Church of England and he was reared in that faith, but at the age of sixteen years he was converted, baptized by Rev. Joseph Ivimey, and united with the Eagle Street Baptist Church, London, England, from whence he came to the United States. He married, March 4, 1833, Maria Sampson Perkins, born August 30, 1809, died August 30, 1897 (see Chilton X).

(III) Joseph Ivimey, son of Rev. John and Maria Sampson (Perkins) Dowling, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 11, 1843, died January 19, 1884. He married Mary Jane Sheppard, born April 6, 1845, daughter of George Sheppard, born at Frome, Somersetshire, England, 1802, died December 1, 1857; came to the United States and settled at Newburg, New York, where he was known as George B. Sheppard, having assumed the middle name out of regard for an intimate friend. He married Ann Eliza King, born June 4, 1804, died April 13, 1862.

(IV) Dr. Joseph Ivimey Dowling, son of Joseph Ivimey and Mary Jane (Sheppard) Dowling, was born in Newark (Woodside), New Jersey, December 22, 1872. He was educated in private and public schools in Brooklyn, New York; public schools in Philadelphia; graduated Philadelphia high school, 1892; entered Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical College, where he completed the first year course, taking the freshman faculty prize. In 1893 he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College; received his degree M.D. in 1895; has since been in the continuous practice of his profession, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has a very large practice in Albany and is a most skillful and successful practitioner. In 1895-96 he was resident surgeon of Flower Hospital, New York City; 1896-98 physician of Five Points House of Industry; 1898-99 surgeon New York Ophthalmic Hospital; was medical school inspector, New York City. After his removal to Albany he was attending oculist, aurist, laryngologist and rhinologist to Albany Homeopathic Hospital; president of Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society, 1902-08; secretary of American Homeopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; American Institute of Homeopathy; member Albany Chamber of Commerce, and Society of Mayflower Descendants. His clubs are the Fort Orange, University and Country, all of Albany. Dr.

Dowling is the author of many papers relative to general and special practice, and has attained eminence in his profession. In the summer of 1906 he spent four months in European travel, taking needed recreation. He married, November 6, 1901, Elizabeth Marshall Seaverns, born July 27, 1878 (see Seaverns XII). Two children: Frank Seaverns, born at 223 State street, Albany, New York October 9, 1902, and Elizabeth Thayer, born September 26, 1909.

(The Seaverns Line).

John Seaverns, of Shrawley, England, born 1509, came of an ancient English family.

(II) Thomas, son of John Seaverns, was born at Powick, county of Worcester, England, 1530; married Elizabeth Nash, of Martley, Worcestershire, England.

(III) John (2), son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nash) Seaverns, was born at Powick, England, 1588; married Mary, daughter of Richard Langley, of Abbey Shrewsbury.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Mary (Langley) Seaverns, was born in England, 1609, and is the founder of the family in America. He came to Boston from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," April 30, 1634, with his wife Abigail and her father, Richard Kimball. In 1636 he was a resident of Ipswich; in 1637 he was made a freeman; joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1638; removed to Salisbury in 1640; was prudential man in 1642; issued an order in 1643 directing that arms and ammunition should be carried to church. His will, dated April 7, 1682, was proved May 9, 1682. Abigail, his wife, born 1616, died June 19, 1658.

(V) Joseph, son of John (3) and Abigail (Kimball) Seaverns, was born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1650. He removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts, but after his death his widow, Elizabeth, settled at Watertown. They were married in 1675.

(VI) Samuel, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Seaverns, was born 1676, died November 10, 1714. In 1686 he was baptized at the First Parish Church of Watertown, the name being written Severns. His daughter Elizabeth's name is entered on the register of the same church as Severins, but he wrote and spelled it Seaverns. December 20, 1699, he married Rebecca Stratton, born May 16, 1672.

(VII) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Rebecca (Stratton) Seaverns, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, July 11, 1706, died December 27, 1788. Will dated December 13 of same year. He married, October 6, 1731, Sarah Jennison, born November 13, 1711.

(VIII) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Jennison) Seaverns, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1736, died November 27, 1796. He married, April 11, 1765, Lucy Smith, born March 5, 1747.

(IX) Joel, son of Samuel (3) and Lucy (Smith) Seaverns, was born May 22, 1767, died February 12, 1827. He married, January 20, 1811, Olive Draper Gay, born September 15, 1786, died August 31, 1833.

(X) Francis, son of Joel and Olive Draper (Gay) Seaverns, was born March 25, 1814, died July 13, 1880. He married, January 1, 1845, Nancy Bartholomew, born October 12, 1817, died January 6, 1901.

(XI) Francis (2), son of Francis (1) and Nancy (Bartholomew) Seaverns, was born February 1, 1847. He married, November 20, 1873, Caroline Augusta Marshall, born October 31, 1845 (see Marshall IX).

(XII) Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Francis (2) and Caroline Augusta (Marshall) Seaverns, born July 27, 1878, married, November 6, 1901, Dr. Joseph Ivimey Dowling (see Dowling IV).

(The Marshall Line).

Captain Thomas Marshall, born 1613, came from England in the ship "James" in 1635 and settled at Reading, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1641. He removed to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was "made free" in 1653. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1640. He was representative to the general court, 1659-60-63-64-67-68. He was always called "Captain."

(II) John, son of Captain Thomas Marshall, born 1632, died November 5, 1702. He settled at Billerica, Massachusetts, where his house was on the East Road, near Marshall Lane, which was named after him. He married, November 27, 1665, Mary Burrage, born May 9, 1641, died October 30, 1680.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Burrage) Marshall, born August 1, 1671, at Billerica, died January 25, 1713-14. He married, December 8, 1695, Eunice Rogers, born 1676.

(IV) John (3) (Sergeant), son of John (2) and Eunice (Rogers) Marshall, was born at Billerica, January 19, 1698-99; moved to Tewksbury, where he died October 6, 1672. He was sergeant of the train band or militia. He was married, August 10, 1722, to Abigail Parker.

(V) Daniel, son of Sergeant John (3) and Abigail (Parker) Marshall, was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, August 29, 1726; removed to Hudson, New Hampshire (a part of

the town of Nottingham). He married and had issue.

(VI) Elijah, son of Daniel Marshall, was born 1750 or 1759 at Hudson or Nottingham, New Hampshire. He married Mary —.

(VII) Thomas, son of Elijah and Mary Marshall, was born at Nottingham, New Hampshire, or Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1781, died February 15, 1808. He married, September 4, 1808, Huldah Chase Ayer, born February 6, 1778, died May 21, 1863.

(VIII) Caleb Strong, son of Thomas and Huldah Chase (Ayer) Marshall, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 26, 1812, died January 19, 1874. He married, January 1, 1835, Ann Goold Simonds, born June 25, 1813, died March 26, 1877.

(IX) Caroline Augusta, daughter of Caleb Strong and Ann Goold (Simonds) Marshall, born October 31, 1845, married, November 20, 1873, Francis Seaverns (see Severans XI).

(The Chilton Line).

James Chilton, of England, born 1580, came to America with his wife and daughter in the "Mayflower," 1620; signer of the "Compact"; died in Cape Cod Harbor before the landing; his wife dying a month later.

(II) Mary, daughter of James Chilton, died May 11, 1679. Tradition says that when the "Pilgrims" landed Mary Chilton was the first to step on the shore. She married, 1627, John, brother of Governor Winslow, born April 26, 1597, died 1674. Her will is on file in the probate court of Boston.

(III) Susannah, daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, born 1628-29, died 1676-83. Her father, John Winslow, son of Edward and Magdalen Winslow, was born at Droitwich, Worcestershire, England; came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Fortune," 1623; removed to Boston 1657; free-man 1672; brother of Edward Winslow, governor of the Plymouth Colony (see Winslow genealogy in this work). Susannah married, 1649, Robert Latham, died 1688.

(IV) Sarah, daughter of Robert and Susannah (Winslow) Latham, married John (3) Howard, born April 20, 1647.

(V) Martha, daughter of John (3) and Sarah (Latham) Howard, died July 14, 1735. She married, February 1, 1688-89, David Perkins, born 1652, died October 1, 1736. John (3) Howard was a son of John (2) Howard and a grandson of Lieutenant John (1) Howard, born 1625, died 1700.

(VI) Nathan, son of David and Martha (Howard) Perkins, married, November 9, 1709, Martha, daughter of Solomon Leonard,

granddaughter of Solomon Leonard and great-granddaughter of Samuel Leonard.

(VII) James, son of Nathan and Martha (Leonard) Perkins, was born March 5, 1720. He married, 1742, Berthia Dunhan.

(VIII) Deacon James (2), son of James (1) and Berthia (Dunhan) Perkins, was born April 1, 1746, died August 28, 1827. He married, February 14, 1771, Mary Hooper, born 1744, daughter of James and Mary Johnson Hooper. James was the son of John and grandson of William Hooper, born 1617, died December 5, 1678, and Elizabeth Marshall, his wife, a daughter of Captain Thomas and Rebecca Marshall.

(IX) Rufus, son of Deacon James (2) and Mary (Hooper) Perkins, was born September 3, 1774. He married, 1797, Rebecca Johnson, born 1778.

(X) Maria Sampson, daughter of Rufus and Rebecca (Johnson) Perkins, was born August 30, 1809, died August 30, 1897. He married, March 4, 1833, Rev. John Dowling (see Dowling II).

(The Cooke Line).

Francis Cooke, born 1582, came from England to America with his son John in the "Mayflower," 1620, having been transferred to her from the "Speedwell," in which he originally set sail. His wife, Esther or Hester, is believed to have been born in Canterbury, England, and from there went to Holland. She came to America in the ship "Ann" in 1623 with three children. They were married June 30, 1603. He died April 7, 1663, she surviving him until June 18, 1666.

(II) Jane, daughter of Francis and Esther or Hester Cooke, married, 1628, Experience Mitchell, born 1606, died September 4, 1689; came from England in the "Ann," 1623; settled in Duxbury, 1631, afterwards removing to Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

(III) Elizabeth, daughter of Experience and Jane (Cooke) Mitchell, married, December 6, 1645, John (2) Washburn, born in England in 1621, came to America with his mother in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635, son of John (1) Washburn, born about 1583, came from Evesham, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632; settled at Duxbury and afterwards removed to Bridgewater, and whose wife Margaret came later, coming from London in 1635 with their son John.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Elizabeth Mitchell Washburn, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, 1646; served in King Philip's War; married, April 16, 1679, Rebecca

Lapham, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Tilden) Lapham; married March 13, 1637.

(V) Rebecca, daughter of John (3) and Rebecca (Lapham) Washburn, married, 1719, Captain David Johnson, son of Captain Isaac Johnson, born 1668, died 1735, married Abigail Leavitt.

Captain Isaac Johnson came over from England with his father, Captain John Johnson, in 1630, settling at Roxbury; was made a freeman 1635; member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1645; commissioned a captain 1653; captain of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company 1657; was killed December 19, 1675, while leading his company in a charge against the Indians at the Narragansett fort fight. The only entrance to the Indian stronghold was by means of a felled tree, bridging the swamp, over which but one man could pass at a time. Captain Johnson was shot dead on the bridge, while leading his men. His father, Captain John Johnson, came from England with Governor Winthrop, bringing his wife and son Isaac. He was one of the founders of the first church at Roxbury, 1632; deputy 1634-48; member of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company 1638; held the title of "Surveyor General of all ye armies." When Ann Hutchinson was taken into custody, the general court ordered that the arms of her Roxbury adherents be delivered to "goodman" Johnson.

(VI) Major Isaac Johnson, son of Captain David and Rebecca (Washburn) Johnson, was born 1721; removed to Hingham and from there to Bridgewater. He was major of Massachusetts troops, deputy and magistrate. He married, 1744, Mary Willis, born 1725, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kinsley) Willis, granddaughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Whitman) Willis, and great-granddaughter of Deacon John Willis, born about 1634, an original proprietor and one of the first settlers of Bridgewater, Massachusetts; held many town offices; deputy or representative from that town for twenty-five years; married Elizabeth Hodgkins.

(VII) Thomas, son of Major Isaac and Mary (Willis) Johnson, was born in Bridgewater, 1747. He married, 1771, Molly Lathrop, born 1775, a descendant of Mark Lathrop, who settled at Bridgewater as early as 1656. He is supposed to have descended from Rev. John Lathrop. His son, Samuel, born at Bridgewater, died 1724; married, 1682, Sarah Downer. Their son Samuel (2), born 1685, died 1746; married, 1710, Abial Lazell, born 1686. Their son, Major Daniel Lathrop, born 1721, married, 1744, Rhoda

Willis. Their daughter Molly married Thomas Johnson.

(VIII) Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Molly (Lathrop) Johnson, born 1778, married, 1797, Rufus Perkins, born 1774.

(IX) Maria Sampson, daughter of Rufus and Rebecca (Johnson) Perkins, married, March 4, 1833, Rev. John Dowling.

(The Bartholomew Line).

Nancy Bartholomew, wife of Francis Seaverns (see Seaverns X), is a descendant of William (2) Bartholomew, born 1602, died January 18, 1680, son of William (1) (1567), son of John (1528), son of John (1506). William (2) was born at Burford, Oxfordshire, England. On account of religious persecution he removed to London, where his house became headquarters for all dissenters. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, September 18, 1634, in the ship "Griffith" with Ann Hutchinson and others. He removed to Ipswich, where he was a special grand juror, 1637, on the jury who tried Ann Hutchinson for heresy. He was representative in 1633-36-37-38-41-47-50; town clerk 1639; county treasurer 1654-66; established the first public school in Ipswich 1650. The house he built in 1637 was standing until a few years ago. He married Anna Lord, who died January 29, 1682.

(V) Lieutenant William (3), son of William (2) and Anna (Lord) Bartholomew, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1640; was at Hatfield, September 19, 1677, and during the Indian raid his daughter, four years of age, was carried off to Canada and was only regained by the payment of a ransom of two hundred pounds, May 23, 1678. He removed to Woodstock, Connecticut, 1687; was ensign 1689; lieutenant 1691; deputy 1692. He married, December 17, 1663, Mary Johnson, born April 24, 1642, daughter of Captain Isaac Johnson, born 1615, and granddaughter of Captain John Johnson, born 1593, died September 29, 1659.

(VI) Joseph, son of Lieutenant William (3) and Mary (Johnson) Bartholomew, was born 1682, died 1697. He married, November 12, 1713, Elizabeth, died October 15, 1724, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Cutter) Sanger and granddaughter of Richard and Mary (Reynolds) Sanger.

(VII) Corporal Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Sanger) Bartholomew, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, February 10, 1715; fought at Louisburg, Canada, in Captain Cheney's company, Colonel Choat's eighth regiment. He married Mary ———, born 1716.

(VIII) Samuel, son of Corporal Joseph (2) and Mary Bartholomew, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, 1749, died 1831. He served in the revolution; at the siege of Boston; enlisted in 1775 in Captain Noble's company; Colonel Eaton's regiment; December of the same year re-enlisted in Colonel Reed's regiment; served in New York City; May 8, 1777, to May 26, 1777, in Captain Abraham Foot's company; Colonel Andrew Ward's regiment; August 4, 1778, to September 12, 1778, in Captain Matthew Brown's company, Colonel Samuel Chapman's regiment; was engaged under Brigadier-General John Tyler in the attempt to dislodge the British at Newport and was present at the battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778. From January 18, 1781, to December 31, 1781, in Captain Nehemiah Rice's company, in Fifth Regiment Connecticut Line, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Sherman; wintered at Connecticut village and engaged in the Yorktown campaign during the following months. He married Susannah Laughlin, born 1762.

(IX) Jedediah, son of Samuel and Susannah (Laughlin) Bartholomew, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, April 9, 1786, died December 25, 1829. He married, January 16, 1809, Sally, born December 24, 1786, died December 26, 1849, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Goslee) Shurtleff, who were married April 14, 1785.

(X) Nancy, daughter of Jedediah and Sally (Shurtleff) Bartholomew, was born October 12, 1817, died January 6, 1901. She married, January 1, 1845, Francis Seaverns (see Seaverns X).

(The Goold Line).

Ann Goold (Simonds) Marshall, wife of Caleb Strong Marshall (see Marshall), was a descendant of Robert Goold, born 1640, came from Devonshire, England, in 1664, settled at Hull, Massachusetts. His cousin, Mrs. John Stone, died that same year, childless, bequeathing him all her property. He married, 1666, Elizabeth, born November 18, 1638, daughter of Benjamin, born 1616, and granddaughter of Edward Bosworth, born about 1594, came to America from England in 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth and Dorcas," with son Benjamin, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, removing to Hull in 1660. Edward Bosworth died shortly after his arrival and was buried at Boston.

(II) John, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bosworth) Goold, was born 1672, died November 16, 1762. He married, January 17, 1698, Lydia Jacobs, born April 18, 1681, died January 8, 1742.

(III) Jacob, son of John and Lydia (Jacobs) Goold, died November 16, 1762; was of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and one of the committee appointed to draft resolutions on "No More Tea." He married, October 4, 1744, Deborah Gardner (Sampson), born 1722, died December, 1795.

(IV) Captain Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Deborah Gardner (Sampson) Goold, was born 1755, died March 7, 1816. He was of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and captain of Lexington Alarm Roll of that town, Colonel Benjamin Lincoln's regiment, march from Weymouth and Braintree, April 19, 1775; served eight days; June 23, 1775, signed receipt as captain for twenty canteens for his company's commissary; August 1, 1775, captain in Colonel William Heath's regiment (36 Regiment Foot) stationed at fort No. 2, Cambridge; commissioned April 27, 1775; enlisted May 20, 1779; discharged September 23, 1780; appears on pay roll employed in quartermaster-general's office, Boston, serving sixteen months. He married, April 13, 1775, Lydia Thayer, born March 29, 1752 (see Thayer VI).

(V) Joanna Thayer, daughter of Captain Jacob (2) and Lydia (Thayer) Goold, was born June 28, 1782. She married, December 10, 1800, Shepherd Simonds, born November 18, 1781, died March 22, 1857 (see Simonds VI).

(The Simonds Line).

William Simonds, born about 1612, married, January 18, 1644, Judith Phippen, died January 3, 1690.

(II) Benjamin, son of William and Judith (Phippen) Simonds, born March 18, 1654, died September 21, 1726. He married, 1678, Rebecca Tidd, died April, 1713.

(III) John, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Tidd) Simonds, born March 22, 1685, died June 5, 1721. He married Sarah Johnson, died June 5, 1727.

(IV) Joshua, son of John and Sarah (Johnson) Simonds, born November 8, 1718. He married, February 1, 1742, Jerusha Waters.

(V) Josiah, son of Joshua and Jerusha (Waters) Simonds, born April 23, 1749. He married Mary Gibson.

(VI) Shepherd, son of Josiah and Mary (Gibson) Simonds, born November 18, 1781, died March 22, 1857. He married, December 10, 1800, Joanna Thayer Goold (see Goold V).

(VII) Ann Goold, daughter of Shepherd and Joanna Thayer (Goold) Simonds, born June 25, 1813, died March 26, 1877. He married, January 1, 1835, Caleb Strong Marshall (see Marshall VIII).

(VIII) Caroline Augusta, daughter of Caleb Strong and Ann Goold Marshall, married Francis Seaverns (see Seaverns XI).

(The Thayer Line).

Lydia (Thayer) Goold, wife of Captain Jacob Goold, descends through both maternal and paternal lines from Thomas Thayer, born 1596, died June 2, 1665; came to America from England with his wife, Margery Wheeler, born 1598, died February 11, 1672; married April 13, 1618, and son Thomas and wife, Anna, settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1647. In St. Mary's Church at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England, the place of his birth, there is a tablet erected to John Thayer. The Thayers were land owners from the time of Edward II. Lydia Thayer also descended from Richard Thayer, born 1601, came to America from Thornbury, England, eleven miles north of Bristol. After the death of his wife Dorothy Mortimore (born 1604, died January 17, 1640; married April 5, 1624), he emigrated with his children to America, settling at Boston; made a freeman in 1640. In 1641 he bought a tract of land from Josias Wampatect Sachem, who lived at Squantum and claimed land as far as Marshfield. Josias being under age, the town objected to the transfer. In 1662 Richard Thayer petitioned the king in favor of his claim, under his deed; removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, where he died.

(II) Richard (2), son of Richard (1) and Dorothy (Mortimore) Thayer, born February 10, 1624, died August 27, 1695. He married, December 24, 1651, Dorothy Pray, born 1624, died December 11, 1705. He came from England with his father and in 1679 returned there on business. The inscription on his gravestone in Hancock cemetery, Quincy, Massachusetts, reads: "Here Lyes ye body of Richard Thayer senior, aged 71 years dec'd August 27, 1695."

(III) Richard (3), son of Richard (2) and Dorothy (Pray) Thayer, born August 31, 1655, at Braintree, Massachusetts, died December 4, 1705. He married, July 16, 1679, Rebecca Micall (Mycall), born January 22, 1659, died January 28, 1732. He served in King Philips war under Captain Johnson, May 10, 1675.

(IV) Lieutenant Richard (4), son of Richard (3) and Rebecca (Micall) Thayer, was born January 26, 1685. He married, February 6, 1711, Mary White, born September 12, 1690, died 1736. He was in the military service of Massachusetts colony, ranking as lieutenant.

(V) Obadiah, son of Lieutenant Richard (4) and Mary (White) Thayer, was born March 29, 1724, at Braintree, Massachusetts. Served in the revolution under Captain Jacob Goold in 1775. He married his cousin, Joanna Thayer, born May 10, 1728, daughter of Captain Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer, son of Thomas, son of Thomas and Margery Wheeler; thus uniting the lines of Thomas, 1596, and Richard (1) Thayer, 1601.

(VI) Lydia, daughter of Obadiah and Joanna (Thayer) Thayer, was born March 29, 1752. She married, April 13, 1775, Captain Jacob Goold (see Goold IV).

(VII) Joanna Thayer, daughter of Captain Jacob and Lydia (Thayer) Goold, married Shepherd Simonds (see Simonds VI).

(VIII) Ann Goold, daughter of Shepherd and Joanna Thayer (Goold) Simonds, married Caleb Strong Marshall.

(IX) Caroline Augusta, daughter of Caleb Strong and Ann (Goold) Marshall, married Francis Seaverns.

(X) Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Francis and Caroline Augusta (Marshall) Seaverns, married Dr. Joseph Ivey Dowling. Children: Francis Seaverns, born October 9, 1902, at Albany, New York; Elizabeth Thayer, born September 26, 1909.

SPALDING

The first known authentic record of the Spalding family in America appears in a Virginia state document (senate report) entitled "Virginia Colonial Records, 1619-1680," published by authority of the state of Virginia. The documents there presented were printed from copies obtained from the public record office of Great Britain and include an account of the history of the Virginia colony. It was in the year 1607 that the first emigrants to successfully form a permanent colony landed in Virginia. The colony was ruled during the earlier years by laws written in blood, and the colonists suffered an extremity of distress too horrible to be described. Of the thousands of emigrants who had been sent to Virginia at great cost, not one in twenty remained alive in April, 1619, when Sir George Yeardley arrived with commissions and instructions "for the better establishment of a commonwealth here." The first meeting was held July 30, 1619, more than a year before the "Mayflower," with the Pilgrims on board, sailed on her historic voyage. Conclusive evidence proves that Edward Spalding came over from England with Sir George Yeardley in 1619 or about that time. There is documentary evidence that Edward Spalding and his family were fully established

in the Virginia colony in 1623, as his name appears in these "Virginia colony records" in "Lists of the Living and the Dead in Virginia February 16, 1623"; under the caption "All James Citie" in list of the living is "Edward Spalding, uxor (wife) Spalding, puer (boy) Spalding, puella (girl) Spalding. The supposition is that Edward and Edmund Spalding, whose names also appear on same lists later, emigrated together from England about 1619; that some years later Edward went to the Massachusetts colony, while Edmund joined the Maryland colony under Lord Baltimore and was the progenitor of the "Maryland branch."

Powhatan, the friend of the English, died and on March 22, 1622, the Indians fell upon the settlement and in one hour three hundred and forty-seven persons were massacred. A census was ordered after the massacre and it is in this list that the name of Edward Spalding and his family appear. Prior to emigrating to Massachusetts, Edward may have lived a number of years in the Bermuda Islands (then called the Summer Islands), as there seems to be some evidence. The date of his settlement in Braintree, Massachusetts, was about 1634. Here his first wife, Margaret, and his child, Grace, died, and one of his children, Benjamin, was born. He was made a freeman, May 13, 1640, and is named in a petition, October 1, 1645. He is next of mention as one of the first proprietors of the town of Chelmsford, as is his son Edward, Junior, and John Spalding. He removed there in 1653, and at the first town meeting held November 22, 1654, was chosen selectman and again in 1656-60-61. He held other offices of trust in the town, and is recorded as one of the proprietors of "Newford," March 12, 1667.

He died February 26, 1670. He married (first) Margaret —, died August 1, 1640. Her children were: John, Edward and Grace. He married (second) Rachel —, named in his will. Her children were: Benjamin, of further mention; Joseph, Dinah and Andrew.

(II) Benjamin, son of Edward and Rachel Spalding, was born April 7, 1643, in Braintree, Massachusetts, died before 1708. He is not mentioned in his father's will, having already received his share. He purchased a large tract of land in Canterbury, Windham county, Connecticut, later known as Brooklyn. He was made a freeman in 1689. He married, October 30, 1668, Olive, daughter of Henry Farwell. Children: Sarah, married John Miriam; Edward, of further mention; Benjamin, married Sarah Hall; Elizabeth,

married Ephraim Wheeler; Mary, married Isaac Morgan.

(III) Edward (2), son of Benjamin and Olive (Farwell) Spalding, was born June 18, 1672, died November 29, 1740. He inherited the Canterbury homestead of his father, and according to Miss Larned "was the third settler within the present limits of Brooklyn" and that he bought land there in 1707. He was a member of the first committee of the Religious Society organized in 1731. He married Mary Adams, died September 20, 1754, aged seventy-eight years. His first child was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, the others in Canterbury, Connecticut, where he died. Children: Benjamin, married (first) Abigail Wright; (second) Deborah Wheeler; Elizabeth, married William Darbe; Ephraim, of further mention; Jonathan, married Eunice Woodward; Ezekiel, married Martha Kimball; Ruth, married John Bacon; Abigail, married Benjamin Douglass; Ebenezer, married Mary Fassett; Thomas, married Abigail Brown; John, served in the war of the revolution as surgeon in Colonel John Durkee's regiment, Twentieth Continental Line, 1776.

(IV) Ephraim, son of Edward (2) and Mary (Adams) Spalding, was born April 3, 1700, in Canterbury, Connecticut, died 1776. He removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, where all his children were born. He married Abigail Bullard, of Plainfield, died July, 1789, aged over ninety years. Children: 1. John, married Elizabeth Sanger. 2. Phineas, born March 25, 1726. 3. Reuben, of further mention. 4. Lieutenant Josiah, married Priscilla Paine; he was a soldier and a pensioner of the revolution. 5. Sergeant Ezekiel, married Sarah Morgan; served four years in the revolution. 6. Palabah, died at the age of sixteen years. 7. Abigail, married Captain Samuel Hall. 8. Oliver, married (first) Mary Witter; (second) Rebecca Bottom; was a soldier in the "Old French war," and his order book is still preserved; also served in the revolution and was a pensioner. 9. Mary, married John Larabee. 10. Ephraim, married (first) Esther Snow; (second) Hannah Stowell; was a revolutionary soldier.

(V) Reuben, son of Ephraim and Abigail (Bullard) Spalding, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, February 26, 1728, died January, 1765, in Tyngham, Massachusetts. After his marriage he settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, where he taught school for several years. Then he bought a farm in Tyngham, where he died. He married, October 1, 1747, Mary Pierce, born November 15, 1728, died 1826 in Sharon, Vermont, daughter of

Timothy and Mary Pierce. Children: 1. Mary, married Ebenezer Parkhurst and resided in Sharon, Vermont. 2. Azel, left college to join the revolutionary army, was taken prisoner by the Indians and kept in Canada over a year; finally he made his escape and came to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he married Alice Cole, and later moved to Sharon, Vermont. 3. Reuben, of further mention. 4. Pedew, a daughter, died at the age of four years. 5. Phineas, died aged four years.

(VI) Deacon Reuben (2), son of Reuben (1) and Mary (Pierce) Spalding, was born in Tyrringham, Massachusetts, December 15, 1758, died September 15, 1849, in Sharon, Vermont. He settled in Sharon when eleven years of age, and took up his residence on the farm that was his home for eighty years. He was a member of the Congregational church sixty-one years, holding the office of deacon forty-two years. For over half a century he was justice of the peace, and was often called to fill various offices of trust. He had nine sons and three daughters, a circle remaining unbroken until two years before his own death, when his son, Dr. Jason C. Spalding, died. That event called together under the paternal roof the whole family and presented a sight rarely seen. The venerable father stood by the casket and urged upon the living with great fervor of spirit faithfulness in the service of that God in whom he trusted. He served in the revolution as sergeant of Captain Jesse Safford's company and in Captain Wetherly's company, Colonel Wyman's regiment, Ticonderoga alarm, 1777, serving nine days, also in Captain Lee's company, Rhode Island expedition, 1778. He married, June 21, 1785, Jerusha Carpenter, of Sharon, Vermont, born in Coventry, Connecticut, June 24, 1768, died December 7, 1827. Children, all born in Sharon, Vermont: 1. Pierce, February 9, 1787, died September 10, 1852; married, March 16, 1809, Serepta Vail; children: Caroline, Horatio, Pierce, Charles E. 2. Polly, August 12, 1788; married (first) Benjamin Vail; (second) Oliver Fales. 3. John, January 16, 1790, died April 24, 1870; he was a successful merchant of Montpelier, Vermont, until 1840; was seven years treasurer of the state of Vermont; was president of the Bank of Montpelier; president of the Vermont Mutual Insurance Company and assistant judge of Washington county court; he died at Montpelier; he married Sarah, daughter of Judge Collins; children: Maria W., Ann E., Charles C., Sarah R., John. 4. James, of further mention. 5. Eunice, September 24, 1794, died January 26, 1879; mar-

ried, August 6, 1816, Gaius Leonard, and resided in Ripton, Wisconsin. 6. Susan, October 25, 1796, died January 10, 1871; married, March 2, 1818, Thomas Lovejoy; resided at Royalton, Vermont. 7. Dr. Phineas, January 14, 1799; in 1895 he was living in Haverhill, New Hampshire, at the age of ninety-six years; he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. James, attended lectures at Hanover; began the practice of his profession at Lyndon, Vermont, in 1823; in 1839 he settled in Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he commanded a very large practice; he was lecturer at the Vermont Medical College, raised funds for the Lyndon Academy, also for Haverhill Academy, serving for thirty years as trustee of the later; was a prominent Free Mason, temperance worker and a devout Christian; he married (first) Caroline Bailey Lathrop; (second) Charlotte Merrill; children: i. Caroline Anastasia, a philanthropic worker and writer of prose and poetry; ii. Mary Greenleaf, married James H. Lowell; iii. Ada Louisa, married Henry D. James; iv. Frank Merrill, married Julia E. Kingman. 8. Dr. Jason Carpenter, April 29, 1801, died November 14, 1847, the first death among the twelve children; at his death the entire remaining family were gathered around the paternal table for the first and last time. He was graduated M.D. at Dartmouth College, 1828, settled in Dixfield, Maine, then in Spencer, Massachusetts; in 1836 returned to the old home in Sharon, where he died; he married Susan Haven Trask; children: Jason Carpenter (2), Julia Trask; Helen Trask, Edward Leland, and George Kilby. 9. Azel, March 29, 1803, died 1883; he was graduated from Middlebury College, A.M., in 1835, practiced law in Montpelier, Vermont; he was a warm friend of President Jackson and wrote most of the editorials in the *Vermont Patriot*, a Jackson paper published in Montpelier. He was a member of the Vermont legislature, held the office of state attorney, judge of probate and other offices; he was a strong Union man and after the civil war removed to Atchison, Kansas, where he was police judge for many years; he died in that city; he married, July 14, 1834, Maria Theresa Wainwright, of Middlebury, Vermont; children: Azel Wainwright, Agnes Maria and Theresa. 10. Levi, September 9, 1805, died June 3, 1871; he was engaged in business in Canada and Vermont; was for many years president of the First National Bank of Derby Line, Vermont; he accumulated a very large estate; married, October 17, 1833, Julia Ann Caldwell; children: William, Levi Lincoln, Julia Maria, Stephen Foster, who was

lieutenant in civil war, fell in the second assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; Clara Augusta, Sarah Jerusha, Lyman, Cornelia, Caldwell and Gertrude White. 11. Dr. Reuben, July 22, 1807, died February 13, 1878; graduated A.M. Dartmouth College, 1832, Middlebury College, 1835; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. James, at Montpelier, Vermont, graduated from Harvard Medical School, M.D., 1836, practiced his profession in Brattleboro, Vermont, from 1837 to 1857, and from February, 1859, until his death at Worcester, Massachusetts; he married (first) Electa Goodenough Clark; (second) Mrs. Mary Caroline (Sanderson) Powers; children: Henry George, Frederick, Edward Reynolds. 12. Charles, August 23, 1812, died April 8, 1857; married Rebecca Poole Hunt, January 1, 1839; children: Susan Rebecca, Charles Henry, Edward Prescott, Richard Poole.

(VII) Dr. James Spalding, third son of Deacon Reuben (2) and Jerusha (Carpenter) Spalding, was born in Sharon, Vermont, March 10, 1792, died March 15, 1858. He obtained a good common school education, and at the age of seventeen years began the study of medicine with Dr. Eber Carpenter, of Alstead, New Hampshire, at the same time took private lessons in Greek and Latin. At the age of twenty years he was graduated M.D. at Dartmouth Medical Institution. He practiced two years in Alstead with Dr. Carpenter, then practiced for a time in Claremont, Vermont, but yielding to the solicitation of friends removed to Montpelier, Vermont. Though but a boy he had seen much practice and performed many surgical operations, therefore it required but a short time for him to gain general confidence as a physician and surgeon, which he retained without abatement throughout life. As a surgeon Dr. Spalding was successful above most others. He was an original thinker, well informed in the books and general principles of his profession, as was manifested not only in his medical and surgical practice, but in other departments of science. It was a maxim with him that there should be no guess work in his profession, and that strict integrity was the true and only policy which should govern every man. For more than forty years he was an active member of the Vermont State Medical Society, and through it labored to advance the best interests of the profession he best loved. In 1819 he was elected secretary, which office he held for over twenty years. He was elected vice-president in 1843, treasurer in 1844, chairman of the committee on history of the Society in 1845; elected president in 1846-47-48,

in the latter years delivering a dissertation on the Typhus Fever, which was published by vote of the society. He was elected corresponding secretary in 1850, and librarian in 1854, which office he held until his death. He was also a member of the board of fellows of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, besides holding many offices in the state connected with science, literature and temperance. He devoted his life to his profession, having never engaged in any other business or sought any political preferment. But few men in the country have seen such an amount of disease and so carefully observed the peculiarities of the various epidemics occurring for half a century, and it is to be regretted that so little is left on record of his extensive observation and experience both as a physician and a surgeon. He married (first) November 2, 1820, Eliza Reed, born October 13, 1798, at Hampstead, New Hampshire, died August 8, 1853, at Montpelier, Vermont. He married (second) Mrs. Anna (Lyman) Dodd, April 18, 1855, at Springfield, Massachusetts. She was born November 28, 1798, at Hartford, Vermont, died December 11, 1856, at Montpelier. Children, all born in Montpelier, Vermont, all by first wife: 1. James Reed, of further mention. 2. Martha Eliza, died in infancy. 3. William Cowper, born September 24, 1825; he graduated at New York University in 1847, was commissioned surgeon in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, September 3, 1862; soon after he left for the front and was engaged in several battles, acting as brigade surgeon; he was with General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, but after the surrender of the city resigned on account of ill health and returned to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he resumed the practice of his profession; he married (first) August 2, 1855, Isabella McLaughlin, died October, 1855, leaving no children; he married (second) March 10, 1857, Anna Amelia Potter, born July 4, 1835, died July 4, 1888; he married (third) Mrs. Susan D. McRae, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; child, Mary Irwin, born August 12, 1875. 4. Martha Eliza, born October 5, 1827, died October 30, 1848, unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, died in infancy. 6. Jane Maria, born May 27, 1833; married Dr. Abner Spicer Warner, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, June 7, 1869. 7. Rev. George Burley, of further mention. 8. Isabelle, born November 26, 1837; married, June 8, 1864, Cooke Lounsbury.

(VIII) James Reed, eldest son of Dr. James and Eliza (Reed) Spalding, was born November 15, 1821, at Montpelier, Vermont, died October 10, 1872, in Dover, New Hampshire.

He graduated from the University of Vermont, 1840, and was afterward a private tutor in Georgia, at the same time studying law. On his return to Montpelier, Vermont, he was admitted to the bar and began practice with Joseph Prentice. His literary tastes led him to relinquish his profession, and he spent several years in travel in Europe and the East, as a close student of manners, morals and politics. He was a witness of the events of the revolution of France in 1848. His letters to the *New York Courier and Inquirer* during his sojourn won for him the highest praise from English and American scholars. In the spring of 1850 he became one of the editors of the *Courier and Inquirer*. His remarkable ability as a writer was soon widely recognized; his reputation as a fearless independent critic of public men and measures created a demand for the establishment of a new journal which might be a full reflection of his own spirit and character, and the *New York World* was the result. Its career began in June, 1860, as a religious daily, conservative in character, Republican in politics, but mismanagement prevented his carrying out his cherished plan. When that property changed hands, in 1861, Mr. Spalding became connected with the *New York Times*, and many of the most powerful appeals to the country in its years of darkest disaster were from his pen. His published addresses are "Spiritual Philosophy and Material Politics" and "The True Idea of Female Education." Richard Grant White, who was associated with Mr. Spalding in editorial work, said of him: "Mr. Spalding's vigor and elegance have never been excelled by a writer upon the city press." He was a gentleman of the most liberal culture and as an editor stood among the very foremost of his profession. He was a man of profound convictions, and all the resources of classical culture, of historic study and of extended travel were always at his command. He married, January 18, 1865, Mary Elizabeth Atwater, born in Catskill, New York, June 5, 1837, who died June 10, 1898; one child, Mary Atwater, born October 24, 1866, resides in Catskill, New York.

(VIII) Rev. George Burley Spalding, son of Dr. James and Eliza (Reed) Spalding, was born August 11, 1835. He graduated from the University of Vermont, 1856, studied law with Judge W. G. M. Davis, of Tallahassee, Florida; studied theology two years in Union Seminary, New York City, and one year at Andover, Massachusetts, graduating 1861. He was installed as minister of the Congregational church at Vergennes, Vermont, October 5, 1861; he became pastor of the North

Church in Connecticut in September, 1864; he was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Dover, New Hampshire, September 1, 1869. After fourteen years as minister of this old historic church he became pastor of the Franklin Street Church, Manchester, New Hampshire; October 1, 1885, he was installed pastor over the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, New York. Dr. Spalding's literary work has been extensive and of a high order. He was chairman of the school committee of Dover, president of the board of trustees of the State Normal school, a member of the constitutional convention of New Hampshire in 1877, was representative of the city of Dover in the state legislature, and chaplain of that body in 1877. He was trustee of the New Hampshire Missionary Society, of the State Orphan Home, trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary and of Hamilton College. Dartmouth conferred upon him in 1878 the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and Syracuse University in 1894 conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He married, August 6, 1861, Sarah Livingstone, daughter of Rev. John W. Olmstead, D.D., editor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, the leading organ of the Baptist denomination of New England; she was born October 28, 1838, in Little Falls, New York; children: George Burley, Jr., graduate of Yale University, clergyman; Mary Livingstone, still living; Martha, still living; Gertrude, still living.

David Atwater and his brother Joshua, sons of John Atwater of Roynton,

Kent, England, were enrolled among the early settlers of New Haven, Joshua being one of the seven pioneers who first visited that place and spent a winter of great privation there. David is credited with being the first signer of the "planter agreement." His residence and farm were between East Rock and the Quinpiack river, known as Cedar Hill. This land is yet owned by his descendants. The land owned by Joshua Atwater is now covered with buildings, part of the vast Yale University system. David Atwater died October 5, 1692. He married Damaris, daughter of Thomas Sayre, of Southampton, Long Island. Children: 1. Mercy, married John Austin. 2. Damaris, married John Punderson. 3. David, married Joanna ——. 4. Joshua, born January 11, 1652; married Lydia Rockwell, died November 27, 1681, leaving no children. 5. John, of further mention. 6. Jonathan, married Ruth, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Peck. 7. Abigail, married Nathan-

iel Jones. 8. Mary, married (first) Ichabod Stow; (second) David Robinson. 9. Samuel, married Sarah Alling. 10. Ebenezer, married Abigail Heaton.

(II) John, son of David and Damaris (Sayre) Atwater, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 1, 1654, died 1748. He settled in Wallingford, upon a farm which belonged to his brother Joshua. He was called "Weaver." He married (first) Abigail Mansfield, born February 7, 1664, died September 24, 1717; married (second) November 27, 1718, Mary Beach. Children: 1. John, married Elizabeth Mix. 2. Abigail, married Thomas Hull. 3. Mercy. 4. Hannah, married Thomas Beach. 5. Joshua, of further mention. 6. Moses, married (first) Sarah Merriman; (second) Mary Hotchkiss. 7. Phineas, married (first) Mary Ward; (second) Widow Hannah Ives. 8. Caleb, married Mehitabel Mix. 9. Benjamin, married (first) Elizabeth Porter; (second) Elizabeth Merriman. 10. Ebenezer, married Jane Andrews.

(III) Joshua, son of John and Abigail (Mansfield) Atwater, was born September 18, 1693, died in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 29, 1757. He married (first) Mary, daughter of John Peck, January 17, 1723; married (second) Sarah, daughter of Theophilus Yale, died July 13, 1784. Children by first wife: 1. Joshua, born 1724, died 1747. 2. Mary, born February 12, 1727. Children by second wife: 3. Caleb, of further mention. 4. Sarah, married Charles Hall.

(IV) Caleb, son of Joshua and Sarah (Yale) Atwater, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, September 7, 1741, died January 11, 1775. He was a shoemaker, tanner, harnessmaker, merchant and extensive land owner. He was one of the Connecticut Land Company, which purchased of the state of Connecticut the Western Reserve or New Connecticut, in Ohio, and though one of the largest purchasers paid in full for what he had contracted when he received his deeds. The land included all of the townships of Atwater in Portage county, all of the township of Denmark and five thousand seven hundred and ninety acres in Geneva, Ashtabula county, besides that in other counties. The township of Atwater, with the exception of two hundred acres set apart for religious purposes, he gave to his son Joshua. A tract in Auburn, Granger county, he surveyed into sixty-five lots of one hundred acres each, giving one lot to each of his grandchildren, numbering fifty-five. The balance of his western land he divided among his children. He was credited at the time with being the wealthiest

man in the state of Connecticut. He was released and freed from marching in the Tenth Regiment of which he was ensign, as he had been at great expense and had long carried on the manufacture of saltpetre for gun powder. He died December 19, 1831, at the age of ninety-one years, and was in full possession of his mental faculties until the end. He married (first) March 12, 1766, Abigail Jones, died January 11, 1775; married (second) January 22, 1776, Ruth Wadsworth. Children, four by first wife: 1. Sarah, born July 19, 1767; married Captain Merrick. 2. Mary, born April 23, 1769; married Rev. David L., son of Rev. James Beebe, "the soldier and preacher." 3. Lucy, born December 8, 1770; married Ira Day. 4. Joshua, of further mention. 5. James Wadsworth, died in infancy. 6. Abigail, born December 13, 1778; married Dr. John Andrews. 7. Catherine, born March 24, 1781; married Thomas Cook and removed to Catskill, New York. 8. Ruth, born April 11, 1788; married Apollos Cook and removed to Catskill, New York.

(V) Joshua (2), son of Caleb and Abigail (Jones) Atwater, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 8, 1773, died April 19, 1862. He was given the township of Atwater, Portage county, Ohio, by his father, and the history of Portage records that "in 1805 the proprietor of the township, Deacon Joshua Atwater with Josiah Mix, junior, came to the township from Connecticut, having ridden all the way on horseback. This was the first visit of Deacon Atwater to the township." Deacon Joshua married, October 22, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron Cook, died October 2, 1799. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born August 4, 1794; married John Barker. 2. Caroline, born June 17, 1796; married Dr. Jared P. Kirtland. 3. Emily, born February 7, 1798; married Friend Cook. 4. Abigail, died unmarried at the age of twenty-three years. 5. Mary, died at the age of two years. 6. Captain Caleb, settled in Atwater township, Portage county, Ohio, but returned to Wallingford; he married (first) Julia A. Rice; (second) Elizabeth L. Clark. 7. Joshua, of further mention. 8. Thomas C., born August 20, 1808; married Harriet E. Cook. 9. Lucretia, died aged twelve years. 10. Edgar, married Sarah Yale. 11. John, born January 19, 1813, was the last surviving of these thirteen children, died November 30, 1881, one of the oldest and most highly-respected townsmen in Wallingford, Connecticut, active in business and deacon of the church; he married (first) Caroline Diana Hall; (second) Eliza A. Hall, both daughters of Russell and Mary (Kirtland) Hall. 12.

'William, born August 5, 1817; married Elizabeth Helfenstein. 13. Mary Ann, born May 29, 1819; married Lieutenant Garret Barry, who removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin; he and his son William were drowned when the steamer "Lady Elgin" was lost on Lake Michigan.

(VI) Joshua (3), son of Joshua (2) and Elizabeth (Cook) Atwater, was born August 26, 1806, in Wallingford, Connecticut, died in Catskill, New York, May 30, 1879. He removed to Catskill, where he engaged in the insurance business. "He was a prominent resident of Catskill for nearly fifty years and was always interested and most helpful in whatever promised to promote the prosperity of the town and county. He was everywhere known as an upright, kind-hearted, charitable and generous Christian gentleman. For many years he was a prominent and faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and his death made the world poorer by the loss of a sincere and good man." This is an extract from his obituary notice. He married Mary Hull, born May 15, 1811, died May 10, 1877, daughter of Orrin and Mary Burr (Hull) Day. Children: 1. Henry Day, born May 23, 1835; is comptroller of savings banks in New York state; married, October 10, 1866, Mary Louise, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ritter) Steele; resided in Brooklyn, New York; children: Henry Day (2) and Louise Sedgwick. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born June 5, 1837, died June 10, 1898; married James Reed Spalding (see Spalding VIII). 3. Emily A., born October 30, 1845; resides in Catskill, New York, unmarried.

The census of 1790 shows
DE LONG over twenty De Longs living in New York state who married and were heads of families. Most of the families were resident of Albany county as then constituted, although the name was also found in Dutchess and Ulster counties. The town of Half-Moon (now Saratoga county) was the home of many of the name at that date. The De Longs of Glens Falls descend from Peter Lewis De Long, born February 13, 1761, whose father was said to have been a French Huguenot and fled from France to Holland, later coming with his family to the new world, settling first in New Jersey, later in what is now Dutchess county, New York. Peter L. De Long had brothers: Jacobus, born October 24, 1749; Ragel, August 7, 1752; Gradas, October 3, 1763; Isaac, March 21, 1766, died in infancy, and a sister Jeannette, born September 26, 1753. Peter De Long was a farmer of Albany county. He married

and had issue. In 1790 he was a resident of the town of Saratoga. He may have been the father of the family named above.

(II) Peter Lewis De Long is not named in the census of 1790, as he probably was not then the "head of a family." He married and had issue, among whom was a son James Lewis.

(III) James Lewis, son of Peter Lewis De Long, was born December 9, 1793, died April 12, 1879. He married Elizabeth Deming, born February 5, 1795, died April 8, 1872. Children: Zopher I., see forward; Sally, born December 30, 1818, drowned May 24, 1824; Phebe Ann, November 17, 1822, married (first) George Palmer, (second) James Gilbert; Lewis J., November 10, 1826, married Cynthia Grey; Abraham, December 11, 1829, married Hannah Grey; Electa E., May 4, 1833, married George Rockwell; Melinda M., May 27, 1836, married James Grey; Edwin S., May 17, 1839, married Christie Gilbert.

(IV) Zopher I., eldest child of James Lewis and Elizabeth (Deming) De Long, was born in the town of Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York, July 9, 1815. He was a merchant and for many years conducted a general store at West Day. He was supervisor in 1843-44-45-46-47-48-49, and justice of the peace 1848. He later removed to Glens Falls, New York, where he died. He was president of the village corporation of Glens Falls, and supervisor of the town of Queensbury. He was a member of the local militia company, and a man much respected for his energy, enterprise and upright character. He married, November 21, 1838, Catherine Lewis, daughter of Simon and Lydia (Barker) Scott. Children: 1. Theodore S., born August 23, 1839; married, October 7, 1869, and had one child, Roosa, born March 14, 1871, married Edward F. Irish. 2. John Barker, see forward. 3. Cutler J., see forward. 4. Elizabeth Ione, born March 25, 1848; married William P. Tarse; children: Catherine, born January 4, 1874; Cornelia, April 22, 1876; Clarence, June 20, 1878; Margaret, October 16, 1880; Helen, February 13, 1884; Robert, December 8, 1885; William P. (2), October 8, 1889. 5. Daniel P., see forward. 6. Margaret, October 18, 1851; married Joseph D. Haviland; children: Ione, born September 1, 1873; Margaret, November 7, 1875; Daniel S., July 15, 1878; Jessica, October 1, 1883; Theodore, July 27, 1893. 7. George Palmer, January 31, 1853; married Cynthia Hauxhurst; children: Ino C., born December 25, 1877; Scott, June 3, 1883. 8. Catherine J., born June 1, 1857; married Harvey R. T. Coffin; children: Theodore, born June 21,

1880; Mildred, June 14, 1882; Earl, July 12, 1884; Sanford, deceased; Clarence, deceased.

(V) John Barker, son of Zopher I. and Catherine Lewis (Scott) De Long, was born in the town of Day, Saratoga county, New York, January 20, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, and worked in his father's store. On January 1, 1860, he entered the employ of Daniel Peck, a hardware merchant of Glens Falls, remaining one year, when the firm of Z. I. & T. S. De Long purchased his entire interest and the business was conducted under the firm name of Peck, De Long & Company until January 1, 1862, then changed to De Long & Son, which was continued until 1872, when it was again changed to De Long & Sons, John Barker (who was in the employ of the firm from 1861 to 1872) having been admitted to membership. They conducted a most successful business until the death of Zopher I. De Long. The sons continued the business, merely changing the firm name to De Long Sons, under which title the business has since been conducted. John B. De Long is a director of the First National Bank, and is considered one of the substantial citizens of his city. He served as village trustee before the incorporation of Glens Falls as a city, and has always taken a warm interest in all that affects the prosperity of the city. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, which he has served for several years as elder. He married, November 25, 1874, Emma, daughter of John S. and Anice (Tearse) Thompson. Children: 1. Bertha L., born August 28, 1877; married, November 1, 1899, Clifford B. Hall, who is associated with the firm of De Long Sons; children: Marion D., David Kenneth. 2. Arthur J., September 10, 1879; associated with the hardware firm of De Long Sons. 3. Mabel E., June 8, 1882; married, October 3, 1905, H. B. Austin; one child, John D., born July 31, 1907. 4. Charles T., February 27, 1885.

(V) Cutler J., son of Zopher I. and Catherine Lewis (Scott) De Long, was born in Day, Saratoga county, New York, January 5, 1846. He was educated in the common schools and at Glens Falls Academy. As a young man he entered the First National Bank of Glens Falls as clerk, later he became teller, and he remained with the bank eight years. His next position was with the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he remained five years. In 1878 he became connected with the Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company, and is at present its treasurer and one of the directors. He served as trustee of the village of Glens Falls before its incor-

poration as a city, and was clerk of the board of trustees for a number of years. In politics he is a Democrat; in religious faith a Presbyterian. Mr. De Long married, July, 1871, Mary, daughter of George and Mary (Hunt) Clendon, of England. Children: 1. Mary, born June 8, 1872; married Charles F. West, of Glens Falls; children: Mary, Nancy, Cutler, Edith, Catherine. 2. Annie, April 27, 1874; married James S. Warren, of Glens Falls. 3. Helen, September 11, 1875; married Howard J. Bush, of Glens Falls, and has a son Clendon. 4. Catherine, April, 1877; married Robert C. Carter, of Glens Falls; children: Eleanor, Robert.

(V) Daniel P., son of Zopher I. and Catherine Lewis (Scott) De Long, was born in the town of Day, Saratoga county, New York, April 10, 1850. He was educated at Glen Falls Academy. He began his business career in the dry goods store of Lasher & Freleigh, where he remained seven years. He then formed a partnership with William H. Robbins, as Robbins & De Long. They conducted a successful dry goods business in Glens Falls. Mr. De Long withdrew from the dry goods business and became interested in the Glens Falls Brick Company, organized in 1840. In 1886 he became sole owner of the company, which has continued under his wise management, and is known as one of the most prosperous concerns of the county. He is an able, conservative and energetic man of business and fully equal to his responsibilities, both of a business and public nature. He served three terms as supervisor of the town of Queensbury, Warren county, and for one term was chairman of the board. His wise business ideas were of great value in conducting county business. He is first vice-president of the Glens Falls Trust Company, one of the organizers and a director of the Empire Real Estate & Theatre Company, president and general manager of the Granite Brick Company, and president of the Glens Falls Hospital. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons, being raised a Mason in 1871, immediately on reaching his majority. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1909 he was the successful candidate of his party for the state legislature. During the session he served on assembly committees, Indian affairs and villages. He married Emily P., daughter of Archibald C. and Catherine (Pierce) Tearse (see Tearse III). She was born at Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York. Children: 1. Walter J., born October 9, 1874. 2. Archibald Z., August 4, 1876; married, January 24, 1905, Ella Hall, daugh-



John B. R. Long



A. J. DeLong



Wm. T. Long-

ter of William Shields, of Boston. 3. Robert B., January 9, 1879. 4. Daniel P. (2), February 24, 1887. 5. Chester, April 24, 1882, died December 7, 1882. 6. Elsie, January 16, 1886, died November 6, 1888.

(The Fraser and Campbell Lines).

Sarah Fraser, great-great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Emma (Thompson) De Long, was a daughter of Simon Fraser, of Balrain, Invernesshire, Scotland, and was born in that shire. Her father's brother, Alexander Fraser, was the father of General Simon Fraser, who was killed in the battle of Saratoga in 1777. Sarah Fraser married Alexander Campbell, and went to live in Argyle, Scotland. They had one daughter Katherine, who married Robert Hunter. He died shortly after the birth of a daughter "Polly." On account of religious differences (they having espoused the cause of the Church of England), the Campbells decided to come to America. They accordingly sailed, bringing with them their daughter Katherine and granddaughter Polly. During the passage Mr. Campbell died, and Mrs. Hunter died a year after her arrival in America. Mrs. Campbell, being possessed of considerable wealth, decided in spite of these troubles to remain in America. She made a great many friends, and after a time married a Mr. McNeil. They removed to the town of Queensbury, where they bought a large tract of land. Mr. McNeil died, but revolutionary war history, as well as family records, show that the widow, Mrs. McNeil, and her granddaughter Polly Hunter, were living in comfort at Fort Edward. She was devotedly attached to her adopted country, and would not listen to the entreaties of her friends to return to Scotland. While in New York she made many acquaintances among the Huguenots, and to one of them, Adjutant Peter B. Tearse, an officer in the continental army, Polly Hunter became engaged. On the approach of Burgoyne's army, July, 1777, Adjutant Tearse urged them to go to Albany. They were preparing to go on the morning of the capture and murder of Jane McCrea, who was visiting Mrs. McNeil at that time. She and Polly Hunter escaped to the camp of General Fraser, and from there proceeded to Albany. When General Fraser was wounded she was able to reach him before his death. At the close of the war, Polly Hunter married Peter Bailey Tearse, who was descended from French Huguenots, and was born in New York in 1753. His family were among the few who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. They made their way to this

country by way of England. He was lieutenant, captain, and finally adjutant in Colonel Willett's company, whose daring bravery won one of the most brilliant victories of the war. He was one of the most able men of his day. Upon his return to Fort Edward, he rebuilt the old home which is one of the three oldest houses in the town. He owned a house in Albany, where he resided during the winter. He died in 1803.

(II) Katherine, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Fraser) Campbell, married Robert Hunter.

(III) Polly, daughter of Robert and Katherine (Campbell) Hunter, married Peter Bailey Tearse.

(IV) William Hunter, son of Peter Bailey and Polly (Hunter) Tearse, married Mary Stewart.

(V) Annis, daughter of William Hunter and Mary (Stewart) Tearse, married John S. Thompson.

(VI) Emma, daughter of John S. and Annis (Tearse) Thompson, married John Barker De Long.

(The Tearse Line).

Peter Barclay Tearse was born in New York City (probably) in 1755. He served in the revolutionary war at the battle of Fort Stanwix, and was later in an Albany regiment. He was descended from French Huguenots. His family was among the few who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. They made their way to England and thence to this country. He was a lieutenant, captain and finally adjutant in Colonel Willett's company. In the New York land papers mention is made of the claim of Peter B. Tearse of fifteen hundred acres of land in lieu of his services during the war. He studied law with Yates (afterward governor of New York), and was a member of assembly in 1786-87-88-89, also town moderator. He was one of the most able men of his day. Upon his return to Fort Edward after the war, he rebuilt the homestead which today is one of the oldest houses in the town. He owned a house in Albany, and resided there during the winter. He died in 1803. He married Polly Hunter. Children: William H., see forward; Archibald; Mary, married Peter Finn; Catherine, married John Reynolds; Elizabeth, married Archibald Derby; Ann, married Amos Green.

(II) William H., son of Peter Barclay and Polly (Hunter) Tearse, was born at Glens Falls. In 1813 he married Mary Stewart. He was prominent in Masonic circles; was a member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 144, Glens

Falls; advanced to honorable degree of mark master in Glens Falls Chapter, No. 55, June 20, 1819; presided as master in the chair, July 10, 1819; received and acknowledged as most high master, July 10, 1819; exalted to the most sublime degree of the Royal Lodge, July 10, 1819. Children: Archibald C., see forward; Peter William, married Lorinda Moorehouse; Robert Hunter, married Lucinda Johnson; Micajah Potter, died young, shot by accident while hunting; Annis Derby, married John S. Thompson.

(III) Archibald C., son of William H. and Mary (Stewart) Tearse, was born in Glens Falls, August 10, 1814, died in Michigan, January 25, 1877. He married Catherine Pierce, born at Bolton, New York, January 12, 1817, died June 13, 1903. He was a miller in Glens Falls, and later removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he continued in the same business. Children: 1. William P., born June 22, 1844; married Ione De Long. 2. Editha C., August 27, 1848, died August 1, 1872; married Avery Selleck, and has a daughter Catherine. 3. Addison, died young. 4. Emily P., December 11, 1851; married Daniel P. De Long. 5. Frederick C., March 3, 1854, died March 1, 1880. 6. Jennie C., July 24, 1856. 7. Robert E., November 27, 1859.

(The Barker Line).

The Barker ancestry of Lydia (Barker) Scott, mother of Catherine Lewis Scott, wife of Zopher I. De Long.

(I) Jesse Barker was a soldier in the revolution in 1778.

(II) Jesse (2), son of Jesse (1) Barker, was born April 21, 1761, died March 19, 1804. He married Prudence Paine, of "Mayflower" ancestry, born May 3, 1755, died March 26, 1848. He entered as private, May 20, 1775, term of service two months and seventeen days, from Brimfield, Massachusetts, Captain Edward Seagreave's company, Colonel Joseph Reade's regiment, August 1, 1775. Afterward he re-enlisted and appears in bounty coat rolls, dated December 21, 1775, enlisted from Brimfield, Massachusetts, in continental army, March 29, 1779, term to expire in 1780. He appears in the continental army pay accounts of Sixth Company, Colonel Bailey's regiment, for service from April 3, 1777, to October 8, 1778. He appears as a private in the returns of Captain Isaac Warren's company, Colonel John Bailey's regiment, dated from camp, Valley Forge, January 24, 1778—a most excellent record.

(III) Lydia, daughter of Jesse (2) Barker born 1795, died 1846; married Simon Scott.

(IV) Catherine Lewis, daughter of Simon

and Lydia (Barker) Scott, married Zopher I. De Long.

Adam Barttelot, an esquire, came with William the Conqueror and seated himself

BARTLETT in Ferring, Sussex county, England; was buried at Stopham. From Adam the line continues through ten generations to Edmund Barttelot, of Ernly, who died 1591. He had four sons, three of whom, John, Richard and Thomas, born between 1589 and 1590, came to America, John and Richard locating at Newbury, Thomas at Watertown, Massachusetts. Richard is the American ancestor of Dr. Ezra A. Bartlett, of Albany, New York.

(I) Richard Bartlett came to Newbury in the ship "Mary and John" in 1634, being one of the earliest settlers. Newbury was not incorporated until 1635, which was the date of his settlement there. He died May 25, 1647. There is no record of his wife; she probably having died in England. Children: 1. Richard (2), of further mention. 2. Christopher, born 1623. 3. John. 4. Joanna, married William Titcomb, one of the early settlers and proprietors of the town of Newbury.

(II) Richard (2), son of Richard (1) Bartlett, was born in England in 1621, died at Newbury, Massachusetts, 1698. He was, says Coffin, a very facetious and intelligent man, resided at first near Old Town Hill, but afterwards moved to a place known as Bartlett's corner. He represented Newbury for four years in the general court. He married Abigail ——. Children: 1. Samuel, born February 20, 1646, married Elizabeth Titcomb. 2. Richard of further mention. 3. Thomas, September 7, 1650, married Tirza Titcomb. 4. Abigail, March, 1653. 5. John, June 22, 1655, married Mary Rust. 6. Hannah, December 18, 1657, died June 17, 1676. 7. Rebecca, May 23, 1661.

(III) Richard (3), son of Richard (2) and Abigail Bartlett, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, February 21, 1649. He married, November 18, 1673, Hannah Emery, of Newbury. Children: 1. Hannah, born November 8, 1674, married John Ordway. 2. Richard, October 20, 1676, married, April 12, 1699, Margaret Woodman; his descendants became prominent citizens of the state of New Hampshire. 3. John, September 23, 1678, married Mary Ordway and resided on a part of the "old place" at Newbury and was a weaver by trade. 4. Samuel, died young. 5. Daniel, born August 8, 1682, resided at Newbury and there died, his death being caused by the extraction of a tooth.

6. Joseph, November 18, 1686, died 1754; in 1707 he was drafted and sent with others to Haverhill to defend the town against an expected attack by the French and Indians from Canada; August 29, 1708, he with others were obliged to surrender to the enemy, Joseph first secreting his gun in the chimney of Captain Wainwright's house; he was carried a prisoner to Canada where he was held a captive over four years; he afterwards visited Haverhill, found his gun where he had secreted it, and it finally came into the hands of the grandnephew, Richard Bartlett, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, who carried it while a soldier in the revolutionary war; the old gun afterwards exploded at a fourth of July celebration and can now be seen in the rooms of the New Hampshire Historical Society; Joseph after his return from Canada settled on a farm in Newton, New Hampshire, where he was justice of the peace and a deacon of the church; he was twice married and left many descendants. 7. Samuel (2), May 16, 1689. 8. Stephen, of further mention. 9. Thomas, July 14, 1695, was a tanner and lived on the "old place." 10. Mary, September 15, 1697, married — Hill, and was the last surviving member of her family; at her funeral the minister took for his text "Last of all the woman died also."

(IV) Stephen, son of Richard (3) and Hannah (Emery) Bartlett, was born April 21, 1691. He was a shoemaker by trade; accumulated property; built a large house a short distance above Amesbury ferry; later purchasing a farm in the northwestern part of Amesbury called, "The Lion's Mouth" on which he built a home and there spent the remainder of his days. He married Hannah Webster, of Salisbury, whose father was "wealthy in landed property." Children: 1. Stephen, died October 5, 1759, aged thirty-two years; he married — Currier, who lived to be ninety years of age. Their son, Captain Enoch Bartlett, kept a store in Amesbury for over fifty years and held many positions of honor and trust in the town. 2. Joseph, married a daughter of Ichabod Colby; his son, Joseph (2), was the first physician located in Salisbury, New Hampshire, having studied his profession with his uncle, Governor Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, New Hampshire; his descendants were especially distinguished in the professions and in the public service of the state of New Hampshire. 3. Simon, born June 17, 1727; he inherited his father's farm and for many years was one of the prominent business men of Amesbury; he was an ardent patriot of the

revolution and chairman of the New Hampshire "Committee of Safety"; the old farm was later owned by the town of Amesbury, and on it was built the town almshouse; he was twice married, his second wife being Hannah Herbert, sister of Lieutenant Richard Herbert, of Concord. 4. Josiah, of further mention. 5. Levi, resided in Amesbury and had sons and daughters. 6. Hannah.

(V) Josiah, son of Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, November, 1728. He was highly-educated and at the age of sixteen began the study of medicine with Dr. Ordway, a distant relative. He completed his medical education in 1750, at the age of twenty-one years, and at once began the practice of his profession at Kingston, New Hampshire. He became popular as a physician and secured a large share of practice. He held various town offices, including that of magistrate, and was appointed by Governor John Wentworth colonel of the New Hampshire regiment. In 1765 Colonel Bartlett began his political career as representative for the town of Kingston, in the state legislature, becoming one of the principal leaders in the house where a strong party had become opposed to Governor Wentworth. In February, 1775, he was deprived of his commission as justice of the peace and dismissed from his command in the militia by Governor Wentworth on account of his Whig principles. In the summer of 1775 he was chosen a delegate to the continental congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When the roll was called for a vote on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, beginning with the northernmost state "New Hampshire," Colonel Bartlett's name was first called, who answered in the affirmative. The president of congress, John Hancock, first signed the Declaration and Colonel Bartlett was the second signer, thus being the first who voted for it and the first after the president who signed this immortal document. He returned from congress in 1776 worn down with fatigue and ill health and did not again attend the sittings until 1778. In the meantime he engaged in public duties at home and in providing for the forces of the gallant General Stark at Bennington, Vermont, whose troops were solely under the control of New Hampshire. In May, 1778, he again attended as delegate in congress which sat at Yorktown, Virginia, the British then occupying Philadelphia. In 1780 he was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, also in the same year was appointed muster-master. In 1782, on the resignation of Judge Thornton, he was appointed a justice of the supreme court,

which office he held until he was appointed chief justice in 1788. In 1787 the convention assembled at New York to devise a plan for the government of the confederation of states. He was an active member of the convention in 1788 which adopted it and was chosen senator from New Hampshire to the first congress his associate being Colonel Langdon. This honor he declined through the infirmities of age. In 1790 he was elected chief magistrate of New Hampshire, under the title of president. By the constitution of 1792 the title was changed to that of governor and he was elected to that office in 1792, and 1793, being the first governor of the state. Of the total number of votes cast, he received all except 297. In 1792 he was presidential elector. In 1794 Governor Bartlett retired from the chair of chief magistrate of New Hampshire, addressing a letter to the legislature in which he declined being again a candidate for any public office, wishing, as he says "to retire to the repose of a quiet life, with a grateful sense of the repeated marks of trust and confidence that my fellow citizens have reposed in me, and with my best wishes for the future Peace and Prosperity for the state." On the 19th of May, 1795, this distinguished patriot died, being in his sixty-sixth year.

He married Mary Bartlett, of Newton, New Hampshire, who died in 1789. Children: 1. Mary, born December 28, 1754, married, March 12, 1780, Jonathan Greeley. 2. Lois, June 1, 1756, died unmarried. 3. Miriam, June 19, 1758, died May 17, 1785; married Joseph Caleb. 4. Rhoda, May 22, 1760, married Reuben True, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. 5. Hannah, August 31, 1762, died September, 1762. 6. Dr. Levi, born at Kingston, New Hampshire, September, 1763, died January 30, 1828; he prepared at the celebrated "Dummer School," Newbury, Massachusetts, and after studying medicine one year with his father completed his professional studies with Dr. Thomas Kittredge, of Andover; he settled in Kingston, New Hampshire, where and in adjoining times he soon acquired an extensive practice, being as well a skillful and successful surgeon; he was justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state; colonel in the militia, postmaster for many years, frequently represented Kingston in the legislature; a member of the executive council; presidential elector; chief justice of the court of common pleas and judge of the circuit court; he married (first) Sarah Hook; (second) Abigail Stevens; his children were equally eminent. 7. Dr. Josiah (2), born at Kingston, August 29, 1768, died April 16, 1838, like his father and brothers, Josiah was an

eminent and very popular physician and was also prominent in public life; in 1809-10 he was a member of the state senate; in the latter year was elected to congress and for several years was treasurer of Rockingham county; in 1824 was again elected to the senate of New Hampshire and was chosen president of that body, in the same year was presidential elector; in his latter years was totally blind; he married (first) — Wingate, of Stratham; married (second) Hannah, daughter of Major William Weeks; no issue by either wife. 8. Dr. Ezra, of further mention. 9. Sarah, born July 29, 1773; married, April 24, 1796, Dr. Amos Gale. 10. Hannah (2), born December 13, 1776, died April 17, 1777.

(VI) Dr. Ezra Bartlett, son of Governor Josiah Bartlett, "the Signer," and his wife, Mary (Bartlett) Bartlett, was born September 13, 1770, died December 5, 1848. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and like his father and brothers embraced the profession of medicine. For several years he practiced in Warren, Grafton county, New Hampshire, removing to Haverhill in the same county in 1812. He was a distinguished man in his day, often representing the towns of Warren and Coventry in the state legislature. He was a side judge in the court of common pleas; state senator and member of the governor's council. In 1806 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for Grafton county; in 1816 judge of the circuit court; in 1820 chief justice of the court of sessions; in 1822-23-24 counselor; in 1820 presidential elector and again in 1828 collector of internal revenue, third district of New Hampshire. He married, January 30, 1790, Hannah Gale, of Kingston, New Hampshire, it being her twenty-second birthday; she died September 8, 1855. Children: 1. Laura, born October 20, 1799, married Jacob Bell, farmer and merchant at Haverhill, New Hampshire. 2. Josiah, died young. 3. Josiah, born May 3, 1803, a skillful physician and esteemed citizen of Stratham, New Hampshire; he met his death May 9, 1853, being a passenger on the ill-fated train at the draw-bridge disaster at Norwalk, Connecticut; he married and had issue. 4. Hannah, born January 7, 1805, married John Blaisdell and removed to Alton, Illinois. 5. Levi, born October 4, 1806, graduate of Dartmouth College, 1827, studied medicine with his father at Haverhill and at Dartmouth College, graduating M.D., 1837; practiced in Syracuse, New York, a short time, then removed to Skaneateles, New York; he married (first) Amelia Homman, of Philadelphia; (second) Harriet Elizabeth,

daughter of Dr. J. B. Hopkins, of Skaneateles. 6. Mary, born August 23, 1808, died August 6, 1830. 7. Sarah, born April 23, 1810. 8. Ezra, born September 28, 1811, a physician at Exeter, New Hampshire; his son, Joseph C., a graduate of Harvard College, was later professor of mathematics at the same college. 9. Amos Gilman, of further mention. 10. Albert, born May 2, 1815, died March 8, 1842. 11. Stephen Madison, born June 22, 1817, a physician, practiced for several years at Tuskegee, Alabama; his health failing he relinquished his profession and was professor in the Female College from 1852 to 1871, and in the latter year was appointed to a clerkship in the United States treasury department; he married a daughter of George Hendee, of Richmond, Virginia.

(VII) Rev. Amos Gilman Bartlett, son of Dr. Ezra and Hannah (Gale) Bartlett, was born 1814, died in 1880. He prepared for the ministry and was ordained and preached in New Hampshire. He resided in Vineland, New Jersey, several years.

He married Georgianna Matilda Pike, of New England ancestry, born in 1820, died 1874, daughter of Joseph S. and Sally (Pettingill) Pike; children: Joseph A., Francis P., Ezra A., Mary Jane, died in infancy.

(VIII) Dr. Ezra Albert Bartlett, son of Rev. Amos Gilman and Georgianna Matilda (Pike) Bartlett, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 18, 1845. He graduated from the Atkinson (New Hampshire) Academy; entered the sophomore class of Amherst College, and in September, 1863, enlisted in Battery M, Fourth United States Artillery, serving until 1866. He passed through the non-commissioned rank and in 1865 was promoted first lieutenant of Seventh Massachusetts Heavy Artillery unattached, but never mustered. He graduated from Rochester University in 1870; studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Levi Bartlett, of Skaneateles, New York, and with Dr. Samuel B. Ward, of Albany; received the degree of M.D. from the Albany Medical College in 1879, and since then has practiced his profession in Albany. He is ex-president of the Albany County Medical Society; member of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; member of the faculty of the National College of Electro-Therapeutics at Indianapolis, Indiana; member of the staff of the Albany City Hospital; member of the Medical Society of the State of New York and American Medical Association, and a member of George S. Dawson Post, No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Sons of the Revolution. He has been a lecturer in the Albany Medical College since

1881; was for six years a member and president of the old Albany Academy of Medicine. He married; in 1871, Jennie S., daughter of John Sargent, of Rochester, New York. They have one son.

(IX) Frank Sargent, son of Dr. Ezra Albert and Jennie S. (Sargent) Bartlett, was born March 10, 1886. He graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, now with the General Electric Company with offices in New York City. He married Kathryn Hitchler.

The clan Finley of Scotland, a FINLEY Highland family of the country in the vicinity of Inverness, is said to be one of the most ancient of all Highland clans. The late Rev. John Bolland Finley, Ph.D., Kithaurny, Pennsylvania, who was an ardent lover of family history and devoted much time and labor in researches, says: "The Clan Finley is the most ancient and whole family of Scotland, and existed before a Campbell or a Stewart or a Cameron or a MacDonald had an existence." By the same authority the origin of the clan is derived from "Macbeth." "The Encyclopedia Britannica" says in substance "Macbeth (son of Finley, a Celtic chieftain in Scotland, and mormaor of Moray, son of Ruadher) succeeded his father as mormaor of Moray, became a successful general under and afterwards revolted against and killed in battle, Duncan, King of Scotland. Upon Duncan's death he succeeded to the crown and reigned as king of Scotland from A.D. 1040 until his death in 1057." Dr. Finley ascribes the downfall of the clan to Macbeth's death, which was brought about by a mere party combination, after which the clan was declared to be illegal, and the tartan and the clan were known as that of Farquharson. It is possible that some kinship may have existed between the families of Finley and Farquharson, one of the latter name who was slain at Pinkie in 1547, bore the name of Finley Mor on account of his great height and strength. The clan was in existence as a clan long after the days of Macbeth. This fact is certain and also the facts are certain of its existence during the sixteenth century, and that some time before the seventeenth century the fortunes of the clan had fallen. At some time after the beginning of the seventeenth century the clan began to migrate from Inverness, southward into the lowlands and southwesterly toward the western coast of Scotland. Certain members stopped on the westerly coast of Scotland, others crossed over into the north of Ireland. The Irish branches

are very numerous, perhaps the best known individual of the Irish settlers was late Sir Thomas Finley, of Sugarloaf, Betterby county, Caran. The earliest known spelling of the name is Finlig, subsequently Finligh and Finley. According to Dr. Finley, the names Finley, Finlay, Findlay, Findley, are identical in origin, the name Finley being Scotch, pure and simple, and all others modern and merely an attempt to Anglicize it. The name itself certainly suggests Celtic ancestry, and it is more than probable that when the Finleys of Inverness crossed over during the seventeenth century into the northern part of Ireland they were simply returning to the "Scotch Magir" whence their ancestors had departed many centuries before.

During the period between 1700 and 1750 there was considerable and continuous emigration of the Scotch-Irish to America, and among them were many of the clan Finley, who gave of their sterling stock for the settling of the colonies. On the 24th of September, 1734, Michael Finley with seven sons, the names of five of whom are definitely known, arrived in this country from the county of Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania, ultimately in Chester county. Michael Finley was a farmer by occupation, a Presbyterian in religion, and among his sons is one Samuel Finley, who became the Rev. Samuel Finley, M.A., D.D., president of Princeton College, New Jersey. The other brothers were the Rev. James Finley, John, William, and Michael Finley. It is known that the first five married, and now have descendants living in various parts of this country. Samuel was nineteen when he came to America. He was ordained a minister in 1743, settled in West Nottingham, Maryland, where in an academy which he established he qualified many youths for usefulness. His intense application to his duties impaired his health and he went to Philadelphia, where he died, July 16, 1766, in the fifty-first year of his age. His grave is in Arlington, Pennsylvania. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow. Dr. Finley was twice married, his first wife being Sarah Hall, an aunt of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and they had the following children: 1. Susannah, married Isaac Snowdon, and from this marriage most of the present Snowdons of Pennsylvania descend. 2. Rebecca, married Samuel Breese, and their daughter, Ann Breese, married Rev. J. Morse, one of their children being Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. 3. Ebenezer, a captain in the Maryland line during the revolution, and who later

settled in Ohio, leaving no children. 4. James Edward Burr, a surgeon in the revolutionary war, who ultimately settled in Charlestown, South Carolina. 5. Joseph, a physician, who died in early life. 6. John H., a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania line during the revolution and a graduate of Princeton College; he married Martha Berkley and settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. 7. Samuel, a graduate of Princeton, a physician and surgeon in the Massachusetts line during the revolutionary war.

Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, is a descendant of one of the brothers of President Samuel Finley, of Princeton. Lieutenant John H. Finley, sixth child of President Samuel Finley, probably settled in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. His first son, Major John Finley, was the first white man to visit the country now forming the state of Kentucky. He settled at Blue Licks, Kentucky. The second son, Michael, settled at Mud Licks, Kentucky. The third son, Major Samuel Finley, was a major in the Virginia line at the time of the revolution, and commanded a regiment of riflemen in the war of 1812. Robert Finley, D.D., president of Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, was a native of Princeton, and graduated at that college in 1787. He died in 1817, aged forty-five years. John Harris, whose son was the founder of Harrisburg, settled on the Susquehanna before 1730. Associated with him after that date, among others was John Finley, who married the daughter of Harris in 1744. He made trading trips from the Harris settlement during that decade as far west as the present state of Ohio, and there is reason to believe that he penetrated to the Yadkin Valley before 1750. In 1752 he traversed northern Kentucky as far as the falls of the Ohio river. He served in Braddock's campaign of 1755 as a companion of Daniel Boone, whose father had removed from Bucks county and settled on the Yadkin at Homan's Ford in 1748.

Dr. John McMillan and the Finleys established more than a dozen colleges in the west and south. It has been the boast of Ulstermen that the first general who fell in the revolution was an Ulsterman, Richard Montgomery, who fought at the siege of Quebec; and that Samuel Finley, president of Princeton College, and Francis Allison, had a conspicuous place in educating the American mind to independence.

(1) The Finleys now resident in Troy, descend from an Irish ancestor, Goin Finley, a descendant of the Scotch family previously chronicled. Goin Finley came to this country

about 1730. In 1734 he was a resident of Edgartown and in 1739 was received into the church, as from Ireland, with his wife Mary, and on August 2 of that year their children, Samuel, John, William, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary were baptized. In the next year Jane was baptized.

The church records show the admission of Abraham Finley and wife Elizabeth a few weeks after Goin was received. Agnes Wheir a sister of Goin, was also a resident in Edgartown. His son Samuel married Hannah, daughter of James Hamlin, of Edgartown, probably a widow of John Selew, of Glastonbury. Some time between 1739 and 1746 Goin Finley settled with his brother John and possibly sister Elizabeth at Glastonbury, Connecticut. In 1746 Goin Finley bought one hundred acres of land from Elizabeth Bingham. Another deed, April 28, 1752, bears his name.

His will dated June 29, 1767, and probated July 2, 1771, mentions his wife Mary, daughters Margaret Cönel, and Elizabeth Chamberlain, sons Samuel and John, and daughters Jane and Anne. It gives the land in the "Parish of Marlborough where Samuel now lives."

(II) Captain Samuel Finley, son of Goin and Mary Finley, in will dated Glastonbury, Connecticut, February 7, 1793, mentions "my wife, Lydia," "son Samuel to have house where he now lives (Parish of Marlborough); my grandsons John Jones and Samuel Finley Jones and my son David." Captain Samuel Finley's will was probated October 6, 1797. A codicil dated January 18, 1797, "having intelligence that John Jones has gone to sea and all on board ship lost." Samuel Finley Jones was to have his brother's part of the bequest. He died August 1, 1797, aged seventy-five years. He had Samuel, David and a daughter who married John Jones.

As showing the strength of religious conviction in that period, the following incident as quoted by Mr. Hanna (author of *The Scotch-Irish in America*) is interesting, it being understood that the established religion of New England was according to the Congregational form, while Princeton, New Jersey, and Philadelphia were Scotch Presbyterian. In Milford, New Haven county, Connecticut, in 1741, a considerable minority of the people left the established Congregational church and "professed themselves to be Presbyterians according to the church of Scotland." Thirty-nine of these people qualified themselves under the Toleration Act and established a Presbyterian church there in 1742.

The Rev. Benajah Case preached to them on the 17th of that month, for which offense he was fined and imprisoned. The people made preparations to build a meeting house in May, 1742, but the town refused to let them build it on the common. In 1743, at the request of the congregation, the New Brunswick Presbytry sent them as a supply the Rev. Samuel Finley, afterward president of Princeton College. He preached at Milford, August 25, and at New Haven on September 1. For this offense he was prosecuted, tried and condemned. For disturbing the peace of the community, Governor Law ordered him transported as a vagrant from town to town out of the colony. This treatment was considered by some of the foremost civilians of Connecticut, and of the city of New York, to be so contrary to the spirit and letter of the British constitution as to work a forfeiture of the colonial charter.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Captain Samuel (1) and Lydia Finley, was born in 1749. He married, 1772, Delight, daughter of Solomon Phelps, of Hebron, Connecticut; died at Geneseo, New York, October 6, 1806. Children: Samuel and David were baptized in 1778, Delight in June, 1780, Sophia Barber, in September, 1794. In 1805, Samuel Finley removed with his wife and four children to the opening of the Geneseo Valley by the Wadsworth family and settled at Geneseo, New York. (See report of the Centennial of the town of Marlborough.) A considerable number of the residents of the town of Marlborough went to Geneseo in 1805 and later. Among those were the following who were dismissed from the church that year: Joseph Kneeland, David Kneeland and wife, Samuel Finley and wife, Deacon Skinner and wife, several of the sons going with them, all recommended to the church of Christ in Geneseo. The Congregational Society was organized in Geneseo, May 5, 1810, with twenty-five members, among them David Skinner, Jerusha Skinner, David Kneeland, Mercy Kneeland, Dolly R. Beach, Delight Finley, Betsy Finley and Abigail Case. James Wadsworth, son of John Wadsworth of Durham, Connecticut, and a descendant of William Wadsworth, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in Durham, April 20, 1768. In 1790 James Wadsworth and his brother William removed to the Geneseo Valley. All provisions had to be hauled through the forests, and they took several laborers with them to clear the land. They ascended the Hudson to the mouth of the Mohawk, thence to Schenectady. Within a few years they had erected a grist mill and a saw mill at Geneseo. James attended to the

duties of the land office while William farmed and raised stock. Genesee was then considered to be the "far west." Wadsworth, in 1805, wrote to Samuel Finley that he was desirous of securing settlers and offered three farms in Genesee in exchange for an old farm at the old residence, Marlborough, provided the families were thrifty and of good principle. In 1803 Wadsworth had fixed the value of the land at four and five dollars per acre and offered five thousand acres for sale. The journey from New York City to Genesee, two hundred and twenty miles, was made in twenty days in November, 1804, one hundred bushels of wheat in one load being drawn by four yoke of oxen. Major-General William Wadsworth held the office of supervisor for twenty-one years. In 1834 the Congregational Society adopted the form of government of the Presbyterians, becoming the Second Presbyterian Church of Genesee; the first was organized in 1795 by settlers from Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish descent. Temple Hill was early selected by Wadsworth for an academy site. In 1827 the present (1876) academy buildings were complete.

(IV) David, son of Samuel (2) and Delight (Phelps) Finley, was born in Marlborough, Connecticut, 1777, died in Avon, New York, December 23, 1812. He married, November 5, 1800, Jerusha Skinner. Children:

1. Frances, born August 6, 1801; married George Paddock. 2. Jerusha, May 11, 1804, died in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, March 14, 1841; married Gustavus Foster. 3. Homer Skinner, October 30, 1808, died in Cobden, Illinois, July 5, 1881; married Eliza Barrows. 4. David, see forward.

(V) David (2), son of David (1) and Jerusha (Skinner) Finley, was born August 10, 1812, in Avon, New York. He spent the early years of his life in the then "far west" of Indiana and Wisconsin. He was settled at Michigan city in 1836 where he married (first) Lucy Ann (Summer) Thorndyke, who died December 21, 1839; no issue. David Finley then removed to Milwaukee, remaining in Wisconsin until about 1845, when he came east, settling in Champlain, New York, where he lived until his death, August 30, 1881. He established in Champlain a foundry and machine shop, which is still continued as the Sheridan Iron Works. He married (second) Susan Barlow Weeks, of St. Albans, Vermont, who still resides at Champlain. Children: William, Frances Aurelia, Margaret Cornelia, Helen Maria, Charles Homer, Horace Blunt, William, David, Horace Blunt Finley has been a resident of Troy since 1883.

Those in the United States
LOUCKS who bear the name Laux,
Loux, Lauck, Laucks, or

Loucks descend from a common ancestor, the father of Philip and Nicholas Laux, Palatinates, who came to the American colonies in the emigration of 1710. The origin of the family is recorded in the ancient chronicles of the region on either side of the Pyrenees, in the extreme southeast of France, the head of the family as traced being Inigo Lope du Laux, Seigneur de Biscaye and Count of Alava, who had two sons, one of whom, Guillaume Sanche du Laux, being the founder of the house or family from whom all those bearing the name of Laux descend. The family was rich and powerful, holding high and important offices in the state. In later generations many of the members of the several families became Protestants and suffered in consequence.

The Huguenot forefathers of Philip and Nicholas Laux settled in the Palatinate of the Rhine in Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Nassau, their parents or grandparents going there previous to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settling during the religious war known in history as the "Thirty Years War." Germany had barely begun to recover from the effects of the war, which was more severely felt in the Palatinate than in any other part of the Fatherland, when the wars of Louis XIV. of France began, and life was again made a horror for the inhabitants. On the advice of the leading generals of the French King, the Palatinate was ordered to be destroyed and soon but the blackened ruins of cities, towns, and hamlets remained. To flee from such horrors and to escape the vengeance of the French King, who was particularly bitter against his Protestant subjects who had fled from his tyranny, is why thirty thousand Palatinates went to London, England, for the kind-hearted English Queen Anne had invited the distressed Protestants of Germany to make their home in her American colonies. In this company were Philip and Nicholas Laux with their families.

Of these many went back to Germany and several thousand were sent to Ireland, where they found homes in county Limerick. Thousands more perished at sea and on shipboard from fever and want of food. Four thousand, among them Philip and Nicholas Laux, left England in ten vessels on Christmas day in 1709 and after a perilous voyage of six months arrived at New York, June 14, 1710. Of the four thousand, seventeen hundred died at sea, and while in the act of landing. The remaining twenty-three hundred were en-

camped in tents on Nutting, now Governor's Island. New York Harbor. In the late autumn fourteen hundred were taken one hundred miles up the Hudson river to Livingston Manor, where they were shamefully treated by Governor Hunter and associates. As Queen Anne had expended ten thousand pounds in bringing them to America they were expected to repay the government under a contract by making tar, pitch, and raising hemp (naval stores) in America, for a certain period. The plan proved a failure and the Palatinates again became desperate, for they were suffering for the necessities of life. The Palatinates were men of honor and willing to carry out the terms of their contract, but the forests and soil were not suitable for the production of naval stores. They moreover showed their devotion by enlisting in the Canadian expedition of 1711, fully one-third of the able-bodied men serving in that campaign. They were to receive wages the same as other soldiers, their families were to be taken care of and the arms they fought with were to be retained on their return. Many lost their lives in the campaign and the survivors found their families in a famished condition on their return, no food having been given them by the colonial government, as promised. Their arms were also taken away. Then their hatred of wrong and injustice burst forth and they determined to break away from the spot where treachery and starvation seemed their only portion. When in London they had met a delegation of Mohawk Indians who had promised them land in the Schoharie Valley and the land had been conveyed to the Indians by Queen Anne for that purpose. Remembering this, they petitioned Governor Hunter that they might settle on the land promised them by the Indians. He refused in a great fury saying, "Here is your land, where you must live and die." But now fully aroused to their danger they began deliberate preparations, and late in 1711 one hundred and fifty families, among them Philip Laux and family, quit the scene of their misery and started for Schoharie, sixty miles northwest of Livingston Manor. They had to make their way through a roadless wilderness, without horse to draw or carry their belongings. They harnessed themselves to rudely constructed sledges on which they loaded their baggage, children, and sick and delicate women, and dragged them over the snow. They were three weeks in making the journey, suffering greatly from cold and hunger. After their arrival their situation was but little improved, and but for the kindness of friendly Indians all must have perished.

But their indomitable courage and energy enabled them to survive the winter, and a year later found them housed and the cultivation of land well under way. The vindictive animosity of Governor Hunter, however, still pursued them, and after a sojourn of ten years in the Schoharie Valley the greater part left for permanent homes in more hospitable regions, the majority going to the Mohawk Valley, where they became prosperous. Many of the descendants of Philip Laux are found there today, wealthy and influential. A branch settled in Pennsylvania, including Conrad Weiser, a son of John Conrad Weiser, whom Governor Hunter threatened to hang for being "disobedient and mutinous." Many of the Laux family served in the colonial wars and in the revolution. They served with Herkimer at Oriskany and the revolutionary rolls team with the family name in its various forms. They were prominent in the war of 1812 and in the great civil war.

(I) Philip Laux bought land at Middleburg and in the town of Sharon, Schoharie county, upon which his descendants are yet settled. He had four sons: Peter, Cornelis, Andrew and William. Andrew was a well known local musician and chorister of the Lutheran church at Schoharie. Both Philip and Nicholas Laux were among the Palatinate volunteers for the expedition against Quebec in 1711. They belonged to the Haysbury Company that was formed in Livingston Manor.

(II) William Loucks, son of Philip Laux, the emigrant, settled in Middleburg. He was the only Tory in his family except most of his sons. When Johnson invaded the valley in 1780 all the Loucks buildings were burned except his, which was made a resting place and supply station. He had by first wife, Andrew and Peter, of Sharon; Jeremiah of Middleburg; and daughter who married John Ingold (2), of Schoharie. By his second wife he had John W., Jacob, Henry William, David, Mrs. Storm Becker and Mrs. William Borrt.

(III) Peter, son of William Loucks and his first wife, settled with his brother Andrew in Sharon, Schoharie county, New York, about 1765. Peter was a farmer and an energetic business man. The Sharon historian says, "he had clearer views upon politics¹ matters than his brother Andrew, especially during the 'struggle for liberty.'" This would indicate that Peter was a Patriot and Andrew a Tory. Peter erected a house in 1802 from timber that had been prepared to build a church, but a controversy arose that ended in the church being built at Lawersville. The lumber was then sold at auction and purchased by Peter

Loucks. This house yet stands. Children of Peter Loucks: William, John H., Hollis, Daniel, Andrew P., Mary, married Peter Brown, Sarah, married Joseph W. Van Schaick.

(IV) John H., son of Peter Loucks, of Sharon, New York, was born in that town where he lived for many years. He settled later in Albany county, New York, where descendants are plentiful. He married and had sons.

(V) James Harris, son of John H. Loucks, of Sharon, Schoharie county, and Albany county, New York, was a prosperous farmer of the town of Bethlehem. He owned a good farm, and was a man of high character and good standing in his town. He married Hester Slingerland, sister of William H. Slingerland, of Slingerlands, Albany county, and daughter of John A. and Leah (Brett) Slingerland, descendant of Teunise Cornelis Slingerland who came from Holland in 1650 to what is now the town of Bethlehem, Albany county. They had several children.

(VI) John Albert Slingerland, son of James Harris and Hester (Slingerland) Loucks, was born on the old Loucks homestead in Slingerlands, Albany county, New York, July 19, 1841.

He was educated in the public schools of his town and of Albany county, New York. He grew up on a farm, and on arriving at man's estate became a farmer on his own account, continuing that occupation all his active years. He prospered in his chosen business and is now (1910) living a retired life in the village of New Scotland. He enlisted October 11, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, at New Scotland, to serve nine months; mustered in as sergeant of Company H, November 21, 1862; mustered out with company September 10, 1863, at Albany, New York. He married Susan Slingerland, daughter of Peter, son of Maus, son of Peter, son of Teunise Cornelis, son of Cornelis, son of Teunise Cornelis Slingerland, the Dutch emigrant and ancestor. His son Cornelis, born June 7, 1670, married Eva Mabie, May 28, 1696. Their son, Teunise Cornelis Slingerland, born March 1, 1722, married and had four sons: John, Cornelius, Peter, Henry. Peter Slingerland, third son, was born February 5, 1759, died 1847. He built mills and converted the timber on his land into lumber. He married Gertrude Bloomingdale. Their only son, Maus Slingerland, was born March 7, 1806. He inherited the saw and grist mills built by his father and owned in addition seven hundred acres of land. He married Susanna, daughter

of William Sager, and had four sons and four daughters. Their son, Peter Slingerland, was a farmer and a member of the New York state legislature, serving under two elections to the assembly. He married Rachel Mosher. Their daughter, Susan Slingerland, married John A. S. Loucks. Their children are: 1. Elizabeth L., married Ambrose J. Wiltzie, of Feurabush, Albany county, New York. 2. Anna S., wife of John V. D. H. Bradt, a farmer of Feurabush. 3. James Harris, of further mention. 4. De Ette, died in infancy. 5. Estelle. 6. John A. S.

(VII) James Harris (2), son of John A. S. and Susan (Slingerland) Loucks, was born at Feurabush, town of New Scotland, Albany county, New York, November 13, 1877. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from Albany high school in 1897. Until 1905 he was engaged in farming. In that year he began the study of law with Harris & Rudd, lawyers, of Albany, New York. In 1909 he was graduated from Albany Law School (Union University) and was admitted to the bar the same year. He is still associated with the law firm of Harris & Rudd. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Patrons of Husbandry, and the Albany Club. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Jerusalem Reformed Church at Feurabush. He married, September 19, 1907, Sarah B. Creble, of Feurabush, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Callanan) Creble. They have one child, Frances Elizabeth Loucks, born April 5, 1909.

(The Creble Line).

(I) Francis Creble was born in 1794, died in 1848. The farm on which he was born was located by his grandfather prior to the revolution. His father lived and died on the same farm, where in 1819 he built the present farm dwelling. He was an expert wood worker. He married Mary A. Bush.

(II) Henry, son of Francis and Mary A. (Bush) Creble, was born on the old farm, 1810, died there 1897. He served in the New York state assembly, and was a well-known, influential man. He married Ann Eliza Houck, born in Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, 1812.

(III) Francis (2), son of Henry and Ann Eliza (Houck) Creble, was born on the old homestead at Feurabush, July 1, 1844. He married, in New Scotland, Sarah Callanan, born February 27, 1850, daughter of David and Harriet (Simmons) Callanan.

(IV) Sarah B., daughter of Francis (2) and Sarah (Callanan) Creble, a graduate of the State Normal College, married James Harris Loucks (see Loucks VII).

The paternal ancestor of the TIBBITS family of Troy, New York, herein considered, was Henry Tibbits, of Warwickshire, England. He was of Kingstown, Rhode Island, where he died in 1713. In 1663 he and others of Narragansett Colony petitioned to be placed under the protection of Connecticut. In 1665 he and others petitioned the general assembly of Rhode Island for accommodation of land in Kings Province. June 22, 1670, he was appointed constable by the Connecticut authorities, and the inhabitants were desired to yield obedience to Connecticut rule. May 20, 1671, he took the oath of allegiance to Rhode Island. In 1672 he bought, with five others, a tract of land of Awashuett, chief sachem of Quohasset, in Narragansett. May 2, 1677, he and others having been imprisoned by Connecticut authorities, the Rhode Island assembly sent a letter of protest threatening that if Connecticut "persisted in disturbing the inhabitants with illegal and forcible intrusion," they would be under the necessity of complaining to "His Sacred Majesty," the King of England. In 1678 he was again appointed constable, receiving his appointment this time from the Rhode Island authorities. In 1679 he signed with others a petition to the king praying that he "would put an end to these differences about the government thereof," etc. In 1687-88 he was a grand juror. In 1688 he and Daniel Vernon were appointed highway commissioners. In 1690 he was a conservator of the peace. In 1702 he was on the subscription list for erection of a Quaker meeting house on Mashapang. In 1705 he was elected deputy to the general court. He married, in December, 1661, Sarah Stanton, who died in 1708, daughter of Robert and Avis Stanton: Children: Henry (see forward); Ann, married Samuel Fones; George, married (first) Mary —, (second) Alice Sherman, (third) Sarah Bliven; John, married Elizabeth Hall; Mary, married Edward Greene; Sarah, married William Hall; Martha, married Benjamin Stanton; —, married William Tanner.

(II) Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Sarah (Stanton) Tibbits, died in Kingstown, Rhode Island, December 27, 1702. He was made a freeman of the colony of Rhode Island, 1696, and May 1, 1700, was fined twenty-five shillings for taking part in rescue of prisoner from a deputy sheriff. He married Rebecca —, who died 1752. Children: Thomas, Henry, William (see forward), Rebecca, Avis and Dinah. His will was administered by his widow Rebecca, whose own will was proved August 10, 1752. She named her

son William as executor. To her grandson Thomas, son of Thomas, deceased, she left "my mansion house and land where I dwell, housing, orchards, fencing, etc., with liberty for my two sons to pass and repass through land"; to her daughters, Avis Rice, Rebecca Green and Dinah Tibbits, the remainder of estate equally, and Dinah to live in house while single; to son Henry five shillings; to son William twenty shillings, they both having had by deed. Inventory was £530. 1s.

(III) William, son of Henry (2) and Rebecca Tibbits, was of Warwick, Rhode Island. He married and had two sons, John and William (2).

(IV) John, eldest son of William Tibbits, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1737. He was a resident of Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, New York, subsequent to 1780, and later removed to Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he died January 27, 1817. He married, January 7, 1760, Waite Brown, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, September 3, 1741, died in Lisbon, New York, March 10, 1809. They were the parents of ten children.

(V) George, eldest child of John and Waite (Brown) Tibbits, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, January 14, 1763. His birthplace was the old Tibbits homestead farm on the western shores of Providence bay or river, which for a long time bore the name of "Tibbits Point," now the city of Warwick. When he was five years of age his parents removed to the town of Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. John Tibbits purchased and located near the headwaters of the Hoosic river. Here the family remained until about 1780, when they removed to Lansingburgh, Rensselaer county, New York. George was now about seventeen years of age, and ambitious to make his own way in the world. In 1784 his opportunity to enter mercantile life came, through the kindness of Francis Atkinson, importer, of New York, who furnished him credit to the extent of \$1,000. This was his "first stepping stone to my future progress in life." A location was secured in Lansingburgh and thus the business house of Tibbits was started. According to advertisements and other authorities, the house dealt in dry goods, grain, whale oil, etc. From 1784 until 1787 he was alone in the business and was successful. In 1787 he admitted his brother Benjamin as a partner, under the firm name of G. & B. Tibbits. Benjamin died September 11, 1802, and his place in the firm was taken by another brother, Elisha, the firm remaining so constituted until 1804, when George Tibbits

retired. The business was removed from Lansingburgh to Troy in 1797, occupying the northwest corner of River and Congress streets, and Mr. Tibbits resided in a dwelling then situated at the northeast corner of the same streets. During his private business career, which ended in 1804, he gave himself entirely to its management and constant demands. He was a successful merchant, interested in many business undertakings, and acquired a large landed estate. He was a director of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Insurance Company; president of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society; director of the Troy Turnpike Railroad Company; director of the Farmers' Bank (the first banking institution in Troy); in fact, was officially connected with the numerous activities that were then making Troy noted among the cities of the Empire State. After 1800 he began his distinguished public career that only terminated with his death. He was elected fire warden of the village of Troy in 1798, serving also in 1801 and 1808; in 1800 he was a trustee of the village, and in 1808 chief engineer of the fire department. In 1800 he was elected a member of the house of assembly, and again in 1820. From 1803 to 1805 he was a member of the National House of Representatives, serving in the Eighth Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of New York. In 1815-16-17-18 he was a member of the Senate (New York state). He was a Federalist in politics, and in 1816 was the candidate of that party for lieutenant-governor of New York, on the ticket with Rufus King, the candidate for governor. Their Democratic opponents, Daniel D. Tompkins and John Taylor, were the successful candidates.

Mr. Tibbits was foremost in the effort to prevent bridges from being built that would interfere with Hudson river navigation, and, until the railroads changed traffic conditions so radically, no bridges were built. During his term as mayor of Troy he pushed to successful issue the plan for supplying the city with water from Piscawen creek. He was always an earnest advocate of the doctrine of protection, and it is believed that he was the first writer in the United States to publicly indorse and urge the passage of a tariff act for protective purposes. Under the signature of "Cato" his essays appeared in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. He was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention of 1827, and a member of the committee appointed by the convention to prepare a memorial to congress urging the passage by that body of protective measures. His arguments in favor of a tariff for protection were so strong and comprehen-

sive, that few points have ever been added to them since. In 1824 he was one of the commissioners appointed under the act of April 12, 1824, to "examine into all matters relating to the economy, government and discipline" of the prisons of New York state. Their report, bearing date of January 15, 1825, was regarded as of the greatest value not only in New York, but in other states of the Union, while from England came the highest praise. William Roscoe, the English historian, an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery, wrote in complimentary terms of "the extraordinary and it may be said unexampled labor and attention the commissioners have bestowed in the examination of the state prisons." In 1825 the same three commissioners, George Tibbits, Stephen Allen and Samuel M. Hopkins, were appointed as commissioners to build a new state prison. They were empowered to "purchase a site, procure necessary material, and to employ convicts from Auburn to erect a new prison." They selected and purchased a site at Mount Pleasant (Sing Sing), now Ossining, and on May 24, 1825, with one hundred convicts from Albany, began the erection of that since famous prison. While this work was in progress the commissioners were required to again investigate abuses at Auburn prison, and their report formed the basis of important prison reforms, and in 1828 the legislature empowered them to erect a separate prison at Sing Sing for female convicts. His connection with prison reform and management was a particularly valuable service Mr. Tibbits rendered his state.

His connection with the construction of the Erie canal is another imperishable monument to his memory. He was a warm friend of the measure from the first, and while a member of the state senate he drew up and caused to be presented to the legislature a system of financing the enterprise. The plan so proposed by him was incorporated in the general law of the state, which was passed April 15, 1817, and to him belongs the sole credit of originating the system under which funds were procured for the prosecution of this great undertaking. Hon. Robert Troup, in a letter published in 1822, addressed to Brockholst Livingston, one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, in speaking of Mr. Tibbits' connection with the work, said: "He drew up a plan of finance, establishing a distinct and permanent fund for the completion of both canals and pointed out various sources of revenue which was substantially the same with that afterward established by the legislature." Again in 1829 his wise counsel con-

cerning canal funds resulted in additional prosperity to the state, particularly the Onondaga salt section.

In 1830 Mr. Tibbits was elected mayor of Troy and served through successive re-elections for five years. In 1833 Hon. Henry Clay visited Troy, and it was Mayor Tibbits' pleasant duty to welcome officially the "great apostle of protection," whose views and his own were the same on this vital question. He was a careful and conscientious official. His practical wisdom, his personal services and untiring energy, were devoted to the interests of Troy; the public water and fire service were greatly improved and will ever stand to the credit of his administration. In 1835 he rendered almost his last great public service to his city and section when he opposed with all his force and energy the attempt made to divert the canal route from Troy and the towns adjacent. In the discharge of his duties as legislator and public official he spoke seldom in public, and never unless he had a message to convey, but when he did speak he was listened to with attention. As a writer he was distinguished for great strength and force in argument. He was of an intensely religious nature, caring little for externals, but had within the faith that satisfies. He was for forty-four years, from 1805 till his death, a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Troy. He died July 19, 1849, at the age of eighty-six years; he was a great sufferer in his later years.

Mr. Tibbits married, March 9, 1789, at Lansingburgh, New York, Sarah Noyes, born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 14, 1767. (See Noyes). Children: 1. George Mortimer (see forward). 2. Caroline Elizabeth, born 1800, died 1879; married, 1818, Jacob Lansing Lane. 3. Oliver Noyes, born 1805, died 1829.

(VI) George Mortimer, son of George and Sarah (Noyes) Tibbits, was born at Lansingburgh, New York, December 5, 1796. While still an infant his parents removed to Troy, and he was educated in the schools there until sent to Lenox, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college by a Mr. Gleason. He graduated from Union College in 1817, and shortly afterwards went abroad for a year, spending much time in a walking tour of Scotland. On his return to Troy he studied law for a time in the office of Hon. John P. Cushman, but finding the confinement of such a life injurious to his health, he was unable to continue his studies. After his marriage in 1824 he removed to Hoosac, New York, where his father owned land, to which he afterwards greatly added. They lived on what was

known as the Pfister farm, which had formerly belonged to a Loyalist whose property was confiscated during the revolution, and there Mr. Tibbits built a brick dwelling, which was remodeled in 1860, and is now a freestone mansion. He early became interested in stock raising, and imported a celebrated breed of cattle known as the Teeswater Durham, which was especially valuable for the dairy, and also, about 1830, a number of Saxony sheep, thus originating one of the largest flocks in that part of the country. He was always interested in wool growing and in the improvement of the fleece of sheep. Although living so much in the country, where he could gratify his taste for an outdoor life and his love of horseback riding, Mr. Tibbits and his family spent some months in each year in Troy at the home of his parents, which is now the property of the Day Home Association. He later built for himself a house on First street, which he occupied for the first time in 1849, and from then on spent more of his time in Troy. Though never a public man, Mr. Tibbits had a jealous regard for the good name of his city and strove earnestly for its welfare, being ever ready to aid in any undertaking which promised to increase its prosperity and generously contributing to its works of benevolence. He was a director of the United National Bank, of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and a trustee of the Troy Orphan Asylum. He was a strong advocate of a protective tariff, the development of the resources of the country and the encouragement of home manufactures. In politics he was a Whig and then a Free Soiler, and from its beginning a member of the Republican party. When the civil war broke out, his enthusiasm for the cause of the Union knew no pause, and he supported the government in its efforts to suppress rebellion with his means and with his influence. He aided his son, William B. Tibbits, in every way in his power. In 1866 Mr. Tibbits, with his wife and a family party, made a second trip to Europe, where they traveled leisurely through Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and also visited Egypt and the Holy Land. He was a man of cultured taste, fond of books and of beautiful things, and thoroughly enjoyed the opportunities which life in the old world affords. Mr. Tibbits was a sincere, earnest Christian, pure and upright in character, and industrious and scrupulous in his way of living. He joined the Episcopal church as a young man, and was regular and devout in public worship, while maintaining in his own household the order of family prayer. He was for many years a vestryman of

St. John's Church, Troy. He died July 19, 1878, at his home in Troy.

Mr. Tibbits married, May 30, 1824, Sarah, daughter of John Rutgers Bleecker, of Albany, New York, and his wife Eliza Atwood. John R. Bleecker was the son of Rutgers and Catherine (Elmerdorf) Bleecker. Rutgers Bleecker owned practically the whole of what is now the city of Utica; he was the son of John Rutgers and Elizabeth (Staats) Bleecker, and grandson of Rutgers and Catalina (Schuyler) Bleecker. The ancestor of the Bleecker family was Jan Jansen Bleecker, who came to Albany, New York, in 1658. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Tibbits: 1. George, born April 12, 1825, died, unmarried, March 4, 1875; received degree of civil engineer from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1841; Bachelor of Arts from Union College, class of 1845; Master of Arts from Union College in 1848; member of Rensselaer county bar; alderman of Troy, 1858-61; a war Democrat, 1861-65. 2. John Bleecker (see forward). 3. Blandina Dudley, born 1829, died 1833. 4. Eliza Atwood, born 1831, died April 6, 1870; married, May 16, 1853, John Hobart Warren, of Troy. 5. Edward Dudley, born and died in 1833. 6. Charles Edward Dudley (see forward). 7. William Badger (see forward). 8. Caroline, born 1846, died 1847. 9. Sarah Noyes, born November 8, 1847, died May 30, 1883; married, January 15, 1878, John Wool Griswold, born August 29, 1850, died January 2, 1902; children: Sarah Bleecker, born April 15, 1879, married, October 2, 1901, Sanborn Gove Tenney, of Williamstown; Elizabeth Hart, born June 17, 1880, married, October 14, 1903, Chester Griswold, of New York; John Augustus, born September 23, 1882, married, October 20, 1909, Hélène Robson.

(VII) John Bleecker, second son of George Mortimer and Sarah (Bleecker) Tibbits, was born January 18, 1827, died July 8, 1898. He was educated at Bartlett School, College Hill, Poughkeepsie Preparatory School, and Union College, graduating therefrom with the degree of Master of Arts in 1846. After his graduation he served as tutor for two years in Union College, instructor in classics. He then engaged in the grain business in the city of Troy with Pliny Moore, continuing the same for five or six years, after which he assisted his father in the management of the estate, particularly at Hoosac and Schaghticoke, his father having large land holdings in both places. He resided in Troy during the winter months and in Hoosac during the remainder of the year. Subsequently he began studying for the ministry, and was ordained October 18, 1866, by Bishop Horatio Potter, of New

York, to the deaconate, and began building up All Saints Episcopal Church at Hoosac, which church was built by his father and mother. The nave was built in 1864, the chancel and tower completed in 1872, and the chimes were made at Florence, Italy; Mr. and Mrs. Tibbits also put in the organ. John B. Tibbits served as perpetual deacon from choice, and did not take the order of priesthood. He worked in the parish and vicinity for years, and was regarded as a saint by the surrounding country folk. He also established several missions around Hoosac, and during this period resided at Hoosac all the time. From 1871 to 1879 he resided at Bennington, Vermont, still continuing his work at Hoosac, and after the latter date he returned to Hoosac and lived in the old Tibbits country seat. In the spring of 1891 he took up his residence in the rectory at Hoosac with his son, Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits, remaining till his death.

Mr. Tibbits was much interested in electric apparatus and dynamos. He was an expert electrician and inventor, inventing and developing the Arago disc dynamo, on which he secured patents; in the great electro exhibitions in Paris, France, 1882, he won the gold medal, the first prize, for his electric inventions. His dynamos and especially electric lighting were acknowledged to be superior to anything shown. So prominent was the success of the light that Sir Sylvester Armstrong and other prominent electricians formed a syndicate (recognizing Tibbits' inventions as being the best) for the purpose of purchasing his patents and opening up the manufacturing of the inventions. They offered, through his agent, Robert Mackie, the sum of £200,000 sterling for the patent, but he refused the offer, not wishing to turn over his patents to a trust, desiring to turn them over to municipal government ownership for the production of light and power for the use of the public at a small cost. He was also the inventor of an incandescent and arc light. Thus his patents became common, and were adopted and used generally. He was the first to use tungsten (a metallic substance) as the basis for a metallic filament for incandescent lighting, now in common use. He had an experimental station at Hoosac. He also discovered the manufacture of white lead by electrolysis. He married (first), January 8, 1850, Amelia Abby, born January 23, 1828, died February 18, 1869, daughter of Le Grand and Esther (Bouton) Cannon. Children: 1. George Mortimer, born April 30, 1851, died February 1, 1882. 2. Le Grand Cannon (see forward). 3. Edward Dudley (see forward). He married (second), June 1, 1871, Mrs. Ada West Con-

ling, daughter of John and Emma West, of Bennington, Vermont, and widow of Daniel Hubbell Conkling, of Bennington.

(VII) Charles Edward Dudley, fourth son of George Mortimer and Sarah (Bleecker) Tibbits, was born at Hoosac, New York, August 18, 1834. He was educated under private tuition at Troy and Hoosac, was for a time a student at the boarding school of Mr. Bartlett, at Poughkeepsie, and later took a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy. In 1851 he made his first visit to Europe, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel. He saw at that time the first International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London. This was the first of many voyages, as since then he has traveled extensively. He has been largely occupied with the care of his own and of family property. He was president of the Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Company, of Hoosick Falls, from 1892 to 1895, when he resigned, and for a number of years was a director of the company; he is also a director of the United National Bank of Troy. He is a trustee of the Troy Orphan Asylum, and was chairman of the committee which selected the plans for the asylum building on Spring avenue. He was president in 1879 of the Young Men's Association, and is a trustee of the Troy Public Library, which now carries on the work formerly done by that association. As trustee of the library he chose the design from which the Memorial Library Building on Second street was erected by Mrs. Mary E. Hart. Mr. Tibbits was chosen chairman of the committee of one hundred citizens who were charged with making arrangements for the public celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the naming of the city of Troy, in January, 1889.

Mr. Tibbits is an independent thinker politically, a Republican in sympathy, but more interested in securing good, clean government than in mere party success. When in March, 1864, Robert Ross was foully murdered at the polls, Mr. Tibbits was one of those who signed a call inviting their fellow citizens to assemble in order to express their indignation and to "show by their presence and words their love for the fair name of our city and their appreciation of any efforts which may be made to bring the guilty parties, whoever they may be, to speedy justice." He was a member of the committee of one hundred formed as a result of this great meeting to see that justice be done. He also took a part in the formation of the National Municipal League, and has been a member of its executive committee since its organization.

Mr. Tibbits married, June 8, 1865, Mary

Elizabeth, daughter of John Le Grand and Elizabeth (Sigourney) Knox. (See Knox.) She died July 16, 1875. Children: 1. Sarah Bleecker, born November 15, 1866. 2. George, born February 22, 1868, died April 29, 1875. 3. John Knox, born January 13, 1870; educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; Yale College, B.A., class of 1892; Exeter College, Oxford, England; he is an Episcopal clergyman at Concord, New Hampshire. He married, April 12, 1910, at Montreal, Canada, Marguerite Vinton Harris, daughter of Arthur H. and Saidee (Lambe) Harris, of that city. 4. Dudley, born October 4, 1874, died May 24, 1875.

(VII) William Badger, youngest son of George Mortimer and Sarah (Bleecker) Tibbits, was born at Hoosac, New York, March 31, 1837. He was named for a great-great-uncle, William Badger, who was a soldier of the revolution. His early life was passed in Troy and Hoosac, where, and at a boarding school in Utica, he received his preparatory education. He then entered Williams College, but left there for Union College, where he graduated in 1859, an oration being accorded him at commencement, while his classmates honored him by choosing him as one of their two class marshals. He was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. After graduating he studied law for a time, and then entered business, having a one-third interest in the Sampson & Tibbits Scale Company. He was thus engaged when on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln's first call for troops was published in the Troy papers, and on that day he volunteered his services and obtained authorization papers for raising a company. This company, known as Company G, was accepted April 23, 1861, and was the color company of the Second Regiment, New York State Volunteers, which left Troy for the front May 18, 1861. He was mustered in as its captain, May 14, 1861. His services during the ensuing seventeen months are best explained in the following letter and recommendation:

Headquarters, Carr's Brigade,
Sickles' Division.

Camp at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Oct. 18, 1862.

General: I have the honor to recommend the promotion of Captain William B. Tibbits, Second New York Volunteers, to be major *vice* George W. Wilson, resigned. Captain Tibbits is the senior and one of the only two original captains left with the regiment. He has been with it on every picket, march, and reconnaissance, and in every skirmish and battle, and at Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristow, and Bull Run. At Bristow he particularly distinguished himself, and was honorably mentioned for gallant and meritorious service at Bull Run. His vast experience, undaunted courage, and excellent judgment well qualify him for the position for which I have the

honor to recommend him. I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. CARR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

To Brigadier-General Thomas Hillhouse,
State of N. Y., Albany, N. Y.

This recommendation was duly honored and Captain Tibbits was commissioned major under date of October 13, 1862. On May 23, 1863, Major Tibbits took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and his conduct was thus spoken of in a letter by General Mott: "Major Tibbits was in command of the Second New York Infantry in the brigade that I commanded at Chancellorsville. He acted in a gallant and meritorious manner, leading his regiment in several desperate charges against the enemy. I take pleasure in recommending him to the department as a worthy and deserving officer, having served in the field during the war." The term of the Second Regiment expired the following year, and Major Tibbits was mustered out with the regiment in Troy, May 23, 1863. June 17, 1863, he procured authorization papers to raise a cavalry regiment to be known as the Griswold Light Cavalry, to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. About the time this regiment was fully recruited, a number of prominent citizens of Troy presented him with a sword suitably inscribed with their appreciation and the names of the battles in which he had fought.

On January 24, 1864, he was mustered in as colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, New York Cavalry (Griswold Light). Colonel Tibbits received honorary mention and promise of promotion. At the battle of Piedmont in the following June, Major General Stahel rode up and in the presence of his regiment thus addressed Colonel Tibbits: "I have to compliment you and your gallant regiment for the magnificent charge they made upon the field to-day." Subsequently the same officer confirmed this opinion in a most complimentary letter dated August 29, 1864. Colonel Tibbits was recommended for promotion by his division commander, Brigadier General A. N. Duffie, in a communication addressed to Major General David Hunter, on August 5, 1864, in which he says: "This officer has served under my command since June 10, 1864, and I have found him on all occasions a competent, faithful and gallant officer. He has on several occasions distinguished himself in action. His meritorious conduct has commanded the admiration of myself and his command." This recommendation was indorsed by General Hunter, and the deserved recognition of Colonel Tibbits' conduct was made still more complimentary by being read on

dress parade to each command in General Hunter's command. On November 17, 1864, the War Department conferred on Colonel Tibbits the rank of brevet brigadier-general, to date from October 21, 1864. General Tibbits served throughout the war and afterwards was ordered west, and it was not till September, 1865, that he received permission to return home. He was made a full brigadier-general and received the rank of brevet major-general, U.S.A. He was mustered out of the service under General Order No. 168, to date from January 16, 1866.

In 1867 he represented the interests of the Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Company at the International Exposition, in Paris, and at the invitation of the Emperor, Napoleon III., took part in the great review held in Paris that summer, as a member of the Emperor's staff. General Tibbits was for many years a great sufferer from injuries received during the war. He died February 10, 1880. He was one of the most intrepid spirits that the great civil war developed, quick and skillful in action, never at a loss to decide promptly at the critical moment, and never shirking a duty. It was said of him that he begged the privilege to charge when others were even unwilling to obey orders to advance.

(VIII) Le Grand Cannon, son of John Bleeker and Amelia Abby (Cannon) Tibbits, was born in Troy, New York, January 13, 1854. He was educated in private schools in Troy and New York City and at Union College. He engaged in the real estate business, which he has since followed, and took upon himself the entire management of the Tibbits estate at Hoosac. At the present time and for the past sixteen years he has been a director of the Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Company of Hoosick Falls. After his father's death he occupied the old Tibbits country seat at Hoosac, but spends considerable of his time in Europe. He has served as supervisor for his county, and was a member of the state senate, 1896-98, performing very effective work, being elected on the Republican ticket. He conceived and originated the committee of safety, 1895, and has taken an active part in reforms that have been and are being carried out. He is a member of the National Guard, serving as inspector of Third Brigade, 1883, on staff of General Oliver (now assistant secretary of war), with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member and senior warden of All Saints Episcopal Church, Hoosac, and trustee of Hoosac school. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Troy Club, Kappa Alpha

fraternity, and the Legion of Honor, becoming a member of the latter by hereditary right in 1880.

He married, October 8, 1890, Elizabeth Barrett Folger, of San Francisco, California, daughter of James Arthur and Ellen (Loughlin) Folger, the former having been a son of William Folger, and a descendant of Peter Folger, of Nantucket, and the latter a representative of a Vermont family.

(VIII) Edward Dudley, son of John Bleecker and Amelia Abby (Cannon) Tibbits, was born at Troy, New York, July 7, 1859. His parents removed to Hoosac when he was a few months old, but they spent their winters mostly in Troy and New York City. He was educated by private tutors, attended St. Paul's School, Concord, Massachusetts, entering in 1870, graduating in 1878, and entered the sophomore class of Williams College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1881. He then traveled abroad for a short time, and in June, 1885, graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York City. He was ordained deacon October 10, 1885, at All Saints Church, Hoosac, by Rt. Rev. W. C. Doane, D.D., Bishop of Albany, and served as deacon of that church until 1886. The following two years he spent abroad, traveling in Egypt and the Holy Land, spending a considerable part of this time in studying at Oxford, England, taking a special course in theology. He returned to Hoosac, New York, July, 1888, and was ordained priest, December 29, 1888, in All Saints Cathedral, Albany, by Bishop Doane, of which cathedral he was appointed honorary canon, which position he has continuously held. He was chaplain to Bishop Doane during the Bishops' Conference in London, June and July, 1888. After becoming a priest he was appointed rector of All Saints Parish, Hoosac. He established two missions, one at Bayntonville and the other at Raymertown, both in New York, building churches at both places. He also established a day parish school, which in 1892 was changed to a choir school for boys, called "All Saints Choir School." This work developed into the present Hoosac School for Boys, which in 1903 was incorporated, having a regular board of directors or trustees, to which was given some sixty-five acres, together with the buildings, including the stone church, which now constitutes the plant of "Hoosac School." It has accommodation for about seventy-five boys, receiving boys between the ages of eleven and nineteen, and is a preparatory school for college; at the present time (1910) it has ten instructors. The school has an excellent reputation, and the

boys enter eastern colleges direct from this school, subject to the rector of school. In 1907 Trinity College, Connecticut, tendered Dr. Tibbits the degree of Doctor of Letters, and in 1908 Williams College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was appointed by Bishop Doane a delegate from the Diocese of Albany to the Pan-Anglican Congress, which met in London, England, June, 1908, but he could not accept on account of his work in the school. In 1910 he was appointed by the Board of Missions a delegate to the World's Missionary Congress at Edinburgh, Scotland, but had to decline this honor, as it met before the commencement of Hoosac School. He is a member of Delta Psi, and of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. His vacations are generally spent in travel abroad.

(The Noyes Line).

(I) Rev. William Noyes, rector of Choulderton, county Wilts, England, matriculated at University College, Oxford, November 15, 1588, age twenty years, and was graduated A.B., May 31, 1592. He married Anne Stephens, daughter of Nicholas Stephens, Esq., of Burdrop Manor, Wiltshire. She was interred at Choulderton, March 7, 1657, aged eighty-two years. He died about 1622. Their sons, Rev. James and Deacon Nicholas Noyes, in March, 1634, embarked for New England, in the "Mary and John" of London, with their cousin, Rev. Thomas Parker.

(II) Rev. James Noyes, son of Rev. William and Anne (Stephens) Noyes, was born in Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1608. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, August 22, 1656, but did not graduate. He died at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 22, 1656. He came to America, as stated, and after short stays at Medford and Watertown went with some friends to Newbury, where his cousin, Thomas Parker, desired him to assist in teaching the free school. He was much loved and honored in Newbury. He was very learned in the tongues, and in Greek excelled the most. He was the author of a catechism (still in use) and highly esteemed in the ministry. He had a grant of land on which he built a house, about 1645, in which he, his family and Thomas Parker lived. This house is still standing (1910), and has never known any owner but a Noyes, and is Newbury's proudest show place. He married, in England, in 1634, Sarah Brown, of Southampton. Children: 1. Joseph, born in Newbury, October 15, 1637; first appears in Sudbury records, February 16, 1662; selectman twenty-eight years; constable; justice of the

peace; owned many slaves; was twice married and had eight children. 2. Rev. James, of Stonington, Connecticut; graduate of Harvard, 1659; founder and trustee of Yale College; married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton; seven children. 3. Rev. Moses, of Lyme, Connecticut; graduate of Harvard, 1659; fellow of Yale, 1706; first minister of Lyme, Connecticut, where he preached fifty years; married Ruth, daughter of John Pickett, and granddaughter of Elder Brewster, of Plymouth Colony; five children. 4. John (see forward). 5. Thomas, of Newbury; a prominent man in colonial affairs; selectman; served, during the French and Indian wars in different grades, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel; married (first) Martha Pierce, (second) Elizabeth Greenleaf. 6. Deacon William, of Newbury; prominent in church affairs; served during the Indian wars in Captain Thomas Noyes' company of "snow shoe" men; married Sarah Cogswell; nine children. These are the six sons of Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Noyes; they had three daughters: Sarah, the eldest, and third child, died young; Rebecca, the sixth child, married John Knight; Sarah, the ninth and youngest child, married John Hale.

(III) John, of Boston, fourth son and fifth child of Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Noyes, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 3, 1645, died November 9, 1678. He was made a freeman of Boston in 1675. He was second sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1678, and constable in 1675. He was a cooper by trade. He married, in 1671, Sarah Oliver (see Oliver). Children, born in Boston: 1. Sarah, August 20, 1672. 2. John, married Susanna Edwards; he was fourth sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1699; ensign, 1704; he was a goldsmith. 3. Dr. Oliver (see forward).

(IV) Dr. Oliver Noyes, youngest child of John and Sarah (Oliver) Noyes, was born in Boston, 1675, died March 16, 1721. He was a graduate of Harvard, 1695, A.M., 1721. He was a physician of Boston and Medford, Massachusetts, but found time to engage in other matters that concerned the welfare of his town. He was one of the projectors of the Long Wharf; was one of the proprietors of "Pejepscott" (Brunswick, Topsham and Brunswick, Maine). He was an officer of the "Ancient and Honorable," 1699; selectman, 1708-11, and from 1719 to 1721, and held other offices. He was a representative to the general court, 1714-16-19-29. His estate inventoried £17,193.

Dr. Oliver Noyes married (first), 1702,

Ann, daughter of Governor Belcher; (second) February 6, 1718, Mrs. Katherine (Eyre, Eire, Eyres) Jeffries, born July 20, 1694, died May 6, 1760, daughter of John and Catherine (Brattle) Eyre, who were married May 20, 1680, and had children: Katherine, Bertha and John Eyre. Dr. Oliver Noyes died March 16, 1721.

John Eyre was the youngest son of Simon Eyre, a surgeon of Watertown, Massachusetts, who came to America in the ship "Increase," from London, embarking April 15, 1635, with wife Dorothy, aged thirty-eight, and children: Mary, aged fifteen; Thomas thirteen; Simon, eleven; Rebecca, nine; Christian, seven; Ann, five; Benjamin, three; Sarah, three months. John, his youngest son, was born in Massachusetts, probably at Watertown. Simon was representative, selectman and clerk of the town.

Katherine Brattle, wife of John Eyre, was a daughter of Captain Thomas and Elizabeth (Tyng) Brattle, of Boston. Elizabeth Tyng was a daughter of Captain William Tyng, a merchant of distinction in Boston, who came to America in the "Nicholas," chartered by himself at London. He arrived in Boston, July 3, 1638. He was representative, 1639-44, and 1647; treasurer of the colony, 1640-44; captain of the militia company of Braintree, Massachusetts, where he removed in his latter days, and which he represented in the federal court, 1649-51. His widow (Jane, his third wife) survived him. His first wife was Ann Brown; his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Rowland Coytmore. Elizabeth Tyng, eldest daughter of Captain William Tyng, was born in England, 1638; married, in 1656, Captain Thomas Brattle, and they were the parents of Elizabeth, wife of John Eyre, the parents of Katherine Eyre (Jeffries) Noyes, second wife of Dr. Oliver Noyes. Children of Dr. Oliver and Ann (Belcher) Noyes, born in Boston: 1. Ann, married (first) Azor Gale; (second) Rev. Mather Byles. 2. Oliver, died young. 3. Oliver, died young. 4. Sarah, married (first) ——— Pulcifer; (second) ——— Bridgman. 5. John, died young. 6. John, died young. Oliver, only son of Dr. Oliver and his second wife, Katherine (Eyre) (Jeffries) Noyes, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 8, 1720. He married (first) Ann ———; (second) Sarah Badger, born 1747, died 1788, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Baxter) Badger, who were married at Charleston, South Carolina, 1743. Jonathan Badger died at Providence, July 31, 1774.

(VI) Sarah, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Badger) Noyes, married Hon. George Tibbits. (See Tibbits).

(The Oliver Line).

(I) Thomas Oliver (gentleman) was born in Bristol, England, where he died in 1557. He married Margaret —, and had issue, a son and daughter.

(II) John (merchant), second child and only son of Thomas and Margaret Oliver, was born at Bristol, England, died there and was buried in St. Stephen's churchyard, January 31, 1598. He married, August 28, 1557, at the same church, Elizabeth Rowland. Issue, six sons and four daughters.

(III) Thomas (2) (surgeon), fourth child and second son of John and Elizabeth (Rowland) Oliver, was born at Bristol, England, in 1582, baptized at St. Stephen's Church, April 14, 1582, died at Boston, Massachusetts, 1657. He married Anne —, who died at Boston, Massachusetts, May, 1635. They came to Boston with children (six sons and two daughters), June 5, 1632, in the ship "Lion." He was one of the founders of the First Church (now in Chauncey place). He married (second) at Boston, Anne —, who died December 20, 1662.

(IV) Peter (merchant), fourth child and son of Thomas (2) and Anne Oliver, was born in Bristol, England, about 1622, died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 11, 1670. He was one of the founders of the old South Church, and in 1669 commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married, about 1642, Sarah Newdigate, of Boston, who died October 9, 1692. They had five sons and three daughters.

(V) Sarah, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Newdigate) Oliver, married John Noyes. They were the great-grandparents of Sarah Noyes, wife of Hon. George Tibbits, of Troy, New York.

(The Knox Line).

The family name of Knox has a territorial origin, being derived from the Celtic word "Cnoc," signifying a small hill. About the year 1266 Johanne de Cnoc is named as a witness in a charter of the lands at Ingleston, Renfrewshire, Scotland. In 1328 two payments from the exchequer of King Robert the Bruce were made to Alanus del Cnoc. Those bearing the name of Knox in his day derive lustre from being connected with the race which produced John Knox, the illustrious Scotch reformer, to whom Englishmen are in part indebted for the Protestant character of their Book of Common Prayer, and Scotsmen for a reformation so thorough as to permanently resist the encroachments of an aggressive sacerdotalism. By three centuries he anticipated the parochial system of education, now the law of England, and by nearly half

that period he set forth those principles of civil and religious liberty which culminated in a system of constitutional government. The family in Scotland, Ireland and England, are prominent all down the years of recorded happenings in those lands, in ecclesiastical, civil and military life. They have held the highest positions in both church and state. Major-General Henry Knox, of the revolution, descended from the Belfast, Ireland, family. Alexander Knox, a powerful and elegant writer, was of Londonderry, Ireland. He was a personal friend of the founder of Methodism, John Wesley. Hugh Knox, of the Scotch family of Ranfurly, settled in the parish of Donaghedy, county of Londonderry, Ireland, during the latter half of the seventeenth century. He had sons and grandsons prominent as divines, and one of this family, George Knox, was a West Indian proprietor, merchant and ship owner. He spent part of his life in the West Indies, but returned to London, England, where he died. The supposition is strong that Rev. Hugh Knox, who died on the island of Santa Cruz, was connected with this Irish branch of the family. Santa Cruz was also known as Saint Croix. Alexander's "Princeton in the Eighteenth Century" says: "He settled at Saint Croix, where he spent the remainder of his days."

(I) Rev. Hugh Knox came to America in 1751. Dr. Rodgers, becoming interested, established a school of which Mr. Knox (said to have been educated at the University of Glasgow) became the head. While thus engaged an event happened that moulded the whole of his after life. He became acquainted with a number of young men who were accustomed to meet on Saturday afternoons for a frolic. On one of these occasions one of the party cried out to Knox: "Come, Parson," (a title they had given him on account of his grave manner, and withal a great admirer of Dr. Rodgers' preaching), "come, Parson, give us a sermon." At first he declined, but being pressed, gave an exact imitation of Dr. Rodgers and almost verbatim the sermon he had preached on the previous Sunday. As he proceeded, his auditors, who began to listen in merriment, became deeply serious, and the speaker himself was overwhelmed with a sense of his sin. The next morning, overcome with remorse, he fled from the place. Soon after he went to Newark and applied for admission to the college at Princeton, then the College of New Jersey. He related his whole previous course and his repentance and was admitted. His course in college was all that could be desired. After his graduation from Princeton, class of 1754, he studied theology with

President Burr, and was ordained by the Presbytery of New York in 1755, and was sent to the island of Saba (Dutch West Indies, eighteen miles northwest of St. Eustacius, of which it is a dependency; it contains fifteen square miles), as pastor to the Dutch Church of the island. At his ordination he preached a sermon on the "Dignity and Importance of the Gospel Ministry," which was published by the unanimous request of the Presbytery. In 1772 he resigned his church at Saba and settled at St. Croix (Santa Cruz), one of the largest of the virgin isles of the West Indies, forming with St. Thomas and St. John a Danish colony, where he spent the remainder of his days as minister of the Reformed church there. The celebrated Alexander Hamilton was placed in early boyhood under the instruction of Rev. Knox, and formed a strong attachment for him, while he in return watched and assisted with the utmost fidelity the development of the wonderful powers of his pupil. They kept up an active correspondence in after life, and two of Rev. Knox's letters are preserved in the first volume of Hamilton's works. Rev. Knox received his A.M. degree from Princeton, 1754, and in 1768 from Yale, and his degree of D.D. was conferred by the University of Glasgow, Scotland. Dr. Knox published (according to Dr. Miller) five or six volumes, chiefly sermons. Two volumes of his sermons, printed in Glasgow in 1772, are in the library of the college at Princeton. (From Alexander's "Princeton College in the Eighteenth Century.")

Rev. Hugh Knox married Christina Love, believed to have been daughter of the governor of the island of Santa Lucia. They had children. Dr. Knox died at Santa Cruz, 1790.

(II) Hugh (2), son of Rev. Hugh (1) and Christina (Love) Knox, was born at Santa Cruz, West Indies, in 1782. He was sent to Norwalk, Connecticut, at the age of eight years, and placed under the care and tutorage of his father's friend, Rev. Matthias Burnett, D.D. There he grew up, entered Yale College, was graduated in the class of 1800, studied law, but on account of ill health never practiced. In 1840 he removed to Troy, New York, where he died in 1858, aged seventy-eight years. He married (first) Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Cannon, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and sister of Le Grand Cannon, of Troy (see forward). She died in 1812. He married (second) Martha, daughter of Stephen Keeler, of Norwalk. Henrietta Cannon was the daughter of Samuel Cannon, born July 28, 1754, and his wife, Sarah (Belden) Cannon, born January 20, 1754, and grand-

daughter of John Cannon, born 1725, died February 17, 1796, and his wife, Esther (Perry) Cannon, great-granddaughter of John and Jerusha (Sands) Cannon, great-granddaughter of John Cannon, a merchant of New York City, who married, September 16, 1697, Marie Le Grand, daughter of Pierre Le Grand, a French merchant of New York City.

(III) John Le Grand, son of Hugh (2) and Henrietta (Cannon) Knox, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, November 15, 1803, died at Troy, New York, August 21, 1879. He received a good practical education in the schools of Norwalk and Troy, being sent to the latter city in 1813. In Troy he attended Dr. Stoddard's school, and in 1820 began business life as a clerk in the dry-goods house of Southwick, Cannon & Warren. He spent seven years with that firm and then embarked in business on his own account. He became a prominent merchant of Troy and was associated at different times with Francis Morgan, John H. Whitlock and Gould Rockwell. He dealt in dry goods; he was highly esteemed as a business man and as a citizen. He retired from mercantile life and was connected with the iron works of H. Burden & Son from 1857 to 1876, when he retired from active life. He was a Federalist, afterward a Whig, and later in life a Republican. He never was active in politics, but was always deeply interested in national and local questions of the country. He married (first) Mary M., daughter of Stephen Warren, of Troy. He married (second) April 25, 1839, Elizabeth Carter, born August 6, 1813, died May 25, 1885, daughter of Charles and Jane (Carter) Sigourney, of Hartford, Connecticut (see Sigourney). Children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, see forward. 2. Charles Sigourney, born in Troy, May 28, 1843; graduated from Columbia College, A.B., 1862; now (1910) professor of Latin at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. 3. John Hugh, see forward. 4. Stephen Warren, born in Troy, June 12, 1847, died at Hoosick, New York, July 23, 1867. 5. James Carter, born in Troy, February 6, 1849; graduated from St. Paul's School; now (1910) professor in same school in English and music. 6. Henry Cannon, born in Troy, September 16, 1851, died in San Francisco, California, May 25, 1872; graduate of St. Paul's School.

(VII) Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Le Grand and Elizabeth Carter (Sigourney) Knox, was born March 11, 1842, married Charles Edward Dudley Tibbits (see Tibbits).

(VII) John Hugh, second son of John Le

Grand and Elizabeth Carter (Sigourney) Knox, was born in Troy, October 25, 1845. He graduated from Churchill Military College, Sing Sing, New York, 1862. He then engaged in the hardware manufacturing business, continuing for a period of eight years, and in 1878 engaged in the general insurance and real estate business. He is a member of the Church of Holy Cross (Episcopal), and is an Independent in politics. He is an exempt fireman, retiring in 1868; trustee and secretary of Episcopal Church Home, serving in the latter capacity since 1900; and one of the founders of the Troy Vocal Society, organized in 1875. He has been identified with musical circles of Troy for many years; he makes a specialty of church music, is a bass soloist, and has been connected with various choirs for forty-five years; he was formerly with St. Paul's Church and St. John's Episcopal Church choirs, but is now (1910) connected with the choir of the Church of the Holy Cross, which was the first church in the United States to render a choral service. He married, September 3, 1878, in Troy, New York, Maria Talmadge, daughter of Henry A. Farnsworth.

(The Sigourney Line).

The name of Sigourney is found among that band of Huguenots who sought refuge in New England from the persecutions that succeeded the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., October 22, 1685. The ancestor of the American branch of the family, Andrew Sigourney, or, according to the French orthography, André Séjourné, is said to have been comfortably settled at or near Rochelle, France, when the Edict was revoked. He at once left France and went to England. Under the auspices of Governor Joseph Dudley and others, proprietors of Oxford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, a colony of Huguenots was assisted to proceed to America, where they arrived in the winter of 1686. The Sigourneys were of the company who, with their pastor, Pierre Daille, formed the settlement at Oxford in Worcester county on the banks of a stream which still retains the name they gave it, French river. His wife, whose maiden name was Charlotte Pairan, his son Andrew, a lad of thirteen years, and his daughter Susan came with Andrew Sigourney* to America. The gravestone

of the emigrant ancestor stands in the "Granny" graveyard in Boston, Massachusetts, and bears the following: "Andrew Sigourney died April 16, 1727, aged 89." Children: 1. Andrew (see forward). 2. Susan, born in France; married John Johnson, who was killed with his three children by Indians at Oxford, Massachusetts, 1696; she married (second) April 18, 1700, her cousin, Daniel Johonnot, of Boston, born in France. There may have been other children of the emigrant, as there was a Samuel Sigourney who married Mary Dunbar, December 1, 1723, and a Charlotte who married Peter Holman, May 26, 1719, both married by Andrew Le Mercier, pastor of the French Church, but they cannot positively be identified as children of Andrew Sigourney.

(II) Andrew (2), son of Andrew (1) Sigourney, "the founder," was born in France, 1673. He came to America with his father in 1686, and became a distiller of Boston, Massachusetts. He was one of the proprietors of the French Church in South Latin School street, being one with others who executed a deed, May 7, 1748, conveying the same to another society. He died in 1748, and his will, made May 20, 1736, was recorded in Suffolk, July 7, 1748 (lib. 41, folio 148). He married Mary Germaine, born in France, March 2, 1680, died March 20, 1763-64. Children, all born in Boston, Massachusetts: 1. Andrew (see forward). 2. Susanah, married, by Rev. Andrew Le Mercier, to Martin Brimmer, born 1697, at Osten, Germany; eleven children. 3. Peter, died 1738; no marriage recorded. 4. Mary, married, February 20, 1734, John Baker, who came from Guernsey, or Jersey. 5. Charles, died 1711, unmarried. 6. Anthony, married Mary Waters, of Salem; (second) a widow, Elizabeth (Whitemore) Breed. 7. Daniel, married (first) 1735, Mary Varney; (second) Joanna Tileston; (third) Rebecca Tileston. 8. Rachel, died September 20, 1719. 9. Hannah, married Hon. Samuel Dexter, son of Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham; Hon. Samuel Dexter was the ardent patriot of Boston, several times elected to the council, and as often rejected by the royal governor of the province; upon his legacy to Harvard University the Dexter Lectureship is founded.

(III) Andrew (3), son of Andrew (2) and Mary (Germaine) Sigourney, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 30, 1702. He was married, by Rev. Andrew Le Mercier, pastor of the French Church, October 7, 1731, to Mary, only daughter of John Ronchon. Andrew Sigourney died November 4, 1762, and Mary his wife died February 28, 1772.

*The wife of André Séjourné the first, is twice referred to in Baird's "Huguenots in America," and her name given as Charlotte Pairan. According to this book (Vol. II, p. 267) they left France for England as early as 1681, and had a child born in London in 1682, which was baptized in the French church in Threadneedle street, April 16, 1682.

Children: 1. Mary Ann, died young. 2. Andrew (4), died young. 3. Mary, married Samuel Sloan; six children. 4. Andrew (5), died young. 5. John Ronchon, married Eunice Kidder. 6. Andrew (6), died young. 7. Elizabeth, married (first) ——— Paine; (second) ——— Doyle; (third) ——— Lucas. 8. Susanna, married John Osborn. 9. Andrew (7), born March 27, 1746, died November 23, 1767. 10. Charles (see forward). 11. Martin Baker, died young. 12. Hannah, married Captain John Patten, of Biddeford, Maine (who was lost by shipwreck at Marshfield, January 11, 1783); she married (second) Benjamin Balch, of Newburyport.

(IV) Charles, tenth child of Andrew (3) and Mary (Ronchon) Sigourney, was born March 4, 1748, died May 20, 1806. He married (first) 1771, Sarah Frazier, daughter of Captain John Frazier and Sarah Ingraham, his wife, who bore him eight children. Married (second) February 22, 1788, Mary Greenleaf, who was the mother of eight children: 1. Charles (2), died in infancy. 2. Charles (3), died in infancy. 3. George, died in infancy. 4. John, died in infancy. 5. Charles (4), see forward. 6. Maria, died in infancy. 7. Sarah, died at age of twenty-one years. 8. Henry, married (first) Rebecca Carter; (second) Margaret M. Barker. 9. William Parsons, died at age of thirty years. 10. Harriet, died in infancy. 11. Elizabeth Parsons, married George G. Channing. 12. Mary, died in infancy. 13. Mary, married J. P. Froding. 14. Ann Pearson, married William Rollins. 15. Jane Carter, married Fred A. Farley. 16. George, died at the age of nineteen years.

(V) Charles (2), son of Charles (1) and Sarah (Frazier) Sigourney, was born July 21, 1778, at Boston, Massachusetts, died at Hartford, Connecticut, December 30, 1854. He was a prosperous hardware merchant and banker, and one of the founders of Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut. He married (first) May 25, 1803, Jane Carter, who bore him three children. Married (second) June 16, 1819, Lydia Huntley. Charles Sigourney bore a most enviable reputation, and the notices of his death, taken from the newspapers of the day, are laudatory and appreciative. He was sent to England to finish his education. He was a devout Christian, benevolent and kind. His constant companion was a New Testament printed in the original Greek, which he diligently studied. He was president of the Phenix Bank of Hartford. He served as one of the first trustees of Trinity College, was warden of Christ Church, and

was a patron of various literary, educational and charitable institutions. Children: 1. Charles Henry, born January 11, 1811. 2. Elizabeth Carter, married John Le Grand Knox (q. v.). 3. Jane Carter, born April 9, 1815; married, October 3, 1839, Michael Burnham. 4. Mary Huntley, married Francis T. Russell. 5. Andrew Maximilian, died at age of twenty years.

In a history of the early CARROLL church of Sudbury, Massachusetts, appears the following record: "March 1, 1640, Robert Carill buried his servant Edward Vines." Of the first settlers of Sudbury many remained only a short time. Jane Cumming, of Salem, Massachusetts, in her will dated July 10, 1644, names among her creditors a "Mr. Carol." It is to be presumed that at this early date there was not more than one family of this name in Massachusetts, and that these two Carrolls were the same, and that he was the father of Anthony and Nathaniel Carroll, of Topsfield and Boxford, and that he came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1638-40, settled first at Sudbury, then went to Salem, where the family remained for the next hundred years. It is believed that the three Nathaniels (I, II, III) lived successively on the same farm, lying along the Ipswich river, located about eight miles from the centre of the present village of Salem. The deeds for the Carroll farms back to 1704 indicate that the Carrolls and Putnams were adjoining neighbors, and it was very natural that when General Israel Putnam moved to Connecticut, the Carrolls should follow and settle in the same town of Killingly, but in the part that has since become Thompson, Connecticut. Francis, Nathaniel and Amos, three brothers, settled in Connecticut about 1749. Francis was a cordwainer, and had a family. Nathaniel was a tailor, and unmarried. It is with the third brother, Amos, that this record deals. The Carrolls are undoubtedly of Irish descent. The New England Carrolls were members of the Danvers church, which taken in connection with the strictly Bible names would indicate that they were of the rigid Puritan stock, whatever their foreign connections were.

(I) Robert Carroll was of Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1640, and of Salem, 1644. He had sons: Anthony, born 1635, married Katherine ———; lived at Topsfield, Massachusetts, Nathaniel, see forward.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Robert Carroll, was born 1638. He married, 1659, Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Haines, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and lived at Boxford, Massa-

chusetts. Children: 1. Mary, born 1661, died 1682; married, 1678, Samuel Fraye, and lived at Salem, Massachusetts. 2. Nathaniel (2), see forward. 3. Samuel, born 1666, died 1701; "a soldier of Sir Edmund Andros' army in 1688." 4. Benjamin, born 1670; married Mary —; "soldier from Beverly, Massachusetts." 5. Joseph, born 1674; married (first) 1695, Priscilla Preble; married (second) 1720, Rebecca Chapman. 6. Hannah, born 1677; married, 1699, Nicholas Orchow, of Salem, Massachusetts. 7. Edward, born 1680; married, 1700, Elizabeth Booth, and lived in Salem.

(III) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Haines) Carroll, was born 1663, died 1724. He married, 1683, Priscilla Downing, and lived at Boxford and Salem, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Mary, born 1687, died 1710; married John Bullock, of Salem. 2. Hannah, born 1690, lived at Middleton, Massachusetts. 3. Nathaniel (3), see forward. 4. Samuel, born 1693; married (first) 1719, Rebecca Elliot, married (second) Aby Greencastle, of Sutton. 5. Elizabeth, born 1695; married, 1715, Samuel Woodwell. 6. Joanna, born 1697. 7. John, born 1701; married, 1723, Lydia Bayley. 8. Daniel, born 1703; married, 1727, Mary French, and resided in Sutton, Massachusetts.

(IV) Nathaniel (3), son of Nathaniel (2) and Priscilla (Downing) Carroll, was born 1691. He was a leather dresser and tanner. He married Hannah — in 1715, and resided at Middleton, Massachusetts. He also owned and cultivated a farm, as had his father and grandfather before him, probably the same, as these towns were successively, Salem, then Boxford was cut off, and afterward Middleton. The same farm could have been located in all three. Children: 1. Francis, born 1717; married, 1742, Sarah Lambert. 2. Nathaniel (4), born 1718; died unmarried at Thompson, Connecticut. 3. Hannah, born 1721. 4. Abigail, born 1725. 5. Amos (see forward). 6. Mary, born 1731, married William Martin, of Salem.

(V) Lieutenant Amos, son of Nathaniel (3) and Hannah Carroll, was born in 1728, died 1792. He settled in Connecticut, at the town of Killingly, in the part now known as Thompson. He was a farmer, and after cultivating for short periods two other farms, settled permanently in the Brandy Hill district on the farm known as the Fort Hill farm, and suggesting the name was an old Indian fort. He responded to the "alarm" with General Israel Putnam and his neighbors, and appears on the records as having served with the "Lexington Alarm Men." October 31, 1778,

he was commissioned lieutenant of the Seventh company of the Alarm List in the Eleventh Regiment of Connecticut, by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut. Amos Carroll married (first) at Middleton, Massachusetts, Mary Smith. Children: 1. Mary, born 1749, died 1816; she married Daniel Hemmingway, of Barre, Massachusetts. 2. John, born January 5, 1754 (see forward). 3. Dr. Ephraim, born 1757, died 1812; married Lucy Clark; he was a practicing physician of Woodstock, Connecticut. Amos Carroll married (second) Mrs. Lucy Hosmer Barrett, at Thompson, Connecticut. Children: 4. Abigail, born 1762, died 1840; she married Joseph Tourtellot, of Thompson. 5. Wyman, born 1765, died 1827; he married, 1795, Sarah Crosby, and lived at Thompson. 6. Hannah, born 1768, died 1839; she married Joshua Tourtellot, of Thompson. 7. Elijah, born 1771, died 1848; married, 1795, Pasha Smith, and removed to Dairnard, Vermont. 8. Rachel, born 1774, died 1819; married, 1795, Ebenezer Burrill, of Burrillville, Rhode Island.

(VI) John, son of Lieutenant Amos and Mary (Smith) Carroll, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, January 5, 1754, died 1823; he spent his boyhood days on the Fort Hill farm. He married, in Thompson, 1779, Hannah Thayer, and later settled in New York state, at Springfield, Otsego county, where he died. Children: 1. Polly, born November 4, 1780, died 1836; she married Phineas Albert, of Springfield, New York. 2. Nancy, born 1781, died 1852; married Nathaniel Hemmingway, of Amber, New York. 3. Ezra, born 1783, died 1844; married Rebecca Mullet, and lived in Springfield. 4. Davis, born February 25, 1786 (see forward). 5. Kiron, born 1790, died 1813, buried at Thompson, Connecticut. 6. John, born 1792, died 1845; he married Susan Wheaton, and lived at Springfield. 7. Waty, born 1795, died 1884; married Francis Sammons, of Springfield. 8. Seneca, born 1798, died 1800, at Thompson. 9. Lucinda, born 1801, died 1868; she married Rev. N. G. Chase, and lived at Smyrna, Michigan.

(VII) Davis, son of John and Hannah (Thayer) Carroll, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, February 25, 1786, died August 13, 1853. He removed to Otsego county, New York, in 1817. He was a classmate and a lifelong friend of Governor William L. Marcy, of New York, and a veteran of the war of 1812. He was a prominent well-to-do farmer of Springfield. He married, May 17, 1811, in Thompson, Connecticut, Phoebe Tourtellot, born March 25, 1791, died August 14, 1870. Children: 1. Linus Anson, born July 31, 1812,

died October 11, 1839; he married Rebecca L. Prine, February 2, 1836, and lived at Lee, Massachusetts. 2. Davis Loton, born January 9, 1814, died January 27, 1877; he married Mary A. Ayers, July, 1842, and lived at Amsterdam, New York. 3. Hannah Tourtellot, born August 30, 1815, died June 4, 1890; she married, January 1, 1855, Robert Yule, of Canandaigua, New York. 5. Phebe Calista, born February 15, 1819, died January 25, 1871; married, February 2, 1842, Stephen V. Thayer, of Broadalbin, New York. 6. Amy Janet, born February 6, 1821, died March 23, 1892; married, February 11, 1846, William Harvey Buell, of Springfield. 7. John Michael, born April 27, 1823 (see forward). 8. Lucy Etta, born February 18, 1825; married January 10, 1849, Solomon J. Northrup, of Binghamton, New York. 9. Harriet Lucinda, born April 6, 1828, died December 11, 1891; she married Samuel Hollister, February 2, 1859, and removed to Atchison, Kansas. 10. Seneca, born January 26, 1831, died August 17, 1893; lived at Rome, New York. 11. Fidelia, born May 21, 1833, died February 18, 1906; lived at Amsterdam and Johnstown, New York.

(VIII) John Michael, son of Davis and Phoebe (Tourtellot) Carroll, was born in Springfield, Otsego county, New York, April 27, 1823. He prepared for college at Cherry Valley and Fairfield academies, and entered Union College in the junior class, where he was graduated with first honors, class of 1846. He took a special course in civil engineering, and was one of the three who received a special diploma and degree of C. E., in addition to the degree of A.B. he received in course. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society on graduation, and was a member of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. He, however, decided upon the law as his profession, and pursued legal studies with Judge Hammond, of Cherry Valley, and with Judge Cushney, of Fonda, New York. He was admitted to the bar of the state of New York in 1848, and, after being in the west a short time, began practice at Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, in 1850, where he continued until 1862, when he made permanent settlement in Johnstown, New York. In 1859 he was elected district attorney of Fulton county, and in 1869 he was elected to the forty-second congress, where he served with marked ability on the committee of post-offices and post roads, and was instrumental in framing and having passed important laws relating to the postal service, one of them abolishing the franking privilege as it then existed and another establishing the system of

postal cards. In the tariff revision of 1872 he succeeded in having the tariff on raw hides and skins abolished, and that on manufactured gloves continued. This was greatly to the advantage of the dominant industry of Fulton county, and may be said to have been the original cause of its present great proportions and prosperity. He declined renomination and positively retired from public office, devoting himself thereafter to the practice of his profession. He was an able lawyer, and a citizen of the highest standing. He was a lifelong Democrat, and a leader of the party in his district, as well as sitting in state councils where he was honored and referred to on important matters affecting party interests. He was eminent in his profession, and commanded the respect of both bench and bar. He married, December 16, 1862, Augusta Marian, born April 29, 1837, daughter of Dr. Freeman Tourtellot, of Saratoga county, New York, who survives him, and is a resident of Johnstown, New York. She is a descendant of the Huguenot, Abraham Tourtellot, of Bordeaux, France; Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island, a merchant and a mariner, who married Mary Hernon, and had three children: Gabriel, Esther and Abraham. He was lost at sea with his eldest son, Gabriel. The descent is traced to the present generation thus:

(I) Abraham Tourtellot, of Bordeaux, France, married Mary Hernon.

(II) Abraham (2).

(III) Abraham (3), married Phoebe

(IV) Esek, born 1763, died May 4, 1850, married Rebecca Swain, 1803.

(V) Dr. Freeman, born August 4, 1806, died December 14, 1868; married, April 6, 1831, Fanny Richardson, born January 13, 1805, died June 25, 1889.

(VI) Augusta Marian, married John Michael Carroll.

(VII) Frederick Linus, married Eleanor Pierson Miller.

Children of John M. and Augusta M. Carroll: 1. Edward Tourtellot, born June 22, 1867; graduated from Union College, class of 1889, with degree of A.B., and in 1892 received the degree of A.M., in course. On graduation he was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was a member of the Union Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi. He prepared for the ministry at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduating in 1893. He took holy orders and is now rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church in Amsterdam, New York. In June, 1909, his alma mater

conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is a member of the Masonic order, and affiliated with St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, F. and A. M., of Johnstown, New York. He married, September 28, 1898, Helle Huntley of Amsterdam. 2. Frederick Linus, of further mention. 3. John Davis, born September 16, 1874, died July 3, 1902; was a member of the class of 1896, Union College, and of the Union Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He embraced the profession of law, and was admitted to the New York State bar in 1899.

(IX) Frederick Linus, son of John Michael and Augusta Marian (Tourtellot) Carroll, was born at Johnstown, New York, October 7, 1869. Prepared at Trinity Military Institute, Tivoli, New York, whence he was graduated in 1886; entered Union College, being graduated A.B. in 1890, and in 1893 received the degree of A.M. in course. He prepared for the profession of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar of the state of New York, September 15, 1892, and subsequently was admitted to practice in the United States district, circuit and supreme courts. He began practice at once, in association with his father at Johnstown, New York, and has since continuously been devoted to the active practice of his profession. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His college fraternity is Alpha Delta Phi. He is prominently identified with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, council, chapter, commandery, the Scottish Rite bodies, and the Mystic Shrine, and being a past master and trustee of St. Patrick's Lodge No. 4, F. and A. M., a past high priest of Johnstown Chapter No. 78, R. A. M., a past thrice illustrious master of Johnstown Council, No. 72, R. and S. M., and a past grand lodge and grand chapter officer. He married, October 30, 1894, Eleanor Pierson, daughter of Jacob P. and Eleanor Margaret (Argersinger) Miller, of Johnstown. Children: John Miller, born June 12, 1902, and Edward Linus, born December 2, 1906.

(The Miller Line).

The founder of this branch of the Miller family came to America from Germany and settled in Westchester county, New York. He bore the German name Jacobus (English equivalent James), which was often shortened in "Cobus," and by that name was perhaps best known. He served in the American Revolution in the Second Regiment of Westchester county militia under Colonel Thomas Thomas. His son James (2) also served in the same regiment. James (1) mar-

ried Mithilda Collier, a descendant of Jochem and Magdalena Collier (Callier, Caljer) of New Amsterdam, whose descendants settled in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys. Children: Peter, James, Jacob and Henry.

(II) Henry, son of James and Mithilda (Collier) Miller, married Nancy Gillespie, daughter of Michael and Eleanor (Doherty) Gillespie, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They settled in Lansingburg, New York, later removed to Currytown, New York. Children: James, Peter, Ellen, Harriet, Gillespie, William, Jacob P., of further mention, Mary and Mercy.

(III) Jacob P., born May 21, 1829, in Montgomery county, died in Johnstown, New York, February 6, 1900. He married (first) Isabella Miller, who died October 14, 1863; married (second), February 7, 1866, Eleanor Margaret, born November 21, 1840, daughter of Philip and Eleanor Pierson Argersinger. (See Argersinger sketch for Pierson genealogy.) Children by first marriage: Margaret Isabella, married George S. Fraser; Jennie M., married James H. Cross. Children by second marriage: Catherine, born January 1, 1867, died October 20, 1867; Charles Argersinger, born February 11, 1868, married Sarah R. Humphrey, and has a daughter, Eleanor Margaret, born October 3, 1898.

(IV) Eleanor Pierson, daughter of Jacob P. and his second wife, Eleanor Margaret (Argersinger) Miller, born October 30, 1870, married Frederick Linus Carroll.

This family originated in Scotland. During the first half of the eighteenth century, David, John and Alexander McNair, sons of a Scotch Covenanter, came to America from the north of Ireland and settled along the Delaware river below Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. David, the progenitor of the family herein recorded, later settled in Lancaster county, married and had issue.

(II) David (2) son of David (1) McNair, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1736, died February 19, 1777, from wounds and exposure. He was a lieutenant of Pennsylvania troops in the revolutionary army and rendered important service during the campaigns of 1776-77. He was with Washington at the "Crossing of the Delaware," and at the subsequent battles of Trenton and Princeton, where he received the wounds that resulted in his death. He is buried at Strawberry, New Jersey. He married, in 1756, Annie Dunning, born at Mount Rock, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February, 1738, died at Wilkinsburg, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1806-07. Her ancestors

were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

(III) Alexander, sixth son of Lieutenant David (2) and Annie (Dunning) McNair, was born May 5, 1775, in Derry, Lancaster county, now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He was prepared for college in his native town and attended a term at the Philadelphia College, now University of Pennsylvania.

He served as lieutenant in command of a company from Lancaster county in suppressing the whisky insurrection in 1794; was lieutenant of infantry, United States army, in 1799-1800. He removed to St. Louis in the territory of Upper Louisiana in 1804, where he was commissary of the United States army for several years; in 1812 was made adjutant-general, and also served as inspector general; in 1813 he was colonel of a regiment of Missouri Rangers, with which he served on the frontier against the British and Indians in the war of 1812. He was a delegate from St. Louis county to the constitutional convention, July, 1820, and the same year was elected first governor of the state of Missouri, defeating General William Clark, who had been territorial governor of Upper Louisiana, now Missouri. He served from 1820 to 1824. He resided at St. Charles, the first seat of government in 1820. He was United States agent in the Indian department 1824-26. He was intimately connected with the stirring events of his period, and served well both his country and his state. Governor McNair died in St. Louis, March 18, 1826. He married, in 1804, at St. Louis, Marguerite de Reilhe, daughter of the Marquis Antoine de Reilhe of Montpellier, Languedoc, France, of an émigré royalist family driven into exile by the first revolution in France.

(IV) Antoine de Reilhe, third child of Governor Alexander and Marguerite (de Reilhe) McNair, was born April 10, 1809, died 1872, in Missouri. He was educated in private schools and at St. Louis University, of Missouri, at St. Louis. He entered the United States army as an officer, and while serving in the Black Hawk war of 1832 received injuries which rendered him a cripple for the remainder of his life. He resigned from the army and settled in St. Louis, where he died.

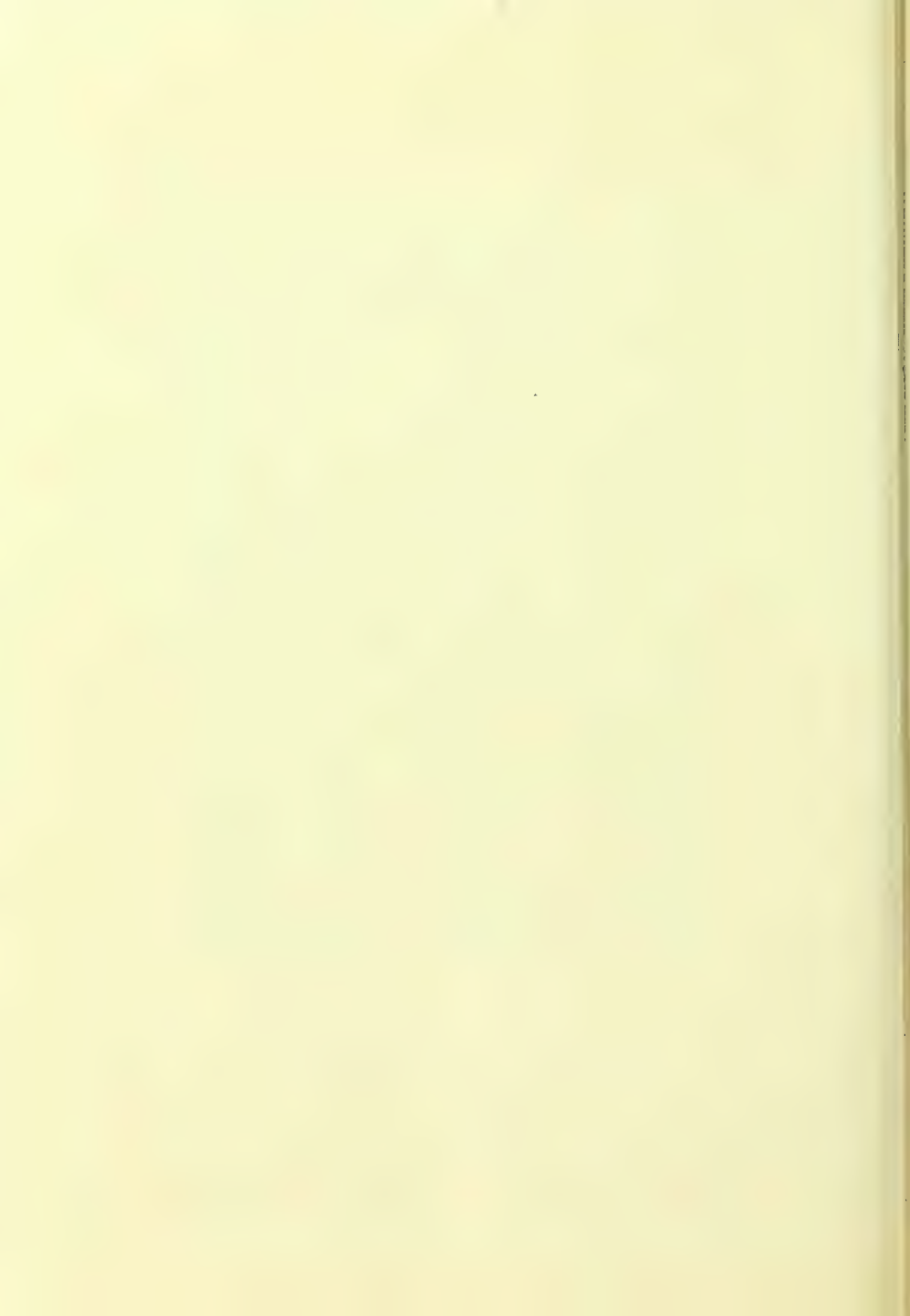
He married (first) Mary McCloskey, who bore him one child, Frederick A. C., born 1836; married (second) Elvina Johnson, born in New Orleans, Louisiana, married in 1838, bore him two children, twins. Only one lived, Antoine de Reilhe McNair, see forward. He married (third) Cornelia

Tiffin, who bore him seven children: Mary, died in young womanhood; Pinkey, died in childhood; John M., died in childhood; Henry G., resides at St. Paul, Minnesota; Lilburn G., resides at St. Louis; John G.; Nina.

(V) Commander Antoine de Reilhe (2) McNair, son of Antoine de Reilhe (1) and Elvina (Johnson) McNair, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 15, 1839. He was educated in St. Louis, and was appointed from Missouri, September 22, 1856, to acting midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he was graduated, class of 1860. During the years at the academy he saw active service in the sloop of war "Preble" in 1857, and on the "Plymouth" in 1859. On June 15, 1860, after his graduation, he was assigned to the sloop of war "Seminole," ranking as midshipman. He was attached to the South Atlantic squadron, the "Seminole" cruising in Brazilian and other South American waters until 1861, when she was ordered north and assigned, July 4, 1861, to the squadron blockading Charleston harbor, when he was on boat patrol duty at night. Then he was in service in the Potomac, clearing the river banks of Confederate batteries. Lieutenant McNair saw a great deal of dangerous service in the boat expeditions, and ship actions on the Potomac river. He had command of a division of launches for night patrol on the Potomac from Mt. Vernon to Indianhead, for stopping contraband of war. At Mathias Point, Evansport battery and Freestone Point battery, the "Seminole" was hotly engaged, losing a mast. He was present on board of the "Seminole" at the battle of Port Royal, South Carolina; in Dupont's victory of November 7, 1861, he was slightly wounded in the head and hand. He was in the expedition to Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida; present in the attack on Hampton Roads by the "Merrimac," and consorts; present in the attack on Sewell's Point, the destruction of "Merrimac," and the capture of Norfolk. He had been promoted master, on September 19, 1861; lieutenant, July, 1862, and assigned to the sloop of war "Powhatan," immediately after, and sent to Charleston, where he was wounded at the capture of the Morris Island battery, July 16, 1862; served in the naval battery on Morris Island, and so participated in the siege of Charleston; was engaged the same year in the night attack on Fort Sumter by the boats of the fleet; was present at Dupont's attack with the ironclads on Fort Sumter and the defences of Charleston harbor, April, 1863. From June to August, 1864, he commanded the United States steamer "Gemsbok" in



Antoine, de R. McNair,



West Indian waters, which he brought to the United States waters at New York, after which he returned to his old ship, the "Powhatan," then to the frigate "New Ironsides," during which time he was engaged in the first battle of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, December 24 and 25, 1864, and at the subsequent capture of the fort and the defences of the Cape Fear river, January 13-14-15, 1865, and was slightly wounded there. He was engaged with the Confederate rams on the James river and at the surrender of Richmond. He also served on board the United States steamer "Chicopee," Atlantic Squadron, in 1865-66, principally in support of the Freedman's Bureau on the coast of North Carolina and South Carolina. He was instructor at the United States Naval Academy in 1866-67, then returned to sea service on the frigates "Minnesota," "Contocook," and "Franklin." In 1871 he was inspector of supplies at the Norfolk navy yard. On October 26, 1872, he was retired on account of injuries received in the line of duty in 1868 on board the "Contocook" in the West Indies. By act of congress passed 1906, he was advanced to the rank of commander, for faithful and gallant service during the war of the rebellion.

After his retirement from active service in the navy in 1872, he spent four years as a graduate student at Harvard University. In 1871 he located at Saratoga Springs, New York, where he continues his residence at the present (1910), and served fifteen years on the board of education. He is a companion of Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; member of Luther M. Wheeler Post No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic of Saratoga Springs; of Beta Theta Pi, Eta Chapter, also of the Signet of Harvard, and is a Mason; also an honorary member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

He married, December 13, 1871, Frances, daughter of Benedict Clark, of Saratoga Springs. Children: 1. Frederick Park, born October 27, 1872; was cadet for two years at West Point, class of 1898; enlisted with Second New York Infantry in Spanish-American War; died of fever, October 18, 1898; promoted while on death-bed to second lieutenant. 2. Jessie, wife of Adrian W. Mather, of Albany, now of Rochester, New York, who served in Tenth Battalion, New York Infantry in Spanish-American war, as captain, was colonel on Governor Roosevelt's staff, and is now on General Rowe's staff as captain. 3. Alexander, born 1876, died September 25, 1881.

John Putnam, of Aston Abbots, county of Bucks, England, was born about 1580, died in Salem village, now Danvers, Massachusetts, December 10, 1662. He was a resident in Aston Abbots as late as 1627, but the date of emigration to America is not definitely known; 1634 is the year given by family tradition. In 1641 the town records of Salem show he was granted one hundred acres of land. He was a farmer, and well-to-do for the times. In deeds he styles himself "yeoman," and once in 1655 "husbandman." He wrote a fair hand, as recorded deeds show. He was admitted to the church in 1647. His grandson Edward thus described his death: "He ate his supper, went to prayer with his family, and died before he went to sleep." He married in England, Priscilla —, who was admitted to the Salem church in 1641. They had eight children: Elizabeth, Thomas (of whom further), John, Nathaniel, Sara, Phoebe and John.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas, eldest son of John and Priscilla Putnam, was baptized at Aston Abbots, England, March 7, 1614-15. He was the first parish clerk of Salem village, Massachusetts, where he died May 5, 1686. He was well educated and held many of the Salem offices in town and church, and was also lieutenant of a troop of horse. He married (first) Ann, daughter of Edward and Prudence (Stockton) Holyoke, who bore him eight children. He married (second) Mary, widow of Nathaniel Vereen, who bore him a son Joseph, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Porter. Elizabeth was a sister of John Hathorne, the "witchcraft judge." Joseph and Elizabeth Putnam were the parents of General Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame. Lieutenant Thomas Putnam had by his first wife, Ann Holyoke, children: Sarah, Mary, Thomas, Edward, Deliverance, Elizabeth and Prudence.

(III) Sergeant Thomas (2), son of Lieutenant Thomas (1) and his first wife Ann (Holyoke) Putnam, was baptized in Salem First Church, February 16, 1652; died in Salem, May 24, 1699. He was well educated, yet took a prominent part in the witchcraft delusion, and was second to none but Reverend Parris in the fury with which he persecuted the victims of that strange delusion. He had great influence in the village and did not hesitate to use it. He had been in the Narragansett fight, belonging to a company of troopers, and was parish clerk. Many of the records of the witchcraft proceedings are in his fine, clear handwriting. His wife was also

active in the persecutions. The strain was too great for him to bear up under, and he died shortly after the trials, his wife following him to the grave a few weeks later. He married, September 25, 1678, Ann, youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth Carr, of Salisbury. She was born June 15, 1661, died June 8, 1699. They were the parents of twelve children: Ann, Thomas, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Deliverance, Thomas, Timothy, Experience, Abigail, Susanna, Sarah and Seth.

(IV) Seth, twelfth child of Sergeant Thomas and Ann (Carr) Putnam, was born in Salem village, May, 1695, and died at Charlestown, New Hampshire, November 30, 1775. He was the first of the Salem Putnams to go out into the wilderness and make a home for himself and family. In 1750 he removed to Number Four, now Charlestown, New Hampshire. This was an exposed frontier post and suffered from ten Indian attacks between 1753 and 1755. In 1755 the inhabitants, fourteen in number, among whom were Seth and Ebenezer Putnam, petitioned Massachusetts for protection, and that state garrisoned the town. Ebenezer and Thomas, sons of Seth Putnam, were members of the military company. He was one of the founders of the First Church of Charlestown, and one of the first ten members. At the first town meeting held in Charlestown, August 14, 1753, he was chosen "tything-man." On his tombstone is the inscription, "The memory of the just is blest." He married, September 16, 1718, Ruth Whipple, born 1692, died February 1, 1783, at Charlestown. Children, born at Billerica, Massachusetts, where he resided after leaving Salem, and before going to Charlestown: Ebenezer, Ruth, Sarah, Seth, killed by the Indians, May 2, 1746, Elizabeth, Thomas, Susanna, Timothy.

(V) Thomas (3), son of Seth and Ruth (Whipple) Putnam, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, October 22, 1728, and died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, August 20, 1814. He took a soldier's part in the French and Indian wars; was an enrolled member of Captain Stevens' company at Number Four. He was settled at Lunenburg for a time, but in 1759 was again of Charlestown. He marched from Acworth to Bennington in August, 1777, in Captain Abel Walker's company, and no doubt was engaged at the historic battle of Bennington. He was one of the first members of the church of Charlestown, and later was chosen deacon. He resided for a time in Acworth, New Hampshire, where he was the first justice of the peace. He built the first grist-mill in that town and

operated it. He was moderator of town meetings and selectman five years. He also served the Acworth church as deacon. He married in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, January 24, 1754, Rachel, born April 3, 1753, died June 12, 1812, daughter of Captain Ephraim and Joanna (Bellows) Wetherbee, of Charlestown. Children, the first four born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, the others in Charlestown and Acworth, New Hampshire, sixteen in all: Elizabeth, Susannah and Seth (twins), Thomas, Ephraim, Rachel, Joanna, Abijah, Abel, Elisha, Hepsy, Ephraim (2), Martha, Dorothy, Asa and Elizabeth.

(VI) Seth, son of Thomas and Rachel (Wetherbee) Putnam, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, September 16, 1756, a twin of Susannah. He died in Putnam, Ontario, Canada, September 3, 1827. His gravestone, erected in 1847, states he was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1758. He was a private in Captain Samuel Wetherbee's company, Colonel Isaac Wayne's regiment, which marched to reinforce the Northern Army in 1776. According to his gravestone he was a colonel in the Continental army. A family belief, as told in later years by his son Thomas, was that he was a member of the "Boston Tea Party." He was a man of education, with a good knowledge of civil and military engineering. In 1795 he emigrated to Canada to a wild and unbroken region. He entered into a contract with the Canadian government to construct a wagon road from the head of the lake where Hamilton now stands, to Chatham, eighteen miles east of Lake St. Claire, a distance of one hundred sixty miles, through a heavily wooded country. For this he was to receive sixteen hundred acres of land and a cash bonus. He built the road but never received his reward. He married, February 14, 1790, Sarah Harding (gravestone), of the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, one of the few who escaped from the massacre of Wyoming. She died about 1850. Children: 1. Lewis, born November 11, 1790, died aged three years. 2. William, born November 6, 1793; killed at the battle of Windsor, Canada, December 4, 1838; was associated with his brothers in business, all being prosperous farmers and lumbermen. He was captain of a Canadian troop and served at Lundy's Lane and Queenstown Heights. Later he joined in the "patriot" rebellion and led the attack on Windsor, which was made against his advice. He was instantly killed, shot through the brain. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sylvanus Dygert, a niece of General Nicholas Herkimer, and nearly related to the Van

Rensselaers. Sylvanus was taken prisoner by the Indians in the same raid. His father was killed and scalped. He was held a prisoner at Montreal for three years. 3. Joshua, born January 5, 1798, died September 19, 1859; he married (first), name unknown; (second), Malinda Flanagan; (third) Mary Barrows; they bore him fifteen children. 4. Fanny, born May 16, 1802; married, June 21, 1820, Warner S. Dygert; married (second) Joseph Nicholas, a farmer near Ontario; two children. 5. Thomas, of whom further.

(VII) Thomas (4), youngest son of Seth and Sarah (Harding) Putnam, was born in Delaware, Upper Canada, October 28, 1804, and died at Hamilton, Ontario, March 26, 1880. In 1825 he located in Dorchester, Upper Canada, which town was later (1839) named Putnam in his honor. He was largely engaged in mercantile and lumbering enterprises and became one of the most prominent men in private life in western Ontario. During the "patriot" rebellion of 1837-38 he became an object of suspicion to the Tory party, and was obliged to remain in concealment many weeks to avoid imprisonment and possibly a worse fate. He had a secret chamber in his house constructed to enter only by a sliding panel, where he lay while British soldiers searched the house. He greatly aided the rebel cause by money and influence. He was appointed a magistrate in 1838 by the governor-general of Canada, a life office and carrying the title of "Esquire." He refused all other public office. By the dishonesty of a partner, Squire Putnam met with severe business reverses late in life, which left him only a moderate competence after satisfying in full every creditor. He married (first) Nancy, daughter of Nicholas Dygert, a niece of General Nicholas Dygert, and granddaughter of John Dygert, who fought with General Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany. She was a sister to Eleanor Dygert, wife of William Putnam, who was killed at the battle of Windsor, Canada, previously mentioned. She bore him two children: 1. Harriet Ann, born July 24, 1833; married Hugh Duncan Cameron, a grand-nephew of the Duke of Athol and Earl of Graham. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, July 26, 1833, came to Canada in 1852, was treasurer of the Hamilton Provident Loan Association at Hamilton, Ontario, where he died May, 1895. 2. Marshall Spring Bidwell, born October 25, 1837, died at Hamilton, March 13, 1880. Squire Putnam married (second), in 1844, Nancy, born 1822, died 1884, daughter of Rev. John Harris and his wife, who was also a daughter of Sylvanus Dygert. Children of second marriage, all

born at Putnam, Ontario: 3. Ephraim, born October 12, 1845, accidentally killed at the age of twenty-two years. 4. Rev. Alanson Harris, born December 20, 1847; a minister of the Baptist church, Toronto, Ontario. 5. Dr. Thomas Job, born December 25, 1848, graduate of Cleveland Medical College, 1877; now a practicing physician at Springfield, Massachusetts. 6. Dr. William Byron, of whom further. 7. Dr. Warren E., born May 6, 1857, graduate of Cleveland Medical College, 1881; now a practicing physician of Bennington, Vermont; he is surgeon-general on the staff of the governor of Vermont, and is now serving his second term (1910).

(VIII) Dr. William Byron, son of "Squire" Thomas (4) and Nancy (Dygert) Putnam, was born at Putnam, Ontario, Canada, November 28, 1854. He was educated at Woodstock College, University of Toronto, and obtained his degree of M.D. from Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated in the class of 1879. In the same year he located at Hoosick Falls, New York, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has attained high rank as a physician, and is prominent in all village affairs, public, political and charitable. He was elected president of the village in 1906 and again in 1909; was village trustee in 1905; was president of the board of police commissioners, and chairman of the board of town auditors, 1901-1905. He is a director of the Provident Building and Loan Association, director of the Hoosac Club, member of the executive committee of the Hoosick branch of the Hudson-Mohawk Society, vice-president of the village Library Association since its organization in 1907. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and a well-known contributor to medical journals. He is an authority in pulmonary diseases, and has written a great deal on that subject. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics.

He married, June 14, 1899, Isaphene Spencer, daughter of Louis and Emma (Birch) Spencer. They have one child, Dorothy Dygert, born October 12, 1900, now attending the private school of Mrs. Dewey at Hoosick Falls, New York.

The coat-of-arms of the Putnam family of Salem, Massachusetts, and its various offshoots found in every state in the Union, in Canada, Australia, and in Old New England, is thus described: "Sable, between eight crosses, crosslet fitchee (or crutely fitchee) argent, a stork of the last, beaked and legged gules." Crest, "A wolf's head gules." This is the coat-of-arms used by Nicholas Putten-

ham, or Puttnam, of Putnam Place, Penn, England, born 1460, from whom John Putnam, of Salem, descended.

Allen is the name of an ancient family in the county of Durham, England, and of another family in the county of Essex. The name in early times was spelled Alon, Alwyne, Alleine, Allyn and many other ways, but in New England, as well as in England, the common spelling is Allen. The Allens of England bore arms, a shield sable, "A cross potent, border engrailed or." Crest: "A demi Lion argent, holding a rudder gules, nooks and nails or." The American ancestor of the Sandwich, Massachusetts, family was George Allen, born in England, about 1568, was probably the son of Ralph Allen of Thurcaston, Leicester county. In 1635, when the Puritans were emigrating in large numbers from the old country to escape the persecution of Archbishop Laud under King Charles I., he came in company with one hundred persons under the leadership of Rev. Joseph Hull. He is supposed to have been an Anabaptist. George Allen and his family settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. In 1637 he joined with Edmund Freeman and others in the purchase of the township of Sandwich, Massachusetts, and the same year settled in that town. When Sandwich was incorporated he was chosen deputy to the general court in Plymouth, first office in town, and served in that capacity for several years. The name of his first wife is not known. His second wife was Catharine —, and after his death she married John Collins. He had twelve sons and several daughters; some of his sons preceded him to America and settled first in the vicinity of Boston, but after the purchase of Sandwich they all removed to that town and settled near the residence of their father. He died in Sandwich, May 2, 1648, aged about eighty years. In his will, probated June 7, 1648, he named five sons, Matthew, Henry, Samuel, George and William. He made provision in his will for "five least children" without naming them.

(II) Ralph, son of George Allen, of Sandwich, was born in England, died in 1608. He married Esther, daughter of William and Joan Swift, who came from Bocking, Suffolk county, England, and settled first in Watertown but removed to Sandwich, 1634, or previous to that date. William Swift died in Sandwich in 1642, and his wife Joan died there in 1662. Esther Swift is supposed to have been the second wife of Ralph Allen. The will of Ralph Allen, of Sandwich, is on

record in Barnstable probate records, dated December 19, 1691. His children by his first wife were: John, Joseph, Increase, Ebenezer, Zachariah and Patience. His children by his second wife were: Jedediah, Henry, Benjamin, Meribah, David and Jonathan, Experience and Elisha.

(III) John, son of Ralph Allen, died in 1706. In the copy of Barnstable county probate records owned by the New England Historical Society of Boston, in vol. ii, page 255—original vol. iii—there is a statement of the estate of John Allen, "late of Sandwich," dated May 20, 1706, and his wife, Rebecca Allen, is appointed administratrix. The items of the estate are given in vol. ii, page 275, then in vol. iii, page 54, there is an appraisal of the estate and settlement of estate on same page, dated February 26, 1711-12, mentions his wife now as "Rebecca Saunders, late widow of John Allen of Sandwich," and speaks of the cost of bringing up the children which are mentioned as follows: Isaac, Benjamin, Judah.

(IV) Judah, son of John Allen, married Rebecca, daughter of Ebenezer Wing and Elizabeth Backhouse, November 26, 1727. The town records of Sandwich—Old Book 127, copy page 100—gives children of Judah Allen and Rebecca as follows: John, Ebenezer, Francis, Joseph and Joshua. The land transfers recorded in Dartmouth and Taunton between Judah Allen and his sons John and Joshua in 1765 are signed by his wife Elizabeth whom he had married, June 8, 1762.

(V) John (2), son of Judah and Rebecca (Wing) Allen, was born March 23, 1728-29, died in Danby, Vermont. He removed to Danby from Rhode Island about 1778 and was one of the first settlers of that town. Danby records describe him as a "highly respected citizen." He married, January 27, 1751, at Pembroke, Massachusetts, Sylvia, born about 1730, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Booth) Keen. Children: 1. Prince, of whom further. 2. Zoeth, married Jane Harper; he was selectman nine years, member of the Vermont legislature four years, and justice of the peace for twenty-seven years; in 1820 he removed to Western New York. 3. Isaac, married Sylvia Staples and removed to Collins, New York. 4. John, married Sally Brown. 5. Judah, married Phoebe, daughter of Elihu Benson. 6. Rebecca.

(VI) Prince, son of John (2) and Sylvia (Keen) Allen, resided in Danby, where he was held in high esteem. He died in that town, where his descendants yet reside. He married (first) Hannah, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Wood) Brown. He married

(second) Experience, daughter of Job and Sarah (Fish) King. Children of first marriage: Abigail; Daniel; Ira, married Rebecca Calkins; Prussia, married Savid Bartlett; Joseph; Laura; David. Children of second wife: King, Savid, Ruth, Hannah, Rhoda, Rhoba.

(VII) David, son of Prince and Hannah (Brown) Allen, was born March 30, 1799. He married, at Danby, Vermont, October 16, 1825, Dinah Rogers, born November 13, 1801, died February 9, 1860, daughter of Deliverance and Judith (Folger) Rogers. Children: Cynthia, married William De Kalb; Emily, married Merritt Norton; Marcus Bartlett, of whom further.

(VIII) Marcus Bartlett, son of David and Dinah (Rogers) Allen, was born March 4, 1839, died November 18, 1906. He settled in Washington county, New York, where he owned a large farm and was a substantial citizen. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a man of sterling integrity, loved and respected by his townsmen. He married, December 28, 1858, Hannah Barker, born June 13, 1839, daughter of James and Susan (Barker) Norton. Children: Susan M., married George H. Northup; Florence A., married Joseph H. Roblee; George Myron, of whom further.

(IX) George Myron, son of Marcus Bartlett and Hannah Barker (Norton) Allen, was born at North Bend, Washington county, New York, on the Allen homestead farm, December 2, 1871. He was educated in the public school, and at Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont. He is a box manufacturer and lumber dealer in his native town, also interested in lands and other concerns. He is a member of the Society of Friends, belonging to the Granville meeting. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. He married, in Granville, New York, January 4, 1893, Lemoyne, daughter of Henry and Lillys (Borden) Dillingham (see Dillingham IX). Children: Ernest Leon, born November 23, 1893; Marcus Bartlett, March 14, 1899, died March 14, 1908; Henry Dillingham, December 21, 1899.

(The Dillingham Line).

Edward Dillingham, born in England, died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1666. Of his life in America, French's "An American Ancestry" says: "One of the earliest comers to Lynn (1632) was Edward Dillingham, Gentleman, who bore arms and brought over considerable money to invest for his friends in Bitterswell, Lancashire, England." In 1637 he became one of the ten original settlers in Sandwich. In 1647 and 1648 we find

him one of those to inventory the property of James Halloway and George Knot. In 1657 he was arrested and admonished for sympathizing with the Quakers. He left but two sons, his only daughter having died in 1650. He married Drusilla —, born in England, died in Sandwich in 1656. Sons: 1. John, born England, died May 21, 1715, in Haverick, Massachusetts; married, March 24, 1650, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Feake; she died November, 1720. 2. Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry, son of Edward and Drusilla Dillingham, was born in August, 1627, died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, 1695. He was a resident of Sandwich and his will was probated there August 25, 1705. To his son John he gave "land from my dwelling house to Falmouth, part of which my son John now dwells on." He married, June 24, 1652, Hannah Perry, died June 9, 1673. Children: Mary, born December 25, 1653; John, of whom further; Deborah, born December 21, 1659, married Daniel Wing; Dorcas, married Ralph Earl; Edward, born about 1669.

(III) John, son of Henry and Hannah (Perry) Dillingham, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, February 24, 1658, died 1733. He was still a resident of Sandwich in 1702. He married ~~Lucia~~ ^{Lucia} ~~Lucia~~ ^{Lucia} Children: Henry, born about 1685; Edward, born about 1687; John, about 1689, married, August 11, 1715, Jael, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Turner; Mary; Jeremiah, born 1697; Meletiah, of whom further.

(IV) Meletiah, son of John Dillingham, was born 1699, died January 25, 1786, at Hanover, Massachusetts. He is mentioned in the settlement of his father's estate and lived in Sandwich until after his first marriage, but removed to Hanover before his first wife died. He was a large land owner, holding property in several adjoining towns. He married (first) in Scituate, Massachusetts, October 28, 1723, Mary Curtis, died December 17, 1727, aged twenty-four years. He married (second) in Hanover, February 18, 1730, Phebe Hatch, died January 20, 1732. He married (third) January 2, 1735, at Hanover, Maria Gifford, born October 16, 1709, died December 21, 1784. Children of first marriage: Edward, born 1724 or 1725; Lemuel, married, September 23, 1756, Sarah Palmer, of Hanover, daughter of Joshua and Sarah Palmer. Child of second marriage: Mephioseth, born December 29, 1730, died June 9, 1731. Children of third marriage: Lydia, born March 22, 1736, married Zacheus Gifford; Hannah, February 6, 1738; Content, June 30, 1739; Thomas, March 17, 1740; Joshua, of whom further; Meribah, born No-

vember 4, 1745; William, September 16, 1747; Ann, September 9, 1749; Phebe, January 14, 1757.

(V) Joshua, son of Meletiah and Maria (Gifford) Dillingham, was born in Hanover, Massachusetts, March 21, 1743. He married, July 6, 1773, Hannah, born October 4, 1747, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Rogers, of Marshfield. Children, all born in Marshfield, Massachusetts: Stephen, of whom further; Deborah, June 6, 1775; Otis, May 3, 1777; Joshua, December 11, 1779, died young; Lydia, twin of Joshua, died young; Joshua (2), December 7, 1782; Hannah, November 3, 1783; Sarah, December 9, 1784; Rhoda, April 9, 1787.

(VI) Stephen, eldest son of Joshua and Hannah (Rogers) Dillingham, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, March 6, 1774. He married Amy Tucker, born September 15, 1775, at Chappaqua, New York, died in Westchester, New York, October 16, 1856. Children: Joseph, married Ruth Smith; Deborah, died young; Abraham, of whom further; Hannah, married David Rogers; Stephen, married Eliza Rogers; Otis, of whom further; Reuben, died young.

(VII) Abraham, son of Stephen and Amy (Tucker) Dillingham, was born March 10, 1800. He married Lydia, born June 28, 1807, at Danby, Vermont, daughter of Aaron and Dinah (Folger) Rogers. Child, Henry.

(VIII) Henry, son of Abraham and Lydia (Rogers) Dillingham, was born July 17, 1833. He married, August 22, 1854, Lillis, daughter of Russell and Jane (Hoag) Borden.

(IX) Lemoyne, daughter of Henry and Lillis (Borden) Dillingham, was born October 28, 1865. She married, January 4, 1893, George Myron Allen (see Allen IX).

(VII) Otis, son of Stephen and Amy (Tucker) Dillingham, married (first) June 12, 1832, Elizabeth Keese, of Peru, New York, born March 3, 1810, died January 10, 1845. He married (second) March 11, 1846, Lydia, daughter of Isaac and Mary Barker, of Granville, Washington county, New York. Children, all by first marriage: John K., married Sarah Potter; Hannah K., of whom further; Deborah, married William Huntington; Edwin, died young; Elizabeth, married Anson Rogers.

(VIII) Hannah K., daughter of Otis and Elizabeth (Keese) Dillingham, died May 4, 1900; married, February 2, 1852, Nelson Hull.

Thomas and John Wiswall,
ancestors of Anna Parker
(Wiswall) White, both

prominent among the early settlers of Dor-

chester, Massachusetts, came from England in 1635, leaving behind them brothers: Adam, Abiel and Jonathan. This record deals with the descendants of Thomas Wiswall. Both were elders of the church, both selectmen and subscribers to the school fund. Thomas, the younger brother, was a subscriber in 1641; selectman 1644 to 1652; he died December 6, 1683. No monument marks his grave, but that over the grave of Elder John states he was born 1601, died 1687, age eighty-six years, which gives the approximate birth of Elder Thomas Wiswall. His farm of four hundred acres was in the limits of Dorchester and included a pond that bore his name. His house stood upon the southerly bank of the pond and is described in his will. On the day Rev. John Eliot (2) was ordained pastor of the Dorchester church, July 20, 1664, Thomas Wiswall was ordained ruling elder and assistant pastor in inspecting and disciplining the flock. He married (first) Elizabeth ——. Children: Enoch, born 1633; Esther, 1635; Ichabod, 1637; Noah, of further mention; Mary; Sarah, baptized 1643; Ebenezer, born 1646. Elder Wiswall married (second) Isabella Farmer, a widow from Ansley, England. She survived him and died in Billerica, Massachusetts, May, 1866.

(II) Captain Noah Wiswall, son of Elder Thomas and Elizabeth Wiswall, was baptized in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1638. He was killed in battle with the Indians at Wheelwrights Pond, July 6, 1690. He was a man of education, and was employed in 1681 to transcribe the town records; was selectman in 1685; assessor in 1686; served on important committees; he was captain of the military company. In 1690 a band of French and Indians were committing depredations and in battle with them Captain Wiswall was slain. Tradition says he had a son John, who fell in the same battle. Lands were granted the heirs of Captain Noah Wiswall, in 1683, for his patriotic service. He married, December 10, 1664, Theodosia, daughter of John Jackson. Children: Thomas, of further mention; Elizabeth, born July 30, 1668; married, December 28, 1693, Rev. Thomas Greenwood, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts; Caleb; John (perhaps); Margaret, born January 1, 1672, married Nathaniel Parker; Mary; Esther, born January 2, 1678; Sarah, born May 11, 1680, married, 1702, Joseph Cheney.

(III) Lieutenant Thomas Wiswall, son of Captain Noah and Theodosia (Jackson) Wiswall, was born February 28, 1666, died 1709. He inherited the homestead of his father, and was highway surveyor, 1694; constable, 1699; selectman, 1706-07. He married, July, 1696,

Hannah Cheney, who survived him and married (second) David Newman, of Rehoboth. Children: Hannah, born October 15, 1697; Noah, of further mention; Sarah, March 4, 1701, married, 1730, John Newman; Mary, October 1, 1702; Elizabeth, August 25, 1704, married Nathaniel Longley; Thomas; Ichabod.

(IV) Captain Noah (2) Wiswall, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Hannah (Cheney) Wiswall, was born September 7, 1699, died June 13, 1786. He inherited the homestead, and in 1744 rebuilt the house. He was selectman three years. He was one of the earliest Baptists in Newton, having been baptized in 1754, and was one of the founders of the Baptist church in Newton in 1780. The first meetings were held in his house, and he gave the land on which their first meeting house was erected. S. F. Smith's "life of Reverend Mr. Grafton" states that Captain Noah was in the battle of Lexington. Three of his sons and some of his sons-in-law were in the East Newton Company, commanded by his son, Captain Jeremiah Wiswall. After the company had marched for Lexington, he started on foot and alone to follow them, saying, "I wish to see what the boys are doing." It seems almost impossible that he could have endured the march and the fatigues of the day, as he was then seventy-six years of age, but the roll of the East Newton Company, in the battle of Lexington, now in the office of the secretary of state of Massachusetts and sworn to by the captain of that company before Judge Fuller, shows that he was in the company, and also several other aged men were volunteers in the ranks of the company on that day. He married (first) in 1720, Thankful, daughter of Jeremiah Fuller; she died in 1745. Married (second) in 1752, Deliverance, daughter of Ebenezer Kenrick, of Brookline. Children by first wife: Thomas; Elizabeth, married, December 17, 1741, William Baldwin; Jeremiah, born October 27, 1725; Thankful, September 1, 1727, died 1728; John; Thankful, August 11, 1729, married, 1750, Ebenezer Gee; Mary, April 1, 1731, married, 1752, Samuel Norcross; Sarah, December 23, 1734, married, 1761, Dr. John King; Esther, December 2, 1737, married, 1768, Benjamin White; Noah, of further mention; Samuel; Ebenezer, 1742; Margaret, February 24, 1744, married, 1766, Thomas Palmer; Hannah, March 31, 1745, married, 1769, Ebenezer Richards, of Dedham.

(V) Noah (3), son of Captain Noah (2) and Thankful (Fuller) Wiswall, was born July 7, 1740. He married, December, 1769, Mary Palmer, and settled in Fitchburg, Mas-

sachusetts. In 1796 his estate was set off from Fitchburg and annexed to Westminster. Children: 1. Mary, born April 4, 1770, married ——— White; her only child Juliet was left an orphan when an infant and was reared and educated by her uncle, Joseph Wiswall, who married her when seventeen years of age, a sin his Puritan mother never forgave him. They resided in Troy, New York, a few years, then removed to Mobile, Alabama, where she died; he married (second) the widow of General Yates, of revolutionary fame. 2. Noah, October 22, 1772; no authentic record of him is found. 3. John Palmer, January 29, 1775; married (first) Melita Green, settled near Burlington, Vermont; married (second) Sarah Thurston; he is buried in the old Mount Ida cemetery, Troy, New York. 4. Ebenezer, of further mention. 5. Jane, April 5, 1779. 6. William, March 11, 1781. 7. Joseph, February 2, 1784. 8. Japheth, November 18, 1785. 9. Seth, May 10, 1787. 10. Sarah, September 17, 1788. 11. Howard, February 18, 1791. 12. Nancy, November 16, 1792.

(VI) Ebenezer, fourth child of Noah (3) and Mary (Palmer) Wiswall, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, March 13, 1777, died July 18, 1856. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Westminster; his first business venture was in Boston, where he failed, and removed to Troy in 1814. Receipts found among his papers after death showed that he had paid debts resulting from his failure in Boston to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. He was in mercantile business in Troy for a time, but later was extensively interested in the ferry companies between Troy and West Troy; also being heavily interested in land companies for the development of properties in South Troy, Cohoes and West Troy. He purchased a farm in Watervliet from his brother Seth, and in 1823 built a country mansion to which he removed in that year, his former residence having been in Troy. He was a shrewd, capable business man and bore an unblemished character. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Troy. He married, in June, 1803, his cousin, Ann Parker, of Newton, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Palmer) Parker. She died February 28, 1849; an inmate of his home for many years was his mother-in-law, Anna Palmer Parker, who died in 1841, at the age of eighty-eight years, the result of a fall and a broken hip. She was a remarkable woman, and embroideries made by her of exquisite design and workmanship are yet preserved in the family. Children: Three died in infancy; Eben, born August 8, 1806, lived in Troy;

John Parker, of further mention; Jane, fifth child and second daughter, was sent to Newton for better educational advantages, died of typhoid fever in Troy, and was buried in the old Third street burying ground, now the site of the City Hall, her remains having been removed to her brother's lot in Albany Rural cemetery.

(VII) John Parker, son of Ebenezer and Ann (Parker) Wiswall, was born March 20, 1814, died October 1, 1875. He was a farmer by occupation, his farm, having been inherited from his father, lying in the great bend of the Hudson ("The Boght"). He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Republican in politics. He married, October 21, 1840, Sarah, born July 11, 1822, died January 1, 1906, third child of George and Rachel (Clute) Mark (see Mark V). Children: Anna Parker, of further mention; George, married Althea Best; Edward H., married Harriet Lobdell; they have one child, Alice, who married Dr. George S. Haswell; Isaac, died aged fifteen.

(VII) Anna Parker, daughter of John Parker, and Sarah (Mark) Wiswall, was born April 1, 1842. She married at the Wiswall mansion, September 11, 1879, John White, born May 11, 1845, son of George Isaac White, died December 16, 1856. George I. White came to the United States from Warminster, Wiltshire, England, married Clarissa Waterman, of the town of Watervliet, Albany county, New York, daughter of Frederick S. Waterman. John White was born in Albany, New York, and educated in the public schools. He began his business life as clerk in his uncle's store, then clerk in the office of the county clerk of Albany county. At that time West Troy was an important lumber centre and one of the leading firms was S. H. Waterman, an uncle of John White, who gave the young man a good position in his office, where he remained several years. He next was employed in the office of George M. Wiswall, later returning with Mr. Waterman, where he remained until 1885. In that year he engaged in business for himself as a wholesale excelsior dealer, also including hay and grain, dealing in car-lot quantities; with offices and home at Watervliet, New York. He is a Republican in politics; member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, having been a charter member of Oswald Hose Company; is a member with his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church. Children: 1. George Wiswall, born December 23, 1881, an expert electrician; lives in Watervliet; married Anna Greis and has a son, Edward Wiswall White, born November 15, 1906. 2. ———, died in

infancy. 3. Sarah Parker, born January 1, 1885, graduate of Watervliet high school, 1906; took a special course at Syracuse University one year; now a student at Cornell University, medical department, and will graduate M.D. class of 1911 (D. V.).

(The Mark Line).

Sarah (Mark) Wiswall, mother of Anna Parker (Wiswall) White, descended from Isaac Mark, who was born, lived and died in Ellerton, Cumberland county, England, as did his wife Mary. They were the parents of six children, of whom Thomas was the second.

(II) Thomas, son of Isaac and Mary Mark, was born at Ellerton, Cumberland county, England, died in Albany County, New York, October, 1812, aged eighty-four years. In 1775 he came to the American colonies, settling in Cherry Valley, New York. This was a troublous time, and the settlers were greatly harassed by the Indians. At one time Thomas Mark was sent to Albany, nearly one hundred miles away, for help. He made the journey on horseback between dawn and dark, returning with the needed relief. Soon after this Thomas Mark removed with his family to Albany county, where he cultivated a farm under lease from the patroon. He married, in England, Mary ———, and had four daughters and a son, all born in England. They all came to America together, the children being of adult years. On the ship was a family by the name Haswell with whom they became acquainted, six marriages between the children resulting from this chance acquaintance. Children: 1. Sarah, born August 12, 1751, died October 11, 1823; married Robert Haswell, born March 22, 1755, died January 11, 1820, in town of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York. 2. Mary, December 3, 1755, died April 14, 1812; married Joseph Haswell, born January 18, 1753, died December 7, 1813, in Hoosick. 3. Elizabeth, married Thomas Haswell, born February 1, 1764, died May 31, 1802, in Hoosick. 4. Isaac, of further mention. 5. Deborah, married (first) Richard Haswell, born June 11, 1765, died March 2, 1792, near Watervliet; married (second) Isaac Lawson.

(III) Isaac, only son of Thomas and Mary Mark, was born in Ellerton, Cumberland county, England, in 1757, died April 25, 1843; came to America in 1775. He married (first) Mary Haswell, sister to the husbands of his sisters. She was born July 3, 1761, died August 19, 1782. Married (second) Margaret Haswell, sister to his first wife, born October 13, 1767, died February 13, 1856. Isaac Mark was a farmer living about three miles

north of Watervliet near the present city line of Cohoes. Child by first wife: Sarah, married Rev. Cyrus Stebbins. Children by second wife: Mary, married Dirck Clute; Elizabeth, married Isaac Haswell, born February 11, 1787; Margaret, married John Haswell; George, of further mention; Deborah; Jane, born January 14, 1797, died July 2, 1872, married Jacob L. Lansing, died October 24, 1883; Hannah, married Rev. Joshua Poor, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church; Anna, married Dr. Ammon Hammond; Matilda.

(IV) George, son of Isaac and Margaret (Haswell) Mark, was born February 5, 1792, died September 18, 1864. He married Rachel Clute, sister of Dirck Clute, his brother-in-law. She was born November 4, 1794, died July 31, 1878. Children: George, married Frances Mary Haswell; Sarah, of further mention; Mary; Isaac; Margaret.

(V) Sarah, daughter of George and Rachel (Clute) Mark, was born on the old Mark homestead near Cohoes, New York, July 11, 1822, married, October 21, 1840, John Parker Wiswall (see Wiswall VII).

The family name Phillips is PHILLIPS of ancient and classical origin. It is derived from the Greek, *Philos-hippos*, and means "fond of a horse." This family trait still exists, as many a Phillips can testify. The name arose in an age of chivalry.

The Phillips family can be traced back in England to about the year 1200. In Westminster Abbey, in London, England, can be seen the tomb of John Phillips, a relative of our English ancestors, a poet of reputation, who died in 1708.

(I) John Phillips, the American founder, was born in England, June 21, 1813, died in Albany, New York, January 18, 1883. He came to the United States when a small boy in company with his mother, a brother and two sisters. No further record of the brother and two sisters can be found. The family settled first in New York City, but later John with his mother located in Albany, where John established a business. The record of his mother's death cannot be found. Little is known of his life in the city further than that he was a buyer and shipper of live stock, and later a dealer in hay and grain. He accumulated a substantial estate that he left to his family. He was a man of integrity, scrupulously honorable in his dealings, and was rated a good citizen. He was a staunch Republican, and a member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. He married (first) in Albany, Ruth A. Hughes, who died June 24, 1851, aged

thirty-four years. He married (second) Ella Fairchild, born August 8, 1831, died December 26, 1889. Children of first marriage: 1. De Witt Humphrey, of further mention. 2. John D., born February 28, 1844; enlisted in Eighteenth New York Volunteers, 1861, and served two years; joined the Sixty-first New York Volunteers in 1864, served until end of civil war and was discharged as captain; he located in Buffalo, New York, in 1875, where he first engaged in the hide and leather business, later in real estate and insurance. He married Bridget Lomassey; children: Harry G., Elizabeth L., Margaret N., Nellie, Mary R. and Charles J. 3. Mary, born February 18, 1846; married George Young, October, 1866, and in 1870 moved to Bay City, Michigan; children: Frank P., born October 21, 1868, died May 9, 1909; May A., born February 15, 1876. 4. Frank W., who in early manhood located in Summit, Michigan, where he died unmarried, August 25, 1883, aged thirty-four years, two months, four days. Children of second marriage: 5. Nellie, resides in Albany, unmarried. 6. Anna, married Charles O. Britton, of Hartford, Connecticut. 7. Carrie, married Dr. Arthur Van Loon, a prominent physician and surgeon of Albany.

(II) De Witt Humphrey, eldest son of John and Ruth A. (Hughes) Phillips, was born in Albany, New York, August 18, 1840, died November 24, 1903. He was educated in the public schools, and began his business career as a clerk. After several years spent in various clerical positions, about 1869 he formed a partnership with Chester F. Bouton, and as Bouton & Phillips established and conducted a wholesale flour and feed business at No. 317 Broadway. The firm was a successful one for years, but later met with reverses. It dissolved and Mr. Phillips for the remainder of his days successfully engaged in the real estate business in Albany. He was a Republican in politics, a man of high moral sentiment, and very devoted to his family. He married, in Albany, Rachel Crounse, born in Guilderland Centre, Albany county, New York, April 17, 1843, died in Albany, December 23, 1895. Her parents removed to Albany when she was a small child, and she was educated in the city schools and the Albany Female Academy. She was a devoted member of the First Congregational Church of Albany, and a useful worker in the church. She was a daughter of Conrad A. and Maria (Mesick) Crounse, and a granddaughter of Abraham Crounse, who was born in the town of Guilderland, May 28, 1706, a descendant of Frederick Crounse, born in Germany, 1716, of Polish ancestry, came to America in 1740, and

settled among the early pioneers of the town of Guilderland. His farm was about two miles from the present village of Altamont, Albany county, New York (see Crounse genealogy). Abraham Crounse, a son of Conradt Crounse, born March 23, 1775, and Margaret (Livingston) Crounse, born November 8, 1775, was a successful farmer and owned a fine property in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, in the Indian Ladder region of the Helderberg mountains. He died at the age of eighty-nine years, having been a life-long member of the Lutheran church. He married Magdalene Shaver, whose death preceded his own about one year at the age of eighty-eight. They had a family of five sons, including Conrad A., who was born on the Guilderland homestead, December 7, 1818. He removed to Albany a few years after his marriage in Guilderland to Maria Mesick, of the same town. In Albany he engaged in business as a retail clothing merchant, continuing until within five years of his death, when he retired and made his home in Altamont, where he died February 1, 1902. His wife, born January 3, 1826, died in Albany, March 3, 1881. He was a Republican, a consistent member of the First Congregational Church of Albany, and greatly esteemed for his upright, manly character. Their only child, Rachel, married De Witt Humphrey Phillips, and had children: 1. Schuyler Crounse, of further mention. 2. Blanche, born March 25, 1870, died November 27, 1871.

(III) Schuyler Crounse, son of De Witt Humphrey and Rachel (Crounse) Phillips, was born in Albany, New York, August 29, 1868. He was educated in the common and high schools of the city, supplemented by a course in the Albany Business College. His early business life was spent in clerical positions in the city. In 1888 he accepted a position in the office of the Brandow Printing Company of Albany, and later became manager of the commercial department, remaining with the company for a period of eighteen years. December 1, 1906, he was appointed by the Hon. Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance of the state of New York, as head of the printing and purchasing division of that department, which important position he most capably fills. He is a most careful and efficient official. He is a trustee, treasurer, and active worker of the First Congregational Church of Albany, a Republican in politics, and a member of Masters Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in Albany, June 22, 1892, Katharine I. Remington, born in Glens Falls, New York, February 9, 1867, daughter of William Remington, lum-

berman and prominent business man of Glens Falls and Albany, born in Vermont, May 19, 1820, died in Glens Falls, New York, November 17, 1892. He married Charlotte T. Wicks, born January 22, 1835, died July 6, 1872. He was of the English Remington family, noted inventors and gun manufacturers. Katharine I. (Remington) Phillips was educated at the Albany Female Academy, and is an active worker in the women's clubs and guilds of the city. She is a member with her husband of the First Congregational Church and interested in church and benevolent work. Child: Blanche Crounse Phillips, born August 26, 1903.

The emigrant ancestor of the
WARREN Warrens, of Troy, New York,
was Richard Waring, who ar-

rived in Boston on the ship "Endeavor," accompanied by his young son, Richard, in 1664, and shortly afterwards settled on Long Island. He spelled his name Waring, and as such was one of the original proprietors of Brookhaven, Long Island, in 1665. The name Warren and Waring are both used by the descendants of the Warrens in this country, although it is distinctly proven that in England they are two separate families, their ancient armorial bearings being totally different, which is conclusive.

The first Warren who came from Normandy to England was William de Warrene, who was a near relative of the Conqueror, and who married the king's daughter Gundredd. The name "Warrenne" came from Varenne, a district in Normandy, not far from Dieppe, in which the family had a property and a castle called "Bellencombe" (the fair mound), part of which was standing in 1832. He was William of Varenne, or Warrene. There were eight Earls of Warren and Surrey. The great cradle of the Warrens was in Cheshire, although from that they migrated to different parts of England.

The pedigree of Richard Warren, the emigrant, taken from the Herald's Visitations of Devonshire and from parish registers, viz.: Richard Waring, Emigrant, was the son of Christopher Warren, a clergyman, vicar of Ilstington, Devon., and died there October, 1626. He married June 15, 1613, Alice, daughter of Thomas Webb, of Sydenham, Devon., and had issue. He was the son of William Warren, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Mable, of Calstock, in Cornwall. He was the son of Christopher, who was a church warden in that parish in 1543-4, and son of John Warren, of Headborough, parish of Ashburton, Devon., and so runs back in a

direct line to William de Warrenne, first Earl of Warrenne and Surry, etc., who married Gundredd, daughter of William the Conqueror.

Richard Waring, the emigrant, owned large tracts of land on Long Island. In a deed still extant, he conveyed to his son Edmund two pieces of land in Huntington, containing the proviso that he should never sell them without first offering his brothers an opportunity to purchase.

(II) Edmund, youngest son of Richard Waring (Warren) was born at Brookhaven, or Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1673, died August 5, 1749. He removed from Huntington, Long Island, to Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1703, and owned a large tract of land on Roton Hill and Five Mile River. He built a pier in the harbor of Norwalk, which leads to the inference that he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, probably a lumber merchant, as he made large purchases of timber land. At his death at the age of seventy-six, he was survived by his entire family, wife, eight sons and "four loving daughters," to whom he bequeathed a considerable landed estate. He married, October 6, 1698, Elizabeth Bouton, born 1679, daughter of Jean (John) Bouton, a Huguenot, born in France, 1615, came to America 1635, died at Norwalk, Connecticut, 1704. John Bouton married, January 1, 1673 (third wife), Mary Stevenson, who bore him four children, Elizabeth being the third, and tenth child of her father. The name Bouton has had various spellings, namely: Boughton, Bowten, Bowtin, Boutin. Edmund and Elizabeth (Bouton) Warren had twelve children, all but the youngest born in Oyster Bay, Long Island; Edmund, born September 16, 1700; Isaac, June 13, 1702; John, December 21, 1704; Solomon, April 24, 1707; Mary, December 22, 1708; Nathan, February 6, 1711; Jacob, January 15, 1713; Michael, July 16, 1715, married Elizabeth Scofield; Eliakim, of further mention; Elizabeth, March 8, 1720; Abigail, April 19, 1723; Hannah, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 7, 1725. The ancient tombstones of Edmund and his wife were found at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1862.

(III) Eliakim, son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Bouton) Warren, was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 8, 1717, died at Norwalk, Connecticut, August 5, 1779. He was probably associated with his father and brothers in business, but the records do not give any information as to his occupation or business. He married, December 7, 1738, Ann, daughter of John Reed (2) of Norwalk, and great-granddaughter of John Reed (1), an officer in the army of Cromwell. John Reed

(1) died in New England at the advanced age of ninety-eight. Children, born in Norwalk, Connecticut: Zaccheus, October 19, 1741; Jesse, June 14, 1744; Eliakim, of further mention. At a meeting of the Association of the Western churches (Congregational) of Fairfield county convened at Middlesex, June 6, 1744, Edmund and Eliakim Warren were the chosen Middlesex delegates, and their wives were at that time added to the church by letters of recommendation. A Norwalk cousin, Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and great-grandson of Edmund (1), was a personal friend of Major-General Joseph Warren, and showed with pride the General's sword, left in his keeping, calling the Revolutionary hero his "cousin." This Joseph (2) was in 1798 the owner of the Norwalk and New York packet line, which comprised two sloops—"Griffin" and "Republican."

(IV) Eliakim (2), son of Eliakim (1) and Ann (Reed) Warren, was born February 9, 1747, died September 4, 1824. It is with Eliakim (2) that the Troy history of the family begins. Eliakim married his neighbor, Phebe Bouton, daughter of Esaias Bouton, January 17, 1771. Before his marriage he had belonged to the Congregational church, but his wife, Phebe Bouton, was an ardent Episcopalian and persuaded him to join that church. In 1787 he was elected vestryman of Saint Paul's Church, Norwalk, and there is extant the record of an auction of pews where he and others tossed pennies for seats. Eliakim had three sons—Esaias, Nathan and Stephen. On the advice of Esaias they decided to remove to Troy, a thriving village at the head of navigation on the Hudson river. The Warren family sailed out of Norwalk harbor in May, 1798, and made the entire trip to Troy by water. They had just had a sailing vessel built for them at Rowayton, a sloop named "The Three Brothers." It was fifty feet keel, twenty feet beam, and sixteen feet hold, and rated sixty-four tons. In 1796 Esaias, the eldest son, had purchased a lot on East River street, between First and Albany streets, Troy, and there erected a two-story wooden building for a dwelling and store. Eliakim and Esaias, with the second son, Nathan, engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Esaias Warren & Company. In 1799 the firm removed their business to the west side of River street (now No. 217), and began a retail and wholesale business in dry goods, groceries and hardware. A feature of their business was the purchase and shipping of wheat and country produce. They safely invested their profits in real estate. After three years residence in Troy, April 6, 1801,

Eliakim sold out the old Norwalk property and employed the proceeds in his sons' interests. Esaias being the eldest and now twenty-seven years of age, took the lead in all matters, and their early prosperity was largely due to his enterprise and sagacity. Troy at this period contained three hundred houses and one thousand eight hundred and two inhabitants. In due time Eliakim Warren retired from the firm and his place was taken by his third son, Stephen. Eliakim Warren was a devout Christian and believed that a share of his fortune should be devoted to the service of God. This was one of his articles of faith and he so taught his sons. In Troy he found no Episcopal church. For two years, however, Sunday services had been held according to the Book of Common Prayer. Philander Chase, a young graduate of Dartmouth College (later Bishop of Ohio) had been sent up regularly from Albany by Dr. Ellison, the rector of Saint Peter's parish and an Englishman, to minister unto the little band of Episcopalians. But Phebe Warren was a noble woman, and owing to her initiative and persevering effort Saint Paul's Church was built in 1804 on the northwest corner of Third and Congress streets, and according to her darling wish was modeled exactly after Saint Paul's Church at Norwalk. Trinity Church, New York City, contributed two thousand dollars to its erection. Rev. David Butler, of Reading, Connecticut, was chosen rector by the vestry, and in his letter of acceptance he said: "I shall endeavor to make myself ready to remove with my family whenever it may be convenient for Mr. Warren to come down in his vessel." Dr. Butler in his youth had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a man of learning and ability, and sat as deputy from the diocese of New York state in the General Convention of 1820 and in several succeeding conventions. He was a man of commanding presence and aristocratic manner, and wore until the close of his life the small clothes, buckled shoes and long-skirted coat of the earlier period. He served his people faithfully for thirty years. One part of Saint Paul's Church was quaintly denominated "Norwalk," as there sat the Warrens, Boutons, Kelloggs, Crafts, and Cannons. The Warren family Prayer Book was on the altar. At the first recorded administration of the Holy Communion, three lay members partook thereof, Eliakim and Phebe Warren and Lemuel Hawley. In 1813 the number of regular communicants had increased to eighty-four, and in 1824 a new and larger church (the present Saint Paul's) was erected on the northeast corner of Third and State streets.

Mr. Warren was one of the first two elected wardens (senior), Jeremiah Pierce being the junior warden, and he continued to hold this office until his death. In 1815 his wife, Phebe (Bouton) Warren, formed in the parish a Saturday sewing class for poor girls, which she conducted until her death in 1835. It was then carried on by her daughter-in-law, Mary, wife of Nathan Warren. From this sewing class grew the later "Church of the Holy Cross."

Mr. Warren lived a life of great usefulness and was universally loved and respected. He never had a lawsuit, and avoided religious controversy. When the British attack was made on Norwalk during the Revolution he joined with his townsmen in the defence of their homes and beat the British off, not, however, until nearly all the dwellings were burned. A tablet erected by the vestry in Saint Paul's Church is inscribed, "In memory of Eliakim Warren, senior warden of this church from its organization in 1804 until his death. To his zeal and munificence the congregation, under God, is indebted for its origin and prosperity. He died September 4, 1824, aged seventy-seven years." The vestry also erected a tablet inscribed, "In memory of Phebe Warren, relict of Eliakim. She died January 17, 1835, aged eighty years. A mother in Israel. She supported and conducted a sewing class for the children of the poor." Eliakim married, January 17, 1771, Phebe Bouton, born March 5, 1754, died January 17, 1835, daughter of Esaias and Phebe (Bixby) Bouton, of Norwalk. Children: Esaias, of whom further; Hannah, born July 19, 1773, died January, 1775; Hannah, born August 30, 1775, died June, 1776; Nathan, of whom further; Stephen, of whom further.

(V) Esaias, eldest son of Eliakim (2) and Phebe (Bouton) Warren, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 16, 1771, died in Troy, New York, April 19, 1829. Prior to attaining his twentieth year he was sent out as supercargo of a vessel of his father's, and made several trips to the West Indies and up the Hudson to Albany and Troy. It was thus he was first made aware of the advantages Troy offered to men of enterprise and capital. On his return he persuaded his father and brothers to remove to Troy, where within a short period of time the entire family was established, and this city is still, over a century later, the family seat. After the withdrawal of their father from the firm of Esaias Warren & Company, aforementioned, the brothers continued in business until March 5, 1822, when A. J. Rousseau was admitted. On March 1, 1827, the firm was dissolved, the

Warrens retiring, and Rousseau, Richards & Company succeeding. The Warrens were successful business men. Esaias Warren was president of the Troy Bank from 1811 to 1829; mayor of Troy from 1820 to 1828; trustee of the village, 1814 to 1816, and senior warden of Saint Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, succeeding his father, who died in 1824, and continued until his death. After the great fire of 1820 he was active in relief measures for the impoverished people. In his civic official positions he was conservative and honorable, conducting the business of the public with the same care and good judgment that characterized his private business affairs. Politically the family was and had been Federalists, having no preference for public office. As written at the time of his death, Esaias Warren was "an unostentatious and exemplary citizen, a vigilant and faithful chief magistrate of the city, and was distinguished for persevering industry in whatever he undertook." Esaias Warren married, January 16, 1796, Lydia Scofield, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, April 4, 1772, daughter of Gershom and Lydia (Bell) Scofield, the former named born in Norwalk, Connecticut, November 2, 1750, an officer in the Revolutionary war. Children: George Bouton, of whom further; Eliza Ann, born March 22, 1801, married, 1827, John Paine; Phebe, born September 6, 1804, married April 17, 1849, Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, of Washington; D. C.; Lydia, born December 27, 1808, married, 1833, Alfred Brooks, of Medford, Massachusetts, died 1836; William Henry, born July 29, 1814, died April 6, 1815.

(VI) George Bouton, eldest son of Esaias and Lydia (Scofield) Warren, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 25, 1797, died in Troy, New York, May 8, 1879. He was but an infant when the Warrens removed from Norwalk to Troy. While yet a young man he became a partner in the dry goods firm of Southwick, Cannon & Warren. He acquired large property interests in Troy and was prominently connected with many leading enterprises of that city. When the Troy City Bank was incorporated in 1833 he was chosen director, and on retiring from mercantile life became president, serving from 1844 to 1857. He was a director in the Troy Insurance Company, the Troy Gaslight Company, and president of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company until his death. He manifested more than usual interest in political affairs. He served as alderman from the third ward, 1835 to 1842, and in 1844 was elected to the state legislature. In 1846 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Whig party for congress. He

was a great lover of nature, an enthusiastic ornithologist, possessing a rare and valuable collection. He was a member of the Episcopal church and an exemplary Christian. His standing among the early business men of Troy was of the highest. He married (first) Mary Myer Bowers, December 15, 1823, born in Cooperstown, New York, February 7, 1804, died in Troy, August 25, 1851, daughter of John M. Bowers, born September 25, 1772, died February 27, 1846, a resident and large land owner of Cooperstown. John M. Bowers married Margaretha Martha Stewart Wilson, born in Landsdowne, New Jersey, April 15, 1778, daughter of Robert Wilson, an officer who served in the siege of Boston, 1775, and granddaughter of Colonel Charles Stewart, commissary general of issues and on the staff of General Washington during the Revolution. She died in Cooperstown, February 6, 1872, aged ninety-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers were the parents of nine children, of whom Mary Myer (Bowers) Warren was the eldest. Mr. Warren married (second) Emily (Bowers) Collins, of Cooperstown. Children of the first marriage: 1. John Esaias, born January 18, 1827; married, 1852, Charlotte Crain (born July 4, 1836, died April 11, 1903), died in Brussels, July 6, 1896. As a young man he was attached to the American Legation in Spain, and later to the United States Legation in Brazil. He published two books, "The Attaché in Spain" and "Para." He was mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota, 1860, and afterward resided for many years with his family in Chicago, Illinois. Children: Mary Narina, born April 4, 1855, married Georges Moreau, died in Paris, November 14, 1895; Paul Warren, born August 16, 1859, married March 26, 1891, Hedwig Von Behr. 2. George Bowers, of further mention. 3. Charles Stewart, born 1830, died 1833. 4. Charles Stewart, born 1834. 5. Mary Bowers, born February 27, 1836, married October, 1860, John A. Manning; children: Jane Brinsmade; George Warren, deceased, married Julia Southgate; William Henry, married Frances Morton; John A., married Edith Baker; Mary Emily; Charles Stewart, deceased.

(VII) George Bowers, son of George Bouton and Mary Myer (Bowers) Warren, was born in Troy, New York, June 9, 1828, died in that city October 8, 1905. He was educated in private schools, and for a time attended Union College, but was compelled to relinquish a college education on account of ill health. He was never actively engaged in business beyond caring for his private property interests, although he was for some years

extensively engaged in the wool business. He served the city in various capacities, and was interested in many of the leading institutions of Troy. In 1853 he was president of the Young Men's Association. In 1861-62 he was mayor of Troy, and successfully met the trying conditions of that troublesome period. He was secretary of the Troy & Albion Horse Railway Company, organized January 21, 1866. He was a director of the United National Bank for many years and later was chosen president, holding that office until the time of his death, and also was president of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company. He was active in the Young Men's Association and Lecture Lyceum, and a member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat.

He married, April 29, 1856, at Washington, D. C., Eugenia Phebe Warren Tayloe, daughter of Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, of Washington, D. C., and Virginia, where he had large estates. Mr. Tayloe was born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796, in the home of his maternal grandfather, Governor Benjamin Ogle, of Maryland. His father, Colonel John Tayloe, owned an estate of four thousand acres, Mt. Airy, of Richmond county, Virginia, and in 1801 built for himself a winter residence, the "Octagon House," on New York Avenue, in Washington, D. C. Here, after the burning of the White House by the British in 1814, President and Mrs. Madison took up their residence and remained over a year. The Treaty of Ghent, 1815, was signed in this house. Mr. Tayloe died in Rome, Italy, February 25, 1868, where he was traveling for his health. He was not engaged in any business save that connected with his landed interests in Washington, D. C., and his cotton plantations in Virginia and Alabama. He was an old-fashioned Whig in politics, and an Episcopalian in religious faith. He married Julia Maria Dickinson, born in Troy, November 19, 1799, daughter of John D. Dickinson. They had six children, of whom Eugenia Phebe was the fifth.

Children of George Bowers and Eugenia Phebe Warren (Tayloe) Warren: 1. Julia, born October 11, 1857, died July 19, 1859. 2. Mary Bowers, of Troy. 3. Anna Tayloe, born in Troy, October 23, 1863; educated in private schools and Emma Willard Seminary, died in Luzerne, New York, November 7, 1892; married, April 29, 1885, H. Casimir de Rham, of New York City. 4. Ogle Tayloe, born June 15, 1865; graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, class of 1886, with degree of civil engineer. He is now in Detroit, Michigan, connected with the Great

Lakes Engineering Company. 5. George Thornton, born April 18, 1868, died December 31, 1908; graduated from Trinity College, A.B., class of 1890, from Columbia Law School, LL.B., class of 1893, and admitted to the bar of Albany, New York. 6. Ethel, born April 22, 1871, died November 27, 1873. 7. Eugene, born May 24, 1873; educated at Saint Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He was for a time employed in the United National Bank of Troy, and is now with the firm of J. A. Manning, paper manufacturers of Troy. He was a member of the Troy Citizens' Corps, enlisted during the Spanish war, and was sent with the Second Regiment of Volunteers to Florida. Later for eight months he was in the Philippines in the employ of the United States government. He married, November 4, 1903, Helen Francis, daughter of Charles S. and Alice (Evans) Francis.

(V) Nathan, second son of Eliakim (2) and Phebe (Bouton) Warren, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, May 11, 1777, died in Troy, New York, August 13, 1834. He was of the firm of Esajas Warren & Company, Troy, 1798, continuing until March 1, 1827. He was one of the proprietors of the "Earthern Conduit Company," formed to "supply the inhabitants with water." He was one of the first board of managers of the Troy Savings Bank in 1823. He was an original incorporator of the Troy Steamboat Company in 1825, vestryman of Saint Paul's Church, 1827, and in the same year erected the "Mansion House," corner of Second and Albany streets, Troy. He was an incorporator of the Troy & Bennington Turnpike Company in 1827, and an incorporator and one of the first directors of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company in 1832.

He married, April 24, 1808, Mary, daughter of Nathan and Abigail (Burlock) Bouton, born April 21, 1789, died February 8, 1859, a descendant of John Bouton, the Huguenot. She continued the Saturday sewing class founded by Mrs. Phebe (Bouton) Warren, her mother-in-law, and after the death of the latter converted it into a day school. After she had been left a widow Mrs. Warren gave her time almost entirely to church and philanthropic work. She was the founder and donor of the Church of the Holy Cross, Troy, in 1844, "A house of prayer for all people, without money and without price." The girls' day school was incorporated by act of legislature, March 19, 1846. By it Mary Warren (the founder), Rev. John Ireland Tucker, and Amos S. Perry, became a corporate body, by name "The Warren Free Institute," for "the

purpose of maintaining and conducting a free school." December 7, 1848, Rev. John Ireland Tucker was ordained to the priesthood and became the first rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, April 5, 1849. The name of the "Warren Free Institute" was changed by act of legislature to "The Mary Warren Free Institute of the City of Troy." In 1889 the church was handsomely improved, Dr. Nathan B., Stephen E. and George Henry Warren contributing the necessary funds. The enlarged chancel was dedicated December 24, 1889, on which occasion the choirman of the church wore for the first time an ecclesiastical habit. This church was one of the earliest of the free churches of the Episcopal communion built in the United States. In it was first introduced the choral service, and mainly through the liberality of Dr. Nathan B. Warren. The girls of the school who composed the choir had been dressed in English fashion, in a uniform of long scarlet cloaks and black hats. Proverbs xxxi:21, reads: "For all her household are clothed with scarlet," and applied to Mrs. Warren's birthday, April 21. The children of Mary (Bouton) Warren were the donors of the organ, the chime of bells, and the richly colored windows. Others of the family contributed the beautiful brass lectern, a fac-simile of the one in Exeter Cathedral, England, and the brass corona. A stone tablet set in the west wall of the antechapel reads:

"This church, free to all people, was founded by Mary, widow of Nathan Warren, A.D. MDCCCVLIV. The antechapel contemplated by the founder was built by her children as a memorial to their venerated mother, who on the VIII day of February A.D. MDCCCLIX in the LXX year of her age entered into that rest which remains for the people of God."

The children of Nathan and Mary (Bouton) Warren are: 1. Harriet Louise, married Captain Edmund Schriver, who rose to the rank of general, United States Army, in the civil war; she was thrown from a sleigh January 15, 1859, and instantly killed. 2. Nathan Bouton, Mus. Doc., a musical composer of note and author of numerous anthems; his literary work is also of a high order; he never married. 3. Stephen Eliakim, graduate of Trinity College, unmarried. 4. George Henry, born in Troy, November 18, 1823; graduate of Union College, member of the New York State bar; he married, April 29, 1851, Mary Caroline Phoenix, daughter of Jonas Phillip and Mary (Whitney) Phoenix; children: Mary Ida, married Robert Percy Alden, of New York City; Harriet Louise, married Robert Goelet, of New York City; George Henry, LL.B., Columbia College, lawyer, mar-

ried Georgia Williams, of Stonington, Connecticut; Emmeline Whitney; Whitney Phoenix, died March 22, 1863; Edmund Warren, deceased; Whitney Warren, married Charlotte A. Tooker, and resides at Newport, Rhode Island; Anna Phoenix, twin of Whitney W., died August 9, 1865; Edith Caroline, married William Starr Miller, of New York City; Lloyd Elliot, graduate of Columbia College, 1888.

(V) Stephen, third and youngest son of Eliakim (2) and Phebe (Bouton) Warren, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, 1783, died in Troy, May 9, 1847. He was admitted to the firm of Esaias Warren & Company on the withdrawal of the father, and in association with his two brothers Esaias and Nathan conducted the business until March 1, 1827, when the firm was dissolved. The good feeling and perfect confidence that existed between these brothers is rarely equaled. In 1806 Stephen Warren was ensign of the "Trojan Greens," a local military company. In 1832 he was a member of the first board of directors of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, incorporated by the legislature that year; in 1829 one of the incorporators of the Troy Water Works Company, that later surrendered its rights to the city of Troy; in 1810-11, fire warden from the third ward of Troy. In 1829 he was chosen president of the Bank of Troy, holding that position until his death in 1847, succeeding his brother, Esaias Warren, who had served since the bank was organized in 1811. Stephen Warren was followed in the office of president by his son, Joseph M. Warren, the intervening president being Nathan Dauchy, 1847 to 1853. Stephen Warren was also president of the Troy Savings Bank from October 7, 1839, until his death. He was a member of the state legislature in 1823, and a presidential elector.

He married, August 17, 1808, Martha Cornell Mabbett, of Lansingburgh, New York, born July 5, 1791, died December 23, 1879, in Troy, New York. She was a devout churchwoman and exceedingly liberal. The grand organ in Saint Paul's Church was her gift, while one-half the cost of the chapel and parish house was defrayed by her sons as a memorial to her memory. Children: 1. Mary Mabbett, born October 3, 1810, died November 18, 1831; married, April 5, 1831, John Le Grand Knox, of Troy, New York, born November 15, 1803, died July, 1880. 2. Joseph Mabbett, of further mention. 3. William Henry, born September 14, 1815, graduate at Washington (now Trinity) College; died January 9, 1867; married, December 12, 1839, Mary Rogers, born June 2, 1820, died

June 18, 1865, daughter of Judge Halsey and Deborah (Wing) Rogers, of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York. Children: i. Halsey Rogers, born July 25, 1841, died February 18, 1908; ii. Martha Mabbett, born December 22, 1842, married Walter Phelps Warren (see forward); iii. Mary Rogers, born May 6, 1853, died July 17, 1859; iv. Stephen Warren, born August 12, 1856, died April 8, 1878; v. Edward Ingersoll, born July 18, 1858, died April 8, 1878. 4. Phebe Elizabeth, born July 5, 1819, died January 3, 1894; married, July 8, 1841, Henry Pratt McKean, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born May 3, 1810, died January 5, 1894. Children: i. Thomas McKean, born November 28, 1842, married Elizabeth Wharton, of Philadelphia; ii. Stephen Warren, born February 4, 1844, died April 28, 1846. 5. Anna Chester, born September 15, 1826, died November 24, 1891; married Edward Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, born April 2, 1817, died February 19, 1893. Children: i. Stephen Warren, born April 8, 1851, died October, 1864, married Josephine Bond, of Philadelphia; ii. Mary Wilcocks, deceased, born August 19, 1853, married James Logan Fisher, of Philadelphia; iii. Phebe Warren, born March 23, 1854, married Harry Wilcocks McCall, of Philadelphia; iv. Anna Warren, born September 7, 1855, married Charles Morton Smith, of Philadelphia; v. Charles Edward, born June 17, 1860, married Rita Sturgis, of Philadelphia; vi. Henry McKean, born January 29, 1862; vii. Jennie Hobart, born October 27, 1865. 6. John Hobart, born September 3, 1829, died January 28, 1908; married (first) Eliza Attwood Tibbits, of Troy, New York, died April, 1870; he married (second) Harriette M. Coulter, of New York City. No issue.

(VI) Honorable Joseph Mabbett, eldest son of Stephen and Martha Cornell (Mabbett) Warren, was born in Troy, New York, January 28, 1813, died in that city, September 9, 1896. He graduated from Washington, now Trinity College, and was admitted to the firm of Hart, Lesley & Warren, March 1, 1840, who were the successors (through many firm changes) of the oldest hardware house in Troy, founded in 1809 by Jacob Hart and Henry Nazro, at No. 6 Lane's Row, for the sale of "hardware, ironmongery, cutlery and saddlery." On the admission of Joseph M. Warren and William Henry Warren to the firm, the name was changed to Warrens, Hart & Lesley. February 1, 1855, Joseph M. Warren and Charles W. Tillinghast succeeded to the business as J. M. Warren & Co. In 1864 Walter P. Warren was admitted. Feb-

ruary 10, 1887, the proprietors incorporated the business under the J. M. Warren & Company, with Joseph M. Warren president of the corporation, continuing until his death. This company continues one of the solid substantial business houses of Troy. Mr. Warren was a capable head of their large business and thorough master of the situation at all times. In 1909 the firm celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Mr. Warren had other interests, both public and private in their nature. He was one of a committee of nine to arrange for the sale by the city of Troy of the Schenectady & Troy railroad, which had become a heavy burden upon the taxpayers. He was director of the Farmers' Bank and of the Bank of Troy, later consolidated in the United National Bank of Troy, of which he was the first president. In 1853 he was chosen president of the Bank of Troy, continuing in that office until 1865. His father, Stephen Warren, was president of the same bank from 1829 to 1847, succeeding his brother, Esaias Warren, who served from 1811 to 1829. Save for an interval of six years, 1847 to 1853, a Warren was president of the bank during its entire life of fifty-four years. He was a trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; water commissioner of the city of Troy from 1855-57; mayor of Troy 1851-52; one of the organizers and members of the board of managers of the Troy Club, 1867. He was a Democrat in politics, and represented the Troy district in congress, 1871-73. This record of a busy life but hints at the measures of his activity. He was interested in everything that pertained to the business, religious, educational or civic life in Troy. His support for any worthy object could always be relied upon. His charity was unostentatious, but extensive. He was senior warden of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, and a devout churchman. His life was a successful one, and he left to his posterity an honorable record.

He married, September 9, 1835, Elizabeth Adelaide Phelps, born March 3, 1815, died July 20, 1891, daughter of Walter and Julia Steel (Beach) Phelps, of Hartford, Connecticut. The Phelps family is an old and honored one in New England. Children: 1. Stephen, born August 23, 1836, died October 16, 1837. 2. Mary Mabbett, born May 6, 1838, married, January 29, 1861, John Isaac Thompson, of Troy (see Thompson), born April 2, 1831; children: i. Hobart Warren, born April 2, 1862, married Grace McLeod; ii. Marie Warren, born March, 1868, married Edward Courtland Gale (see Gale). 3. Walter Phelps, of whom further. 4. Josephine, born August

22. 1842, died April 2, 1843. 5. Phebe McKean, born August 6, 1844; married, October 11, 1866, Isaac McConihe, of Troy, born 1830; children: i. Anna Pruyn, born November 30, 1867, died September, 1868; ii. Warren, born July 8, 1869; iii. Malcolm Stewart, born August, 1871; iv. Elizabeth, born July, 1881. 6. Anna, born February 21, 1849; married, October 21, 1869, John M. Glidden, of Boston, born July 4, 1843; children: i. Mary Warren, born May 10, 1871; ii. Joseph Warren, born July 17, 1872; iii. Amy Gardner, born November, 1873; iv. William Gernon, born December, 1874; v. John, born May, 1876; vi. Susette Adelaide, December, 1879; vii. Anna; viii. Arthur Boynton. 7. Stephen, born January 28, 1852, died September 1, 1864.

(VII) Walter Phelps, second son of Joseph Mabbett and Elizabeth Adelaide (Phelps) Warren, was born in Troy, New York, June 13, 1841. He was educated at the Troy Academy and at Walnut Hill School, Geneva, New York. He early entered business and has spent a life of continuous activity. In February, 1864, he was admitted a member of the firm of J. M. Warren & Company, of Troy. He withdrew from that firm in 1871, and at once became associated with Fuller, Warren & Company, of Troy, which firm was incorporated in 1881 under the name of Fuller & Warren Company. This company enjoys the distinction of perpetuating the business of manufacturing stoves in Troy begun in 1828 by the firm of L. Stratton & Son, at the Rensselaer furnace, 42 Fifth Avenue. There were many changes in firm personnel prior to Fuller & Warren Company, whose works, covering six acres in Troy, are known as the "Clinton Stove Works." They have an extensive plant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and salesrooms in the principal cities of the country. Mr. Warren was trustee and vice-president of the original corporation, and on the death of Joseph W. Fuller, the president, in 1890, was elected president, which office he still fills (1911). Among his many other business activities are the following: Vice-president of the Troy Savings Bank; director of the Fuller-Warren Company of Milwaukee; Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company; Albany & Vermont Railroad Company; Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company; Troy & Cohoes Railroad Company, and the National City Bank of Troy. In May, 1905, he was elected president of the Stove Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and is now (1910) vice-president of the Troy Chamber of Commerce. In 1889-90-91 he was a member of the Public Improvement Commission of Troy. In 1889

he was president of the Troy Citizens' Association, and was vice-president of the Troy Centennial Association that so splendidly arranged and carried through the one hundredth anniversary celebration of Troy, 1889.

He is a director of the Samaritan Hospital, and of the Church Home, both of Troy. He is also a trustee of the Troy Orphan Asylum, and is a member of the Citizens' Corps, and was elected president of the reorganization in 1878, and lieutenant in Sixth Separate Company, now Company A, Second Regiment, New York National Guard. From 1864 to 1868 he served on the staff of Governor Hoffman, with the rank of colonel. Through his colonial and revolutionary ancestry, he derives membership in the patriotic orders. He is regent of William Floyd Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; a member of the Founders and Patriots, Colonial Wars, Colonial Governors, and Mayflower societies. He is also a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. His clubs are the Union and Manhattan of New York City; the Philadelphia, Lenox and Troy, the latter of which he is president, elected first in 1899. He is a member of the Episcopal church, founded in Troy by his ancestors, and was a trustee of Saint Paul's Free Chapel (now Saint Barnabas Chapel, an independent organization), appointed by the vestry of Saint Paul's Church to manage the affairs of the chapel, then a mission of the mother church. In politics Mr. Warren is a Democrat, but has never espoused any of the financial heresies of recent years, but has always taken a deep interest in all reform movements affecting municipal, federal or state politics. He is a ready, effective and pleasing public speaker, and an untiring worker for the interests of his native city. His ancestors on both sides date back to those hardy, self-sacrificing colonists who endured the privations and bravely overcame the perils of their period and rendered possible the establishment of civil and religious liberty, that rich inheritance of the present generation.

He married, July 11, 1866, Martha Mabbett Warren, born December 22, 1842, daughter of William Henry and Mary (Rogers) Warren, of Moreau, New York (see Rogers). Children: 1. William Henry, of whom further. 2. Joseph Mabbett, born December 14, 1868, died March 7, 1872. 3. Mary Eliza, born February 5, 1870; married, November 5, 1896, Thomas Vail (see Vail) of Troy, born October 26, 1860; children: i. Martha Warren, born February 28, 1899; ii. Frances Hart, November 24, 1900; iii. Mary Warren, February 7, 1902; iv. Phebe Hart, March 30,

1908. 4. John Hobart, born May 9, 1873, died June 10, 1873. 5. Walter Phelps, junior, born December 31, 1874; educated in private schools and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is a director of the Fuller & Warren Company, and a member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, and is independent in politics.

He married, June 20, 1900, Sarah Tibbits Lane, born March 4, 1878, daughter of George Tibbits and Annie (Mead) Lane. Children: i. Anne Lane, born November 10, 1902; ii. Walter Phelps Warren (3d), born June 11, 1905. 6. Elizabeth, born April 14, 1876, died February 3, 1878. 7. Chester Ingersoll, M.E., born February 22, 1880, graduate of Cornell University, class of 1905; member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, and independent in politics. He married, October 23, 1907, De Ette Samson, born September 20, 1882, daughter of Frederick and Sarah De Ette (Welch) Samson, of Hartford, Connecticut.

(VIII) William Henry, eldest son of Walter Phelps and Martha Mabbett (Warren) Warren, was born June 3, 1867, in Troy, New York. He was educated at Saint John's School at Sing Sing, now Ossining, New York, and Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He entered the employ of Fuller & Warren Company as clerk, and is now (1910) vice-president of that corporation. He is a vestryman of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, and independent in politics. His college fraternity is I.K.A. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Troy and Elks. He married, January 5, 1893, Caroline E. Gleason, daughter of Samuel O. Gleason, a banker of Troy, and Mary (Burdick) Gleason. One child, Mary Rogers, born July 7, 1896.

The ancestor of the De Witt

DE WITT family in America was Tjerck Claessen De Witt, of whom the first mention made is to be found in the "Trouw Boeck," or register of marriages of the Reformed or Collegiate Dutch church of New York City. There it is recorded that on April 24, 1656, "Tjerck Claessen De Witt van Grootholdt en Zunderlandt" (Westphalia) married "Barbara Andriessen van Amsterdam." He was the son of Nicholas De Witt, of Holland, one of the members of a most influential family. It is not known whether other of his relatives actually came over from Holland at the same time that he did; but it is thought probable, as he had a sister, Emmerentje, who married Martinus Hoffman in 1662, at New Amsterdam, and his brother, Jan

Claessen De Witt, died, unmarried, at Kingston, New York, in 1699.

Tjerck C. De Witt resided in New York for a short time following his marriage in 1656, where his first child was born; but removed in the spring of the following year to Albany, where he purchased a house and lot. He exchanged this in September, 1660, with Madame de Hutter, for land in Wiltwyck (Kingston), Ulster county, New York, with "possession to be given May 1, 1661." Here he lived until his death, and for two centuries and a half the place remained in the family. He was undoubtedly a man of means, as is shown by the fact that in 1661 he was taxed one hundred and twenty-five guilders (equal to about \$50) to help pay for a new church building in Esopus, and in 1662 he owned No. 28 of the "New Lots." His eldest daughter, Taatje, was carried away from him by the Indians, June 7, 1663, during the destruction of Kingston and Hurley, but was rescued. Governor Lovelace deeded to him "a parcel of bush-land, together with a house, lot, orchard, and calves' pasture, lying near Kingston, in Esopus," on June 25, 1672, and Governor Andros, October 8, 1677, deeded to him about fifty acres of woodland west of the town. He was, on February 11, 1679, one of the signers of a renewal of the Nichols treaty with the Esopus Indians. He joined with others, in 1684, petitioning Governor Thomas Dongan that there might be "liberty by charter to this county (Ulster) to choose our owne officers to every towne court by the major vote of the freeholders." The petition greatly offended the authorities, so that the signers were arrested and fined for this display of a desire for free or local self-government. The trustees of Kingston conveyed to him one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, February 13, 1685, and June 6, 1685, he claimed two hundred and ninety acres lying upon the north side of Rondout Kill, known as Momboccus, which was granted to him by patent May 14, 1694. He was elected a magistrate of Ulster county, March 4, 1689. He died at Kingston, New York, February 17, 1700. By his will, dated March 4, 1698, he left his property to his wife for life, and directed that after her death it be divided between his oldest and youngest sons, in trust, and by them divided into twelve equal shares, to be given to each of his children or their heirs; but to Lucas he devised the one-half of a sloop he had built the year before, and his widow was named executrix.

Tjerck Claessen De Witt married, at New Amsterdam, April 24, 1656, Barbara Andriessen, who died July 6, 1714. Children: 1. Andries, born in New York City (New Amer-

dam), in the early part of 1657 (see forward). 2. Taatje, born at Albany, New York, about 1659, died previous to 1724; was carried off by Esopus Indians at the burning of Kingston in 1663; but was rescued; married, 1677, Matthys Matthyssen Van Keuren, son of Matthys Jansen and Margaret (Hendrickse) Van Keuren, who in 1685 was commissioned captain and served against the French on the northern frontier. 3. Jannetje, baptized February 12, 1662, died in 1744; married Cornelis Swits, born 1651, died 1730, son of Cornelis Claessen and Ariantje (Trommels) Swits. 4. Klaes, baptized February 17, 1664, died previous to 1698. 5. Jan, baptized February 14, 1666, died previous to probating of will, April 12, 1715; married Wyntje, daughter of Dr. Roeloff and Ikee (Aaghe) (Roosa) Kiersted. 6. Geertruy, baptized October 15, 1668; married, March 24, 1688, Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker, baptized May 17, 1665, son of Hendrick Jochemsen and Elsie (Janse) Schoonmaker. 7. Jacob, married Grietje, daughter of Cornelis C. and Annatje (Cornelissen) Vernooy, and lived at Rochester, Ulster county, New York, where he was one of the trustees of the place. 8. Rachel, married Cornelis Bogardus, died October 13, 1707, son of Cornelis and Helena (Teller) Bogardus. 9. Lucas, married, December 22, 1695, Annatje, daughter of Anthony and Jannetje (Hillebrants) Delva; was commander and joint owner with his father of the sloop, "St. Barbara," and died in 1703. 10. Peek, married (first), at Albany, January 2, 1698, Marytje Janse Vanderberg; married (second), December 21, 1723, Maria Tenuis; he was first a resident of New York, subsequently buying land in Dutchess county, September 6, 1698, and in 1715 removed to Ulster county. 11. Tjerck. 12. Marritje, married (first), November 3, 1700, Hendrick Hendricksen Kortreght, son of Hendrick Jansen and Catharine Hansen (Weber) Kortreght; married (second), September 6, 1702, Jan Macklin. 13. Aagje, baptized January 14, 1684; married, August 23, 1712, Jan Pawling, son of Henry and Neeltje (Roosa) Pawling.

(II) Andries, son of Tjerck Claessen and Barbara (Andriessen) De Witt, was born in New Amsterdam (New York City), between 1657 and 1660, and died at Kingston, New York, July 22, 1710. For some years he lived at Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, on a farm given to him by his father; but removed to Kingston previous to 1708. His death is recorded in the family records in this wise: "Captain Andries De Witt departed this life in a sorrowful way; through the breaking of two sleepers (beams) he was pressed down

and very much bruised; he spoke a few words and died." He was buried in the church-yard at Kingston. He married, March 7, 1682, Jannetje Egbertsen. She was baptized in New Amsterdam, January 11, 1664, died November 23, 1733, and was the daughter of Egbert Meindertse and Jaep (Jans) Egbertsen. Children: 1. Tjerck, baptized January 12, 1683; died at Kingston, August 30, 1762; married (first), January 18, 1708, Anne Pawling, baptized June 19, 1687, daughter of Henry and Neeltje (Roosa) Pawling; married (second), October 17, 1739, Deborah, baptized September 14, 1684, daughter of Egbert Hendricksen and Annatje (Berry) Schoonmaker, widow successively of Jacob Vernooy and Hendrick Vroom. 2. Jacob, baptized September 28, 1684, died young. 3. Barbara, baptized August 22, 1686, died young. 4. Klaes, baptized April 30, 1688, died young. 5. Barbara (2d), born October 30, 1689; married, March 25, 1715, Johannes Van Leuven; died November 1, 1715. 6. Jacob, born December 30, 1691; married, May 9, 1731, Hevltje Van Kampen, baptized October 6, 1700, daughter of Jan and Tietje Janse (Decker) Van Kampen. 7. Maria, born January 21, 1693; married, October 30, 1713, Jan Roosa, Jr., baptized November 6, 1692, son of Jan and Hillegond (Van Buren) Roosa. 8. Helena, born December 7, 1695; married, June 6, 1719, Jacob Swits, baptized at Albany, June 26, 1695, son of Isaac and Susanna (Groot) Swits. 9. Andries, born April 1, 1697, died July 2, 1701. 10. Egbert, born March 18, 1699, see forward. 11. Johannes, born March 26, 1701; married, June 27, 1724, Mary Brodhead, baptized August 6, 1699, daughter of Charles and Maria (Ten Broeck) Brodhead. 12. Andries, baptized February 20, 1704, died at Rochester, Ulster county, New York, in 1764; married, December 3, 1731, Bredjen Nottingham, baptized December 23, 1711, daughter of William and Margaret (Rutsen) Nottingham.

(III) Egbert, son of Andries and Jannetje (Egbertsen) De Witt, was born March 18, 1699. He settled at Napahanoch, in the town of Warwarsing, Ulster county, New York. He married, November 4, 1726, Mary Nottingham, born May 19, 1704, daughter of William and Margaret (Rutsen) Nottingham. Children: 1. Andries, baptized October 15, 1727, see forward. 2. Jacob Rutsen, baptized April 13, 1729; married, April 15, 1756, Jenneke, daughter of Moses and Margaret (Schoonmaker) Depuy; purchased land on the Navesink river, and was a captain of a militia company during the revolution. 3. William, born in 1731; married, May 30,

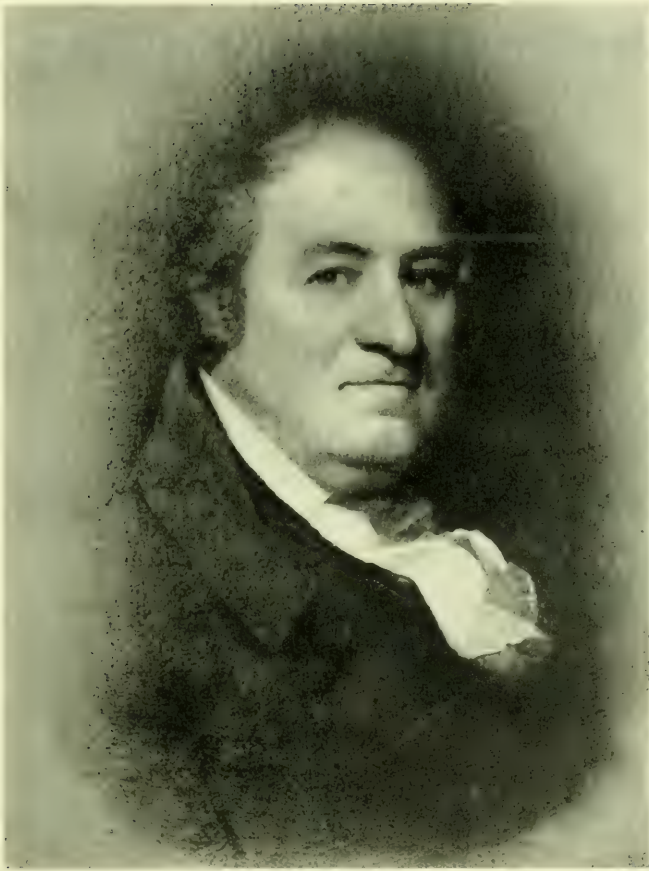
1762, Susanna Chambers. 4. John E., baptized September 19, 1733; married, October 26, 1765, Catherine Newkirk, baptized February 26, 1738, daughter of Cornelius, Jr., and Neeltje (Du Bois) Newkirk. 5. Stephen, baptized December 14, 1735; married, December 8, 1770, Wyntje, baptized February 23, 1746, died July 7, 1830, daughter of John and Venni (Nottingham) Brodhead. 6. Mary, born September 5, 1737, died September 12, 1795; married, February 18, 1765, General James Clinton, born August 9, 1736, died December 22, 1812, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Denniston) Clinton, and had son, DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York state. 7. Egbert, baptized April 1, 1739. 8. Thomas, born May 3, 1741, died at Kingston, New York, September 7, 1809; married, February 28, 1782, Elsie, born March 20, 1750, died June 28, 1832, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Hoorneck) Hasbrouck; during the revolution commissioned as captain in the Third New York Regiment; was promoted to be major; assisted in the defence of Fort Stanwix (Rome, New York) when besieged by Colonel St. Leger, in August, 1777, and accompanied General Sullivan's successful expedition against the Indians. 9. Benjamin, baptized January 19, 1743. 10. Reuben, baptized October 20, 1745; married, November 11, 1772, Elizabeth, baptized May 20, 1753, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Clearwater) Deputy.

(IV) Andries (2), son of Egbert and Mary (Nottingham) De Witt, was baptized October 15, 1727, died at New Paltz, New York, September 30, 1799. He was a physician of excellent standing in his profession, and practiced in his native country for more than half a century. He married, April 24, 1748, Jannetje Vernoooy, baptized March 3, 1728, died February 7, 1795, daughter of Johannes and Jenneke (Louw) Vernoooy. Children: 1. Anna, born April 6, 1749, baptized May 23, 1749, died January 20, 1819; married, April 5, 1778, Hugo Freer, of New Paltz, New York, born July 26, 1749, died October 13, 1808, son of Gerrit and Maria Freer. 2. Egbert, born October 1, 1750, died March 25, 1816; married Elizabeth Smith, baptized December 18, 1755, daughter of Hendrick and Sarah (Keator) Smith. 3. Maria, born April 24, 1752. 4. John A., baptized November 15, 1753, died October 4, 1818; married, April 19, 1776, Rachel Bevier. 5. Cornelis, baptized July 21, 1755. 6. Simeon, born December 26, 1756, died December 3, 1834; married (first), October 12, 1789, Elizabeth Lynott, born January 3, 1767, died December 13, 1793; married (second), Janneke (Varick) Hardenberg,

born May 18, 1760, died April 10, 1808, daughter of John and Jane (Dey) Varick, and widow of Abraham Hardenberg; married (third), October 29, 1810, Susan Linn, born October 30, 1778, died May 5, 1824, daughter of Rev. William and Rebecca (Blair) Linn. 7. William, born December 17, 1758. 8. Janneke, born 1760; married John C. Hardenberg, of Hurley, Ulster county, New York, baptized February 22, 1756, died 1833, son of Charles and Catherine (Smedes) Hardenberg. 9. Catherine, baptized September 20, 1762, died August 24, 1850; married Nathaniel Bevier, baptized April 17, 1756, son of Johannes and Magdalena (Lefever) Bevier. 10. Andries A., baptized January 20, 1766, died March 10, 1851. 11. Sarah, baptized February 2, 1767. 12. Elizabeth, born June 24, 1769; married, December 22, 1801, Henry Guest. 13. Levi, born October 7, 1771. 14. Benjamin, born December 26, 1775, died, New York City, September 10, 1819; married, September 27, 1800, Eve, born, Albany, March 27, 1777, died May 21, 1832, daughter of James and Lydia (Van Valkenburg) Bloodgood.

(V) General Simeon, son of Dr. Andries (2) and Jannetje (Vernoooy) De Witt, was born at Warwarsing, Ulster county, New York, December 26, 1756, died at Ithaca, New York, December 3, 1834. The baptismal record shows that he was baptized on the day following his birth, into the faith of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church. Young De Witt, after receiving such an English education as a scattered agricultural population afforded, was placed for classical instruction with Rev. Dr. Romeyn, of Schenectady, an intimate friend of his father. He was thus prepared for college, and was sent to Queen's (afterwards Rutgers) College, under Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, graduating in 1776, the only one in the class. It was impossible to follow the course in quietude, for those were stirring times of revolutionary conflict. The battle of Long Island was followed by the evacuation of New York City, and the American forces were not permitted to retreat across the Hudson river unmolested, for General Howe pursued them to New Brunswick, burned Princeton, and then marched on to Trenton. De Witt continued his studies at home, passing much time in the family of his uncle, General James Clinton, of the revolutionary army, and the father of De Witt Clinton, afterwards governor of New York, with whom he was a great favorite. This intimacy kindled a patriotism which resulted in De Witt's achieving prominence throughout his long career.

The news of General Burgoyne's contem-



Simon De Witt



plated excursion by way of Canada into the United States aroused both old and young. A battalion was organized in Ulster county under General Gates, to join the American army, and with this De Witt marched as a volunteer adjutant. On arriving at the seat of war, the men were incorporated into a regiment already existing and being thus deprived of his temporary command, he fell into the ranks as a private, and in this capacity was present at the battles which decided the fate of Burgoyne, as well as being present at the surrender of the British following the battle of Bemis' Heights, October, 1777. The service being ended for which he and his companions had volunteered, he returned to his father's house, where he pursued his mathematical studies in connection with the practical business of surveying. Not many months had elapsed before General Washington, in a letter to General James Clinton, inquired whether he knew of any person who was qualified to act as geographer; in other words, to be a topographical engineer for the army. De Witt was immediately recommended, and was appointed in 1778 to be assistant to Colonel Robert Erskine, then geographer-in-chief. He performed his duties so admirably that when his superior died in 1780, De Witt was appointed head of the department, which commission was signed September 8, 1780, by Thomas McKean, president of congress, and took effect on December 4. *He was ordered, December 16, 1780, by General Washington to go to headquarters at New Windsor, and continued attached to the main army until the end of the campaign. He was constantly employed in the survey along the route of the army to Yorktown, and was present both at its siege and surrender, thus having witnessed the two important surrenders, of Burgoyne and Cornwallis. The maps made by him were tendered to Washington with the suggestion that if printed by the government they would be of great value to the public; but although Washington advocated De Witt's idea, congress deemed the country too low in funds to attempt the undertaking. He was appointed surveyor-general on May 13, 1784, and he held the position for more than fifty years. He established, with James Clinton, the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, completing the survey in the years 1786-87, in satisfactory manner. In 1786 the state legislature had requested him to prepare a map of New York, which he finished and published in 1802, being a most creditable effort on his part, and an index at this day of what the state was at that time.

In 1796 General Washington, without General De Witt's knowledge or solicitation, nominated him to the senate of the United States as surveyor-general, and the appointment was cordially ratified, but he was obliged from force of circumstances to decline. The following is the official record:

General De Witt considered this as the most gratifying event in his whole career, especially as he had gained, as shown by numerous private letters, the fullest confidence and friendship of George Washington. In 1798 he was elected a regent of the University, to succeed Hon. Lewis Morris, deceased, which office he held until his death, and for many years was senior member of the board. In 1817 he was elected vice-chancellor, and in 1829, chancellor of the University. He was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which General Washington was president.

On the inception of the canal policy in New York, Mr. De Witt was officially directed to cause surveys to be made of all streams and rivers between the Hudson and Lake Erie, and for several years he was associated as one of the board of canal commissioners. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest in the United States, joining in 1790, on the recommendation of Rittenhouse, to which he made one communication, published in the 6th volume, "Observations on the Eclipse of the Sun." He was president of the Lancaster school's board, Albany, and succeeded Chancellor Livingston as president of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, incorporated by him and others in 1793 in New York state, before which he read two scientific papers, "On a Plan for a Meteorological Chart," and "Establishment of a Meridian Line in the City of Albany." His writings on drawing and perspective were published in a volume entitled "The Element of Perspective," 1813. In his annual address he introduced the novel idea of the rotation of crops. To the "Transactions of the Albany Institute" he contributed a table of variations of the magnetic needle; observations on the function of the moon, deduced from the eclipse of 1806, and a description of a new form of rain gauge. In *Silliman's Journal* he discussed the theory of meteors, and altogether he was thoroughly conversant with many important fields of science, but particularly agriculture and meteorology, ever exhibiting a most cultured mind, and a desire to advance the people's interest.

General Simeon De Witt married (first), October 12, 1789, Elizabeth Lynott, born January 3, 1767, died December 13, 1793;

married (second), Janneke (Jane) Varick Hardenberg, born May 18, 1760, died April 10, 1808, daughter of John and Jane (Dey) Varick, and widow of Abraham Hardenberg; married (third), October 29, 1810, Susan Linn, born October 30, 1778, died May 5, 1824, daughter of Rev. William and Rebecca (Blair) Linn. The third wife of General De Witt, Susan (Linn) De Witt, wrote a novel, "Justina," and also a poem entitled "The Pleasures of Religion."

General De Witt's second wife was a sister of Colonel Richard Varick, and with excellent reason the descendants are proud of the relationship. He was a noted revolutionary officer and recorder and mayor of New York. The latter office he occupied for twelve years, the longest term of service on record since the revolution. Colonel Varick was born of Dutch parentage, at Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1752, the common American ancestor of the family being Rev. Adolphus Van Vork, minister of the Reformed Dutch church at Jamaica, Long Island, who died in 1694. Colonel Varick was educated at King's, now Columbia, College, and embraced the profession of law. At the beginning of the revolution he tendered his services, and was appointed military secretary of General Philip Schuyler, then commanding the Army of the North. Congress appointed him deputy commissary-general in February, 1776, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he was present as such at the memorable battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, fought in September and October, 1777. After the surrender of Burgoyne, he was stationed at West Point as inspector-general, and then became Washington's recording secretary until the close of the war. To him Washington wrote from Mount Vernon, January 1, 1784, a letter cherished by his relatives living at Albany, which, in part, is as follows: "I pray you will be persuaded that I shall take a pleasure in asserting on every occasion the sense I entertain of the fidelity, skill and indefatigable industry manifested by you in the performance of your public duties." In the possession of the Varick family is a small pair of silver spurs. As George, the young son of Governor Clinton, was one day riding down Broadway, in the city of New York, he was stopped by President Washington, who buckled these spurs on his boots with his own hands. Colonel Varick participated prominently in the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati, of which Washington was the first president, and he was elected president of the New York branch of that society, July 4, 1806. He served in the assembly in 1787-88, and in both years

was chosen speaker. He was made attorney-general, May 14, 1789, and was a reviser of the New York laws in 1778-89. The town of Varick was named in his honor, by act of legislature passed February 6, 1830. He died July 30, 1831.

Children of General Simeon and Jane (Varick) De Witt: 1. Richard Varick, born February 6, 1800, see forward. 2. George Washington, born February 17, 1801, died August 2, 1814. 3. Susan Linn, born September 3, 1811; married, in 1835, Levi Hubbell. 4. Cornelia Lansing, born September 10, 1813, died March 15, 1820. 5. William Linn, born January 13, 1817, died at Ithaca, New York, October 12, 1903. 6. Mary Linn, born February 23, 1819, died March 20, 1871.

(VI) Richard Varick, son of General Simeon and Jane (Varick) (Hardenbergh) De Witt, was born at Albany, New York, February 6, 1800, died at Albany, February 7, 1868. He inherited his father's scientific tastes, and was one of the founders of the old Albany Institute, as well as one of its first officers. Before that learned body he frequently displayed his scientific and literary attainments. He graduated at Union College, and after finishing his studies in the office of the late Harmanus Bleeker, afterwards United States Minister at The Hague, was called to the bar. He possessed a large property at Ithaca, New York, and while his natural tastes led him to literary pursuits, his prominent position forced him to a more active life. He established and maintained a line of steamboats on Cayuga lake, in their day considered models of speed and comfort. It was his pleasure to devote much spare time to architectural drawing; he has left behind many drawings of buildings and paintings in both water color and oil of the early types of steamboats, notably that of Fulton's "Clermont." Through his exertions and means, the Ithaca & Oswego railroad was constructed, which was one of the earliest lines in New York state; but unfortunately in the financial disaster of 1837, he lost much of his property by the forced sale of this road. He was for many years both an elder and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Middle (or Second) Dutch Reformed Church of Albany. He was vice-president of the State Cincinnati Society, and during the absence of Governor Fish in Europe, acting president. His refinement was only one of his many charms, and throughout his whole life he maintained a spotless Christian character.

Richard Varick De Witt married, at Albany, New York, May 18, 1831, Sarah Walsh, born in Albany, December 20, 1805, died

there May 5, 1842. Her father was Dudley Walsh, who married, September 24, 1793, Sarah, daughter of John and Magdalena (Dow) Stevenson. Dudley Walsh was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1756, died at Albany, May 24, 1816, and Sarah Stevenson, his wife, was born September 20, 1772, died at Albany, June 22, 1816. John Stevenson died April 24, 1810, and Magdalena Dow, his wife, died December 20, 1817. Children: 1. Richard Varick, born at Albany, New York (as were all his brothers and sisters), August 30, 1832, see forward. 2. Catherine Walsh, born November 26, 1833, died at Albany, January 8, 1907. 3. Dudley Walsh, born October 31, 1835, died at Albany, June 20, 1904. 4. Sarah Walsh, residing in Albany in 1910. 5. Justina, born August 9, 1839, died May 8, 1840. 6. Alice Justina, born February 22, 1841, died April 24, 1869; married, April 27, 1865, Augustus de Peyster, of Boston, Massachusetts. 7. Infant, born April 13, 1842, died April 14, 1842.

(VII) Richard Varick (2), son of Richard Varick (1) and Sarah (Walsh) De Witt, was born in Albany, New York, August 30, 1832, died, after a brief illness at his home, No. 202 Lancaster street, Albany, August 21, 1901. He was educated at the Albany Academy, and after finishing his education, in 1849, entered the employ of the Albany Insurance Company. In 1854 he was employed in the New York State Bank, which position he held until 1868, when he again entered the insurance field. From 1872 to 1890 he was secretary of the Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, and was secretary of the Albany Insurance Company from 1890 to 1896, when he resigned to engage in similar business for himself. He was appointed a member of the board of fire commissioners, September 8, 1887, and was for a long period the secretary of that board, serving with distinction until the board was legislated out of office in 1900. No man in Albany was more widely or more favorably known. His commercial career was most highly honorable, and he was noted for his geniality and humor. For seventeen years Mr. De Witt was a valued trustee of the Madison Avenue Dutch Reformed Church; at one time a director of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank; trustee of the Albany Medical College; member of the standing committee of the Society of the Cincinnati of State of New York, and president of the Albany branch of the Fire Insurance Agents' Association of New York State, and was a charter member of the Albany Academy Alumni Association. In his younger days he was fond of athletic sports and participated

in rowing and baseball contests. He was well known as a clever writer on miscellaneous and historical matters, contributing most entertaining articles to the local and metropolitan press. He was wise in counsel, of excellent judgment, and ever exerted himself for the welfare of others and for the benefit of the public good. When he died Mayor Blessing, of Albany, ordered the flags to be lowered upon the City Hall and on all houses of the fire department. He was buried in the family plat with his ancestors in the Albany Rural Cemetery. A handsome memorial was dedicated September 25, 1910, in the Madison Avenue Reformed (Dutch) Church, in his memory and that of his family, by his only surviving sister.

The actual origin of the Hilton family is lost in the obscurity of distant ages, centuries ago; but it is reported to be the oldest family entitled to bear arms in Great Britain. Certain it is that the vast number of legends related of the origin and of the early members are convincing evidence of great antiquity.

The first official mention of Hilton is that of 1166, when it is recorded that "Romanus, Knight of Hilton, holds of ancient feoffment three knights' fees." On June 23, 1295, in the reign of Edward I., Sir Robert, Baron Hilton, was summoned to Parliament, and his son, Sir Alexander, Baron Hilton, was summoned in 1331, under Edward III. While these are the only summonses known to exist, there is abundant evidence that the Barons attended many other parliaments.

The Hiltons quarter their arms with the Nevill, Skirlaw, Percy, Vipont, Percy-Lovaine, Lumley, Eure, Washington, Ogle, Vescy, Felton, Heron, Surtee and Bowe families, and the arms of these families, with others too much worn by the ages to be accurately deciphered, as well as with the arms and banners of England and France, and these are, with their own, beautifully sculptured on the walls of Hilton Castle, at the original family seat, which is in Durham, England.

In the vale of Wear, on the old road to Newcastle, three miles west of Wearmouth Bridge, county of Durham, stands Hilton Castle, low and sequestered, which is, in fact, according to the original name, Heltun. It is an unusually large structure, consisting of a main or central tower, built during the rule of the Danes and Saxons, to which the family undoubtedly belonged, and there are additions erected by the Barons of the Norman and later periods.

On the records their estates consisted of

the manors of Hilton, Barmston, Grindon, Ford, Clowcroft, North Biddick, Great Usworth and Fallowby, in the county of Durham; Carnaby and Wharram-Percy, in the County of Yorke; Elyngton and Woodhall, in Northumberland; Aldstone Moor, in Northumberland and Cumberland, with the advowsons of Kyrkhought and Monk-Wearmouth.

(1) In the beginning of the seventeenth century Edward, a son of this ancient house, left Durham, his native county, to follow the sea. He engaged in the fishing industry, serving his apprenticeship, and became master. In 1621 he joined the Fishmongers' Guild at London. No doubt, being familiar with the New England coast through his voyages to the fishing banks of North America, and attracted thereto, he, early in 1623, brought a colony, with servants, cattle, implements and the like, to a place called by the Indians Cocheco, about six miles up the Piscataqua river, in the district known to the natives as Wecanacohunt. Here he settled, naming it Northam. It was later on called Hilton's Poynt, and is now known as Dover, New Hampshire. He likewise named neighboring localities in memory of his home county, such as Durham, Newcastle, Stratham, etc. Thus he was the first settler in what is now New Hampshire, and with reason is known as the father of that state.

In 1628, Edward Hilton, of Cocheco, was assessed the sum of one English pound as his share of the expense of an expedition set afoot by the Plymouth colony, which captured and expelled Thomas Morton from Merrymount, now Wallaston, Massachusetts. His ownership of the lands upon which he had settled is confirmed in the following interesting document, and leaves all such beyond any dispute:

Now know yee that the said President and Council by Virtue & Authority of his Maj'ties said Letters Patents and for and in consideration that Edward Hilton and his Associates hath already at his and their owne proper costs and charges, transported sundry servants to plant in New England aforesaid at a place there called by the natives Wecanacohunt, otherwise Hiltons Point lying some two leagues from the mouth of the River Pascataquack in New England aforesaid where they have already Built some houses and planted Corne, and for that he doth further intend by Gods Divine Assistance, to transport thither more people and cattle, to the good increase and advancement & for the better settling and strengthening of their plantacon as also that they may be the better encouraged to proceed in soe pious a work which may especially tend to the propagacon of Religion and to the increase of trade to his Maj'ties Realmes and Dominions, and the advancement of publike plantacons, Have given, Granted, Enfeoffed and Confirmed and by this their p'sent writing doe fully, clearly and absolutely give, grant, enfeoffe and Confirme unto the said Edward Hilton his heires and assignes for ever, all that part of the

River Pascataquack called or known by the name of Wecanacohunt or Hiltons Point, with the south side of the said River, up to the ffall of the River, and three miles into the Maine Land by all the breadth aforesaid, Together with all the Shoares, Creeks, Bays, Harbors and Coasts, amongst the sea within the limitts and bounds aforesaid with the woods and Islands next adjoyneing to the said Lands, not being already granted by the said Councell unto any other person or persons, together alsoe with all the Lands, Rivers, Mines, Mineralles of what kinde or nature soever, Woods, Quarries, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, fishings, Huntings, Hawkings, fowlings, Commodities, Emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever withall and singular their and every of their app'ts in or within the limitts or bounds aforesaid or to the said Lands lying within the same limitts or bounds belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold all and singular the said Lands and p'mises, with all and singular the Woods, Quarries, Marshes, Waters, Rivers, Lakes, fishings, fowlings, Hawkings, Huntings, Mynes, Mineralles of what kinde or nature soever, Priviledges, Rights, Jurisdiccions, Libertties, Royalties and all other profits * * * In witness whereof the said Councell for the affaires of New England in America aforesaid, have hereunto caused their comon Seale to be putt the twelfth day of March Anno Dmi 1629 and in the fifth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, france and Ireland, defender of the ffaith &c.

Ro: WARWICKE.

It will be noted that this important family document was signed by the celebrated Earl.

It was only a few years later that this same Edward Hilton took an active part in protecting the inhabitants from pirates infesting the coast and high seas, for the following is recorded under date of December 5, 1632: "By letters from Captain Neal and Mr. Hilton at Pascataquack it was certified that they had sent out all the forces they could make against the pirates, viz., four pinnaces and shallops, and about forty men." In 1633 Mr. Hilton sold a large portion of his patent to some merchants of Bristol, England.

On the fourth day of the first week of the 10th month of 1639, the authorities of the adjoining town of Exeter made Mr. Hilton a large grant of land, and shortly afterward he moved there, where, in 1652, it was "voted that Mr. Hilton be requested to go along with Mr. Dudley to the General Court to assist him." In 1653 another grant of land of about two miles square, comprehending the site of the whole village of Newmarket, was made to him, "in regard to his charges in setting up a saw-mill." In 1665 "it is testified that Major Shapleigh hath lately made leases of lands for 1,000 years to Mr. Hilton of Exeter, Dr. Barefoot and others."

That the people of his neighborhood regarded him in esteem is clearly shown by this entry in the records of May 19, 1669: "The Court on Perusall of the articles of agreement between this Colony and the inhabitants of

Dover, etc., several of them well remembering that Mr. Edward Hilton was one of those that were commissioned to agree with this Court in behalf of the inhabitants of Piscataqua, doe declare that Mr. Edward Hilton is according to the articles, justly exempted from the county rates and that accordingly he be freed from such impositions."

Mr. Hilton was, like his friends, Mason and Gorges, an ardent supporter of the Church of England. He was neither of the Pilgrims of the Plymouth colony nor of the Puritans, who soon after settled Massachusetts, and consequently he settled in a distant part to be free from their quarrels and able to manage his own affairs. He maintained a garrison on his plantation, and as he was a gentleman of good judgment the settlers looked to him for protection and advice when in danger or in trouble, and when, in 1641, Massachusetts usurped the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, he was the first one named in the list of magistrates. He was a man of wealth, enterprise and influence, possessed of the friendship of the governors of Massachusetts, and was their confidential correspondent. He died in Exeter, early in 1671, at a considerably advanced age, leaving an estate which in the equivalent of to-day would be reckoned at about \$100,000, on which letters of administration were granted to his sons, Edward, William, Samuel and Charles, March 6, 1670-1.

The name of his first wife is unknown, but by her he had the following six children: 1. Edward, born 1626 (see forward). 2. William, born 1628; a sea captain and commander; made the noted voyage to the southward on the Atlantic coast in 1662, when he discovered and named many places, among them Hilton Head, South Carolina, and of this voyage he wrote a full report which his step-uncle, Major Nicholas Shapleigh, mapped, the reprint of which was recently published during a celebration in Charleston, South Carolina; died in 1690, leaving three sons, Richard, John and William. 3. Samuel, remained in Exeter. 4. Charles, born about 1638; died at Exeter, 1684, unmarried. 5. Mary, married Christopher Palmer, of Hampton, New Hampshire. 6. Sobriety, married, November 20, 1651, Henry Moulton, of Hampton, New Hampshire.

Edward Hilton married (second) Katharine Shapleigh (Treworthy), daughter of Alexander Shapleigh, who was agent for Mason and Gorges, and widow of James Treworthy, who had been killed by Indians; by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, who married, at Exeter, in 1659, Captain John Gilman.

(II) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) Hilton, was born at Northam, New Hampshire, in 1626.

By reason of a conflagration and carelessness, vast numbers of the early records of about this period have been destroyed; hence the family historian lacks statistics, many dates, and much of the story of the first settlers and their children, and nearly all the data had to be compiled from what had been preserved by individuals or recorded in state and provincial documents. The Hiltons fought the Indians for a foothold in America. They were numerous in all the Indian and colonial wars, and all those who were able took an active and some a prominent part in the revolutionary army. William Hilton was a pall-bearer at General Washington's funeral. The muster-rolls of the civil war will reveal many of them at the front, and altogether they have had no inconsiderable part in preparing and establishing the country the later descendants now enjoy.

Edward Hilton, the eldest son, received the major share of his father's property. He was active in the affairs of his community, taking his father's place on the plantation, maintaining the garrison to defend it, and interesting himself in local matters. He was not prominent in politics, and we find few traces of him in the larger concerns of public life; but he was a highly respected citizen and a soldier. He seems to have been much in the company of his father, as their names appear together on many documents.

On January 17, 1660, he received a tract of land from the Indians, as here set forth: "Wadononamin, Sagamore of Washucke and Piscataqua, for ye love I bear to Englishmen, and especially to Edward Hilton of Piscataqua, eldest son of Edward Hilton of ye same Piscataqua, Gent'm of ye said Collony, as for divers other reasonable causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have voluntarily and freely given . . . to said Edward Hilton, Jun., all my lands lying bounded between two branches of Lamprell river called Washucke, being about six miles in length and in breadth about some places of it six miles. . . . Reserving for himself only a convenient planting place for life."

In 1693, Edward Hilton strengthened his garrison by the addition of two more men.

He married Ann Dudley, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, October 16, 1641, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley, who was born at Canons Ashley, England, 1606; eldest son of Thomas Dudley, many times elected governor of Massachusetts Colony, and his first wife, Dorothy Yorke. Rev. Samuel Dudley came to America

in 1630 with his father and Governor Winthrop. Ann Dudley's mother was Mary, eldest child of John Winthrop, first governor of the Massachusetts colony, and his first wife, Mary Forth, of Great Stambridge, Essex county, England. Children: 1. Winthrop, born about 1671; was the celebrated Colonel Winthrop Hilton, soldier and statesman, leading the expedition against Port Royal, as well as several expeditions against the Indians to the eastward. He was the scourge of the redskins, and in 1705 destroyed the mission village of Norridgewock. In 1706 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, in 1709 was appointed a councilor for the province. On June 23, 1710, the Indians, who had made many previous attempts, succeeded in surprising him while at work on his farm, and killed him and two of his men, capturing at the same time his brother Dudley. 2. Dudley, who was carried off by the Indians when they killed his elder brother, Winthrop, and was never afterward heard of by his friends. 3. Joseph, born about 1681 (see forward). 4. Jane, married Richard Mattoon, of Newmarket. 5. Ann, married Richard Hilton, son of her uncle William. 6. Mary, married Joseph Hall, of Exeter, New Hampshire. 7. So-briety, married Jonathan Hilton.

(III) Joseph, son of Edward (2) Hilton and Ann Dudley, was born about 1681. He was a sailor, and is called in the records "Ensign." He married (first) October 16, 1709, Hannah, daughter of Richard Jose, sheriff of the province, by whom one child, a daughter; married (second) October 10, 1716, Rebecca Atkinson (Adams), widow of Israel Adams (who had died in 1714 in less than two months after her marriage to Adams) and daughter of Theodore Atkinson, a very prominent citizen of Portsmouth. Children: 1. Hannah, born August 11, 1710. 2. Israel, born October 10, 1717; went to the Carolinas. 3. Joseph, followed his brother. 4. Theodore, of Newmarket; married Mary Sinclair, and became father of Colonel Joseph Hilton, of Deerfield; active officer in the revolutionary army; died in 1826. 5. Dudley, married Sarah Taylor (see forward). Ensign Joseph died 1765, aged eighty-four years.

(IV) Dudley, son of Joseph Hilton and Rebecca Atkinson (Adams), resided in Newmarket, New Hampshire. He married Sarah Taylor. Children: 1. Dudley, lived at Parsonsfeld, Maine. 2. Daniel, born at Newmarket, June 16, 1758 (see forward). 3. George, of Newmarket, died September 2, 1821; married Mary Wiggin; had one child, George Oliver, long a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives. 4. Ward,

of Newmarket. 5. Nathan, of Deerfield. 6. Ann, married Major William Norris, of Newmarket. 7. Chace, of Newmarket; died July 26, 1786.

(V) Daniel, son of Dudley Hilton and Sarah Taylor, was born at Newmarket, New Hampshire, June 16, 1758, and died in Meredith Village, New Hampshire, shortly after March, 1822. He was a merchant and trader, holding several government offices by appointment. He served in the revolution, and was a corporal in Captain Robert Pike's company, in 1777. He joined his only son Daniel at Meredith Village, New Hampshire, March 9, 1822, and died there shortly after. He married, in 1783, Sarah Wiggin, born June 5, 1761, daughter of Simon Wiggin, the son of Lieutenant Simon Wiggin, whose father was Captain Simon Wiggin, son of Andrew Wiggin and his wife, Hannah Bradstreet. Andrew Wiggin was son of Governor Thomas Wiggin, who came to Piscataqua in 1630. Hannah Bradstreet was daughter of Governor Simon Bradstreet and his wife, the first American poetess and celebrated writer, as well as social leader, Anne Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, and sister of Governor Joseph Dudley. The Dudleys trace their ancestry back to Henry I., of France, and Edward the Elder, of England. Daniel Hilton's children were all by his first wife, Sarah Wiggin, who died July 24, 1799, and he married (second) in 1801, Elizabeth Rowe, who died December 8, 1819. Children: 1. Sarah, born August 11, 1784; died in infancy. 2. Charlotte, born November 2, 1785, died aged two years. 3. Chace, born May 9, 1788, died in infancy. 4. Charlotte, born September 4, 1789, married Dr. Odell, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. 5. Nancy, born March 20, 1792, married Mr. Weeks, of Portsmouth. 6. Daniel, born April 21, 1794 (see forward).

(VI) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) Hilton and Sarah Wiggin, was born at Newmarket, New Hampshire, April 21, 1794, and died at Meredith Village, New Hampshire. When young he removed from Newmarket to Meredith Village, where he engaged in farming, and resided there all his life. He married, February 10, 1822, Elizabeth Lamprey Moulton, born May 12, 1799, died May 12, 1869, daughter of Benning Moulton and Sally Leavitt, and granddaughter of General Jonathan Moulton, noted Indian fighter, revolutionary officer, merchant, and crony of Governor Benning Wentworth, after whom he named his son. Jonathan Moulton was a resident of Hampton, New Hampshire, and is the hero of many traditions; celebrated in song and story. He left a large estate including

80,000 acres of land, to a family of no less than eighteen children. The general was a grandson of Lieutenant John Moulton, called "the Giant," born in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 16, 1638, son of John Moulton, who came to New England with a wife and five children from the county of Norfolk, England, early in 1637, and was the first settler of Winnacunnet, now Hampton. Children: 1. Amanda Moulton, born December 7, 1822; married Mr. Garman; had daughter, died unmarried. 2. George, born December 27, 1825, died in childhood. 3. Charles, born at Meredith Village, New Hampshire (see forward). 4. George Oliver, born February 1, 1832, died young. 5. Huntington Porter, born December 4, 1835 (named for uncle, Rev. Huntington Porter), died Rochester, New York, 1886; married, no issue. 6. George Selwyn, born February 21, 1840; moved to Paterson, New Jersey, where he became a lawyer of repute; married, no issue.

(VII) Charles Hilton, son of Daniel (2) Hilton and Elizabeth Lamprey Moulton, was born in Meredith Village, New Hampshire, July 24, 1829, and died at Albany, New York, December 1, 1884.

When a youth he was very prominent in the affairs of his native village. He was a leader in the debating society and a member of the Rifle Corps, distinguished by permanent organization and regulation uniform and equipment from the "slam-bangs," as the train bands that met for drill once a year were called. After three years' study in Brown's architectural and engineering office in Lowell, Massachusetts, he joined the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad as civil engineer, and two years later transferred his energies to the Attica & Alleghena Railroad, shortly afterwards entering the service of the New York Central railroad, with headquarters in Albany, where in 1858 he established his home. In 1865 he became chief engineer of the Central, and was in charge of many large and important works, including both bridges over the Hudson river and the Broadway viaduct in Albany, and the Grand Central Station and grain elevators in New York City. He was sometime division engineer on the Erie Canal, deputy state engineer, and major of engineers of the Ninth Brigade, N. G. N. Y., on the staff of General Dickerman. In 1878 he organized the Hilton Bridge Construction Company, located in North Albany. As an engineer he was eminent and successful, and his position and reputation in the profession were of the highest, while his expert opinion was in great demand in and out of the courts. Socially he was much sought after. He was

prominent in Masonic circles, and reached the thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. In 1863 he was master of Temple Lodge, No. 14, and from 1865 to 1867 was high priest of Temple Chapter. He was also for several years eminent commander of Temple Commandery. Major Hilton was a member of the Old Guard of the Burgesses Corps. In politics he was an earnest, consistent and unwavering Democrat.

He married, at La Salle, Niagara county, New York, February 15, 1856, Mary Etta McWhorter, born at Cincinnati, Cortlandt county, New York, September 1, 1832, died at Albany, September 15, 1907, daughter of Zurial McWhorter and Polly Fairchild. The McWhorter family line of descent is as follows:

The McWhorters descend from Mortough, otherwise Murchertach MacEarcha, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, and grandson of Niall the Great. He was called MacEarcha, that is, son of Earcha, from the name of his mother, who was the daughter of Loarne, the eldest of the six brothers who had led the colony to Albania, as Scotland was anciently called. Mortough succeeded Lugha VII. as monarch of Ireland, in the year 503, and reigned until 533. He was no less remarkable for his Christian piety than for his valor as a warrior. He afforded particular protection to religion, as did his wife Sabina, who died with a high reputation for sanctity. In the reign of this monarch, Oilíoll, son of Murtough, reigned in Leinster, and Cormac, descended in the eighth degree from Oilíoll Olum by Eagan-More, in Munster. The Dalíads of Ulster made their last colonization expedition into Albania at the close of the fifth century, when some of the family of Murchertach settled there, and are now to be found a small clan in the Galloway district, spelling the name McWhirter.

In Armagh, Ulster, Ireland, the original seat of the Murchertachs, or McWhorters, as it is now written, some differences of opinion amongst those of the Arminian view of worship led to a separation in the congregation, and in 1759 about three hundred of the members, mostly from Monaghan and Ballibay, formed a new church organization in the latter town, where they called the Rev. Thomas Clark to be their pastor. Persecution caused them to sail in a body, May 10, 1764, to New York, where they landed July 28th, and remained for a short time in order to look about for a place of settlement, finally going to Stillwater, New York, where they waited until Dr. Clark had closed negotiations for a large tract of land in Charlotte, now Washington

county, New York, and in 1766 they founded a town, calling it New Perth, now known as Salem, New York. Here they organized the first Presbyterian church.

One of these immigrants, an enthusiastic supporter of and large contributor to the enterprise, was Elder Matthew McWhorter, whose kinsman, Solomon Barr, was the first of the colony to die. Elder Matthew was an active citizen. He enlisted in the revolutionary army and received land grants for his services. He also represented Charlotte in the New York legislature in 1780-81-82, sitting in Poughkeepsie, Kingston and Albany.

Matthew McWhorter's son John studied medicine, became a physician, and started practicing in Unadilla, New York, from which place he went with a number of others, through Oxford, into Cortland county, where in 1795 they settled on some military land tracts, thus founding the town of Cincinnatus, New York. One of the company, Zurial Raymond, had married the widow Young, in Williamstown, and obtained through her land grants given her deceased husband for his services in the war, and his stepdaughter, Miss Young, a very interesting and accomplished young lady, as it is related, became wife of Dr. John McWhorter. He was the first physician in Cortland county, built in 1802 the first frame house in Cincinnatus, and his was the first marriage there. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, an active and prominent citizen, and was elevated to responsible positions at various periods. From 1802 to 1809 he was a member of the legislature, and was several times appointed surrogate. He had one son and four daughters, the son being named Zurial.

Zurial McWhorter was born in Cincinnatus, New York, January 12, 1803, and died at Niagara Falls, February, 1882. He married, at Pitcher, New York, August 17, 1824, Polly Fairchild, born in that place, September 25, 1805, died at La Salle, New York, October 2, 1881. In 1848 Zurial McWhorter moved with his family to La Salle, Niagara county, where he settled on a farm; all his children were born in Cincinnatus, New York. Children of Zurial McWhorter and Polly Fairchild: James Benjamin, born September 2, 1826; William Henry, August 10, 1828; John Raymond, July 26, 1830; Mary Etta, September 1, 1832, married Charles Hilton; Franklin, February 7, 1835; Zurial, Jr., April 27, 1837; Sarah Amelia, August 9, 1844, married George T. Briggs; Pratt Fairchild, July 2, 1845.

Children of Charles Hilton and Mary Etta McWhorter: 1. Charles McWhorter, born at

Cortland, New York, May 2, 1857; civil engineer, located in New York City in 1910; married, Peekskill, New York, April 2, 1882, Mary Ida Cassells, born at Tompkins Cove, New York, September 16, 1863, daughter of James Cassells and Anna Cushman; by whom: Harriet Kidd, born at Tompkins Cove, New York, December 24, 1882. 2. George Porter, born at Albany, New York, March 19, 1859 (see forward). 3. Frank Perine, born at Albany, July 12, 1861; engaged in brokerage business in New York City in 1910; married, at Cohoes, New York, February 15, 1885, Emma Adelaide Brockway, born at Cohoes, daughter of Henry Brockway and Ellen Paine; by whom: Alice Brooks, born at Cohoes, November 20, 1886. 4. Harriet Kidd, born at Albany, September 15, 1870; married, Albany, November 15, 1899, Henry Alden Ten Eyck, born at New York, New York, March 23, 1869, son of Leonard Gansevoort Ten Eyck and Alice Mary Alden; by whom: George Hilton, born at Albany, New York (as were all the other children), September 10, 1900; Charles Alden, July 11, 1904; Theodore, October 26, 1905; Robert Earle, June 19, 1907; Mary Hilton, March 4, 1909, died at Albany, February 20, 1910.

(VIII) George Porter Hilton, son of Charles Hilton and Mary Etta McWhorter, was born in Albany, New York, March 19, 1859, and died at his home, No. 240 State street, Albany, October 7, 1909.

He received his education partly in the Albany Academy and then at the Albany high school, from which he was graduated in 1877. Thereafter he entered Amherst College, graduating in 1881 and receiving the degree of B.A. In July of the same year he began his business career, taking a position in the office of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company of Albany, located near the Erie canal in North Albany, of which his father was the head. He was made vice-president and engineer of the concern, and upon the death of his father he and the late Elnathan Sweet continued the business until its absorption by the American Bridge Company in 1900. During his administration of its affairs the Hawk street viaduct and also that of the Northern Boulevard were constructed at the works for the city, being two of the greatest engineering improvements in Albany. In 1902 he became manager of the John G. Myers estate, giving his close attention to the large establishment, and it was while he was at the head of it that the handsome new building was erected on North Pearl street, which is widely known as one of the leading dry goods stores in the entire state. After the





George P. Wilton.



change to a copartnership he was one of the firm.

He was known as a man much concerned in military matters, athletics, business, religion, and advancement of civic affairs, in the strict sense that all these drew his close attention and absorbed his time, yet he ranked none of them ahead of his strong love for an ideal home life. His association with the National Guard extended over a long period and gave him a wide acquaintance with both men and officers both at home and in other cities, for in 1898 he was made colonel and inspector-general of the New York State National Guard. The minutes of the Old Guard of Company A, Albany Zouave Cadets, record the fact that he was "one of its most lovable and best loved members," and that his intimates regarded him as being unusually "public-spirited, genial, genuine, honorable in all things—a thorough gentleman and a good soldier."

Possibly he was known best for his energetic work as president of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, in which effort for the improvement of the whole city and for the good of all its citizens he took the greatest delight. One can find no more fitting expression or estimate his personal worth more closely than in the words of that body when his activities were over:

"The shadow of a great sorrow is now resting heavily upon this Chamber of Commerce in the sudden death of its President, Major George P. Hilton. A member of this body since its organization; for three terms its vice-president and twice chosen its president, its success and efficiency are in a large measure owing to his intelligent interest in all its activities and to his splendid executive ability. In the full strength of bodily vigor, with mental powers unimpaired, bearing the multitudinous details of the great civic festival of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, the success of which in so large a measure depended upon his intelligent direction and untiring zeal, the summons came, and the ties of business, social life and family relationship are suddenly severed, while the city pauses in its rejoicings and sorrowfully pays its silent tribute of respect to one of its foremost citizens. Possessing great executive ability, he gave to this organization in full measure his time and strength, and with infinite patience met its every demand with cheerful and efficient service. Genial and lovable in his personality, and with a cheerful optimism that was unruffled under any stress of work, he found time in the midst of exacting duties of the great business interests in which his own fortune and that of his family were largely invested, to give to the performance of civic duties a strength rarely equalled. To his church he freely gave his services as custodian of its finances, and to the financial institutions of our city, upon whose boards of directors he was an efficient member, he gave a measure of personal attention rarely equalled, and yet he found time and abundant opportunity to devote a large measure of his business talent to this organization, in an unselfish love for the city of his birth. He was a man of strict integrity, spotless

reputation, warm-hearted, tender and beneficent, his benefactions many and various."

He was a director of the First National Bank of Albany, and was appreciated by his confreres, who said of him:

"Mr. Hilton was a man of stalwart physique, in the prime of life at the time of his death, surrounded by all that makes life happy, with every prospect of continued success, engaged in public affairs as well as large private enterprises, and in every position which he occupied he was fearless, determined, aggressive, and at the same time sagacious, considerate and kind. By birth, education and practice he was a gentleman. Free from ostentation and desire for public applause, he nevertheless was recognized as one of our foremost citizens, occupying positions of honor and trust. A man of wide experience, a mind enriched by travel and reading, an excellent judge of human nature, acquired by years of personal acquaintance with men of all stations in life, a man of decision and promptitude, he was unusually equipped with that which makes most valuable the managing head of an institution."

Major Hilton was identified with many other important institutions, and was trustee and treasurer of the Corning Foundation of Christian Work in the Episcopal Diocese of Albany; treasurer of the Cathedral of All Saints; trustee of the Albany Medical College; director of the National Exchange Bank and of the Schenectady Trust Company; vice-president of the Albany Trust Company; tenor soloist of St. Peter's Church under Organist Philip Hale; and had membership in the Fort Orange, Albany University, Racquet, Camera and Albany Country clubs, the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, American Association of Engineers, New York Yacht Club, the Triton Club of Canada, and New York University Club.

His death took place on the eve of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in Albany, for which he had worked indefatigably and of which he was the moving spirit. It consequently was a shock to the people of Albany, and when his funeral occurred on October 10, 1909, it was attended by a vast concourse of people in every walk in life, all moved by a feeling of a deep and sincere loss.

Bishop Doane read the following tribute to George Porter Hilton at a meeting of the Chapter of the Cathedral of All Saints, and it was adopted by the Chapter:

"Meeting under the sudden and severe shock of a second sorrow; meeting to elect one and finding ourselves called upon to elect a second member of the Chapter of the Cathedral of All Saints, those of us who survive make record here of our great personal grief and of our grave and irreparable loss. We have just, in a few and simple words, recorded our loving memory of William Bayard Van Rensselaer, and now the death of George Porter Hilton reopens the old wound. Rich in intelligence and cultivation, with tireless energy of resource, with the reserve force of a young, active, strong physical frame, Mr.

Hilton early won his way to leadership and dominant influence in the affairs of the city. As president of the Chamber of Commerce, he had the chance of inaugurating and directing many of the public movements along the line of business activity. His dauntless courage when the falling in of the foundations and the following fire wrecked his big business building was simply heroic, and won the victory. With all the tireless activity and constant absorption in public affairs, he had time and taste for other things; for genial companionship, for reading, for the joys and delights of his dear home, and for the outdoor life. He had a genius for friendship and won and held men to him. In all his home relations he was devoted to the older as well as to the present generation. People didn't stop to think of Mr. Hilton's integrity, but only of his individual responsibility in anything he ever undertook to do. As treasurer of both St. Agnes School and of the Cathedral, he was an essential part of all our work here, and the substratum of all his power was his devout, consistent, reverent religious faith. His worship was his delight and his joy in the Cathedral services intense. And so, ready on every hand, he passed instantly from what seemed full-blooded physical life into the life that has in it the fullness of all joy, physical and spiritual, in the power of a perfect, unhampered service."

Major George Porter Hilton married, in Albany, September 14, 1899, Jessie Kenyon Myers, daughter of John G. Myers and Mary Augusta Young. (See Myers). Issue: John Gillespy Myers Hilton, born at Albany, New York, May 11, 1901.

The Myers family of Albany, MYERS New York, is one of the old

Dutch line families of the province of New York, entitling its members to admission in the Holland Society of New York. The progenitor of the family in America was Stephanus Myers, or Myer, who came from Holland and settled first in New Amsterdam, now New York City.

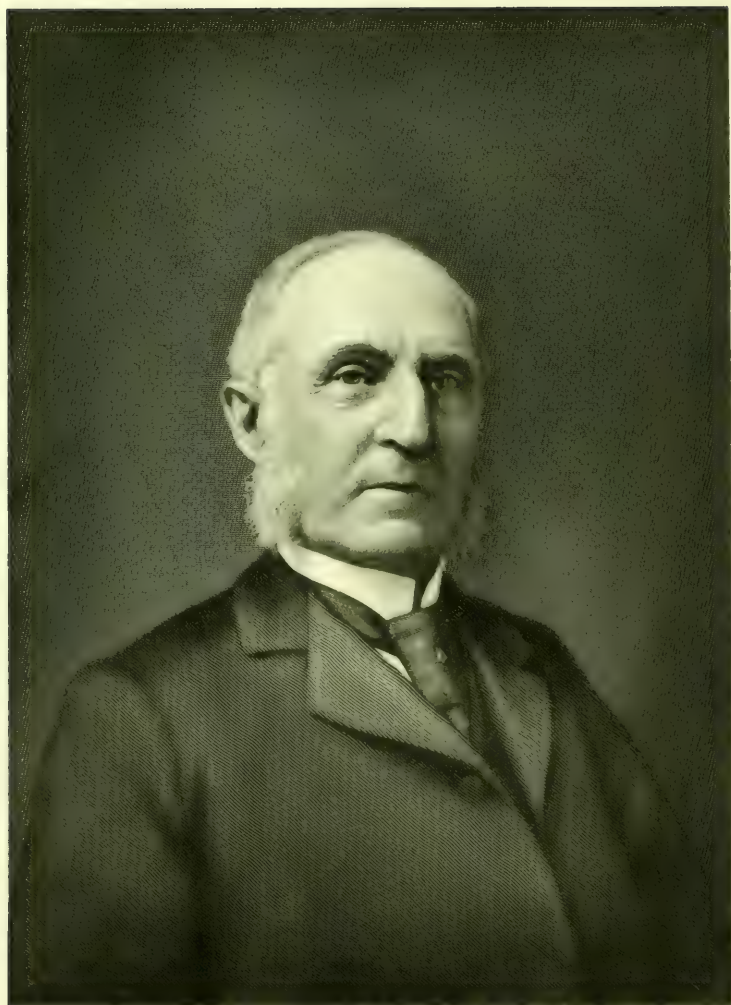
(I) Benjamin Myers, a descendant of the progenitor, was born October 21, 1728, and died December 12, 1819. He married Leah Osterhoudt, the banns of which marriage were published August 13, 1756. She was the daughter of Teunis Osterhoudt and Catrina Legg. Children: 1. Teunis, born 1756, died November 22, 1831. 2. Christian, born June 5, 1759; died unmarried. 3. Stephanus, born December 27, 1760, died March, 1841; married Helen Low. 4. Petrus, born November 17, 1762, died March, 1841. 5. Catherine, born April 10, 1769; married David Myer. 6. Annatje (or Anna), born June 23, 1772; married Isaac Vandenberg. 7. Marytje, born May 10, 1775; married Tjerck Schoonmaker, Sr. 8. Solomon, born October 1, 1786; died unmarried.

(II) Teunis Myers, son of Benjamin Myers and Leah Osterhoudt, was born in 1756,

and died November 22, 1831. He resided at Saugerties, New York, where he owned considerable property, and on which was a stone house, typical of the colonial period, and bearing upon its portal the date of its erection, 1746. This was not far from Mount Marion, in the Catskill mountains, and a beautiful location for a residence. This house was long and low, with an unusually steep roof, and was still standing in 1910. He married, in 1781, Cornelia, daughter of John Legg, who resided where in 1910 was the Sheffield place, now Henry Barclay's, Saugerties. Cornelia Legg Myers was an intimate friend of Governor George Clinton's wife, and when the British proceeded up the Hudson working devastation, she witnessed the burning of Kingston, New York, October 13, 1777. Children: 1. Benjamin Teunis, born at Plattskill, New York, May 9, 1783, died at Saugerties, January 31, 1869; married, Plattskill, September 2, 1804, Sarah Snyder. 2. Jane, born September 17, 1793, died November, 1872; married Peter G. Post, born January 19, 1792. 3. Solomon, born July 14, 1798; married Elizabeth Goodwin.

(III) Benjamin Teunis Myers, son of Teunis Myers and Cornelia Legg, was born at Plattskill, Ulster county, New York, May 9, 1783, and died at Saugerties, New York, January 31, 1869. He was originally a farmer on a somewhat large scale, supplying the neighborhood and river towns with the produce from his estate; but in the later years of his life he was able to retire from business cares and all activities in Saugerties, where he lived the greater part of his life. He married at Plattskill, New York, September 2, 1804, Sarah, only daughter of Johannes Snyder and Leah Myer, and granddaughter of Colonel Johannes Snyder, of Ulster county, who was colonel of the First Regiment of Ulster, May 1, 1776; also delegate to the provincial congress, member of council of safety, member of assembly, president five terms of board of trustees of Kingston corporation. Sarah Snyder inherited a number of slaves as a portion of her dowry, one of whom, Flora, who taught Mrs. S. M. Taylor to knit, and another was known as "Old Rub." Child: John Benjamin, born at Brabant, New York, February 27, 1806, died at Mentz, New York, February 27, 1861; married, at Saugerties, New York, August 12, 1828, Arriet Gillespy (see forward).

(IV) John B. Myers, son of Benjamin Teunis Myers and Sarah Snyder, was born at Brabant, near Kingston, New York, February 27, 1806, and died in the town of Mentz, near Port Byron, New York, February 27, 1861.



Josiah M. Jones



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

His birth took place on a farm rented of a Mr. Cockburn, by his father, who soon purchased a farm, where the other children were born. He resided at Mentz most of his life, where he had an extensive farm of his own; on his death, he was buried in Fort Hill cemetery, at Auburn, New York. He married, at Saugerties, New York, August 12, 1828, Arriet, daughter of Captain John Gillespy. He had a record as a fighter in the American cause, and was the son of Major John Gillespy, who engaged in the French and Indian wars, and afterwards was a participant in the revolution as a member of the Fourth Ulster county militia. Captain John Gillespy fought at the head of his company in the war of 1812 against the British. For a time he was stationed on Staten Island. Children: 1. Benjamin Gillespy, born at Saugerties, New York, August 20, 1829, died at No. 372 Clinton avenue, Albany, March 5, 1901; married, Port Byron, New York, November 23, 1858, Minerva Kerns, by whom: Howard Gillespy, born at Port Byron; Leila Whitney, born at New York, New York; Lotta Wright, born at New York, New York. 2. John Gillespy, August 4, 1832, died, Albany, December 1, 1901; married, Cayuga, New York, August 19, 1857, Mary Augusta Young (see forward). 3. Sarah, September 21, 1833; residing in Albany in 1910; married, Port Byron, New York, May 28, 1863, Captain David Austin Taylor; by whom: John Myers, born near Port Byron; Lawrence Hartshorne, born at Camden, New York; Grace Brown, born at Oneida, New York; Ernest Chandler, born at Guineys, Virginia; Marion Lee, born at Albany, New York; Bessie Myers, born at Albany. 4. Jason Gillespy, January 25, 1840; unmarried. 5. Lavinia, died at Albany, October 29, 1885; buried at Auburn, New York. 6. Elizabeth, born near Port Byron, New York, died young. 7. Selina, married, Auburn, New York, July 10, 1878, S. Henry Atwater, by whom: Winifred Moore, born at Windham, New York; Donald Brown, born at Windham, New York; Reginald Myers, born at Canon City, Colorado.

(V) John Gillespy Myers, son of John Benjamin Myers and Arriet Gillespy, was born in Saugerties, New York, August 4, 1832, and died in Albany, New York, December 1, 1901. Until eight years old, he lived with his parents upon their farm in their typical Dutch farmhouse in the shadow of Mount Marion, of the Catskill mountain range. About that time his father picked out better land than the rocky soil of Ulster county, purchasing a tract near Montezuma, Cayuga county, and here his son aided him in agricul-

tural pursuits. When fourteen years of age he returned to Saugerties and began his business career as a store boy and general clerk for his uncle, P. M. Gillespy. He had been accustomed as a youth to dispose of the fruits grown upon the farm, and he acquired a strong tendency for trade, made keen by his competition with other lads of the neighborhood. The connection with the store in a minor capacity simply interested and aroused him to make more rapid progress in something better; but until he became of age he remained in the employ of his uncle, excepting at such times as he was engaged in study in the little red school house. He was fond of reading and very quick to observe, so he acquired much knowledge even when not in school, and what he learned in this fashion he was sufficiently clever to turn to good account later in his life. Even in those days, he had a keen insight into character, a faculty for quick decision and rapid action. Those characteristics governed him all through his life.

When twenty-one years old, he became associated with two men in the conduct of a general country store at Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, but this firm did not last long, and finally he was left in sole possession to dispose of the stock for the benefit of the creditors. He succeeded in carrying this out by means of a trip through the west, and the result was that by his ability every one was paid in full. After this he obtained a position in the large wholesale house of Clapp & Kent, clothing and dry goods merchants, New York City, and was rapidly promoted. At the beginning of the rebellion he started in business for himself in New York, securing for a location the corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets, and here made some money. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Mr. William M. Whitney, in Albany, they succeeding the firm of Ubsdell, Pierson & Lenox, in the dry goods business, and the store on North Pearl street was known as "The New York Store." It was by all means the largest of any in Albany, and won a pronounced success. This partnership continued five years, when it was dissolved, each partner continuing the dry goods business by himself, Mr. Myers opening another large store at Nos. 39-41 North Pearl street. An incident in its history was a catastrophe on the morning of August 8, 1905, when during the course of repairs and alterations the floors sank, and as a result the handsome new building was erected immediately upon the same site, which is a leading adornment of the business section of the Capital City. But of far more importance than a beautiful building in showing the character of

ton. Children: 1. Etta, unmarried; resides in West Fulton, New York. 2. Michael (2), succeeded his father in the business which he still continues; is a practical blacksmith and carriage builder; he is an active Democrat, has served as town clerk several terms, and is one of the leading citizens of his town; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is unmarried. 3. John, died 1903; was a farmer; member of the Baptist church, and a Republican. He married Lottie Zeh, who survives him (1910); children: Ada, graduate of Oneonta Normal School; now a teacher in the public schools of Yonkers, New York; Nina, resides with her mother; Erwin Z., now with firm of John G. Myers Company, Albany. 4. James, has been for many years with Hodge Brothers, merchants, of Cobleskill, New York; married Edith Olendorph; child: Ethel. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and a Democrat. 5. Matthew, died at age of six years. 6. Thomas Edward, see forward. 7. Mary, married Norman L. Spencer, of Richmondville, New York; children: Floyd, married Emma Sutphen; Harry, Lena, Una. The members of this family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

(II) Thomas Edward, son of Michael and Ann (Welch) Finegan, was born at West Fulton, Schoharie county, New York, September 28, 1866. He was educated in the common and high schools of West Fulton and Cooperstown, New York, and was graduated from the State Normal College at Albany, class of 1889, and received the degree of A. M. from Hamilton College, in 1894, and the degree of Pd. D. from the New York State Normal College in 1909. He chose the profession of law, and read law with E. A. Dox, of Richmondville, completing the required studies and years of service with Charles J. Buchanan, of Albany. He was admitted to the New York bar June, 1894. Prior to his college graduation he taught in the public schools. He was principal of the public school of West Fulton, New York, 1889-90; elected school commissioner for the second district of Schoharie county and served from January 1, 1891, to December 1, 1892, when he resigned and accepted an appointment from James F. Crooker, state superintendent, as supervisor of examinations in the State Department of Public Instruction. He served twelve years, during which period the present system of examination and certification of teachers in New York state was developed. In December, 1904, he was appointed by State Commissioner Andrew S. Draper to the position of chief of the law division, State Education Department. He served in this po-

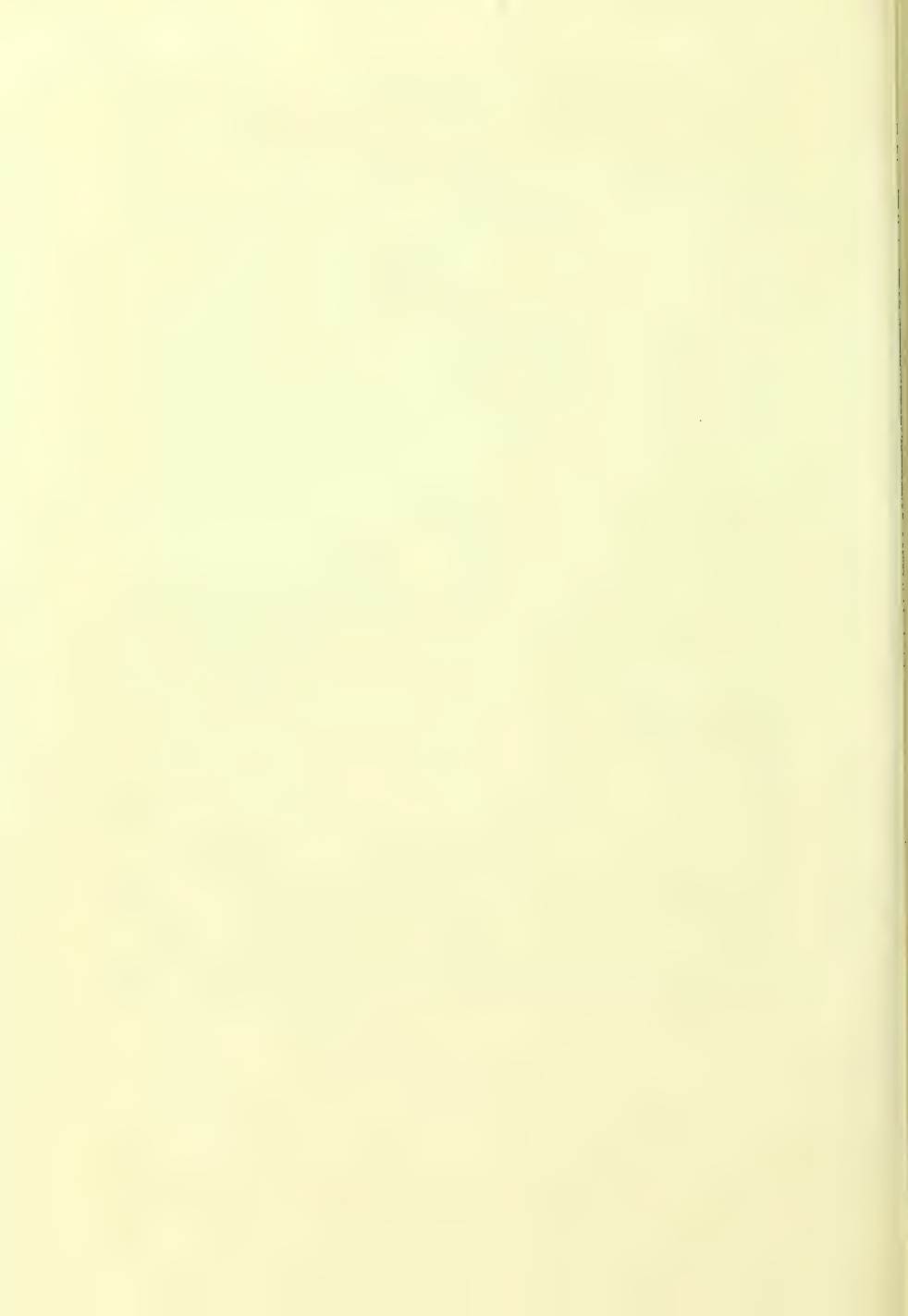
sition until October 1, 1908, when he was appointed by Commissioner Draper to be assistant commissioner of education, and placed in charge of elementary education, which includes the elementary and normal schools of the state, training schools and training classes, teachers' institutes, and the certification of teachers. He is a member of the board of question revision. Besides the vast amount of labor Mr. Finegan has performed in behalf of the educational system of the state, he is the author of text books principally on legal educational subjects. His principal works are "New York School Law," "Education Code," and "Judicial Decisions of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education," the latter treating of all the important decisions since 1820, when the department of education was given judicial powers. He stands very high in educational circles, and is a member of state and national associations devoted to education. He is a trustee of the New York State Normal College, trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, trustee of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, trustee of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, trustee of New York State Historical Association, charter member of the Aurania Club, and president for the first three years of its existence. He is also a member of the University Club, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat. He married, December 10, 1894, Grace E. Browne, of Schenectady, New York, and has a son, Edmund Randolph, born October 22, 1898.

Grace E. (Browne) Finegan is a descendant of Wolston Brockway, the first of the name in America as far as known.

(I) Wolston Brockway, the progenitor of the New England family bearing his name, was probably born in some part of England, not far from 1638. In a deposition made by him July 10, 1714, and recorded in Lyme, his age is stated at seventy years or thereabouts, and he stated that he had dwelt in Lyme for fifty years past, but there are indications that both his age and the length of his residence in Lyme were placed too low. He bought land with a house and barn thereon of John Reynolds, of Saybrook, Connecticut, December 3, 1659, the land being described as "one ye east sid of ye river ouer against he towne of Saybrooke" and the consideration was twenty pounds sterling. The natural inference is that he was of full age when he made this purchase, and that he settled at once in his new home, which would fix the date of his birth about 1638 and make his residence in Lyme cover nearly fifty years in July, 1714.



Very truly yours,
Thos. E. Fingar



river, at some distance south of the present. His first home in Lyme was probably on Duck village of Lyme, and near Long Island Sound. He was frequently elected to some office in the town, the most important of which was surveyor. He owned land at Fantum Morantum, near what is now Brockway's ferry, as early as February 1, 1703, at which date he bought forty acres of land of Rev. Moses Noyes, which was already in Brockway's possession, but it is not known that he lived there.

He married (first) Hannah Briggs, widow of John Harris, of Boston. She was born at Boston, August 28, 1642, daughter of William and Mary Briggs. She died at Lyme, February 6, 1687-88. William Briggs lived most of his life in Boston; but he purchased land in Lyme, October 27, 1680, of his son-in-law, Wolston Brockway, and sold the same to his son, John Briggs, February 15, 1680-1, "with the frame of a house thereon, stand which I purchased of John Lareby." He returned to Boston about 1685. He married a second wife whose name was Hannah, but her maiden name has not been found. He gave his land to his children during his life. Perhaps the latest deed was to his daughter, Hannah Wade, dated May 16, 1717, giving her certain personal property to take effect on the death of himself and wife. He died not long before November 11, 1717, at which date his son Richard Brockway was granted administration on his estate. He was probably buried in the Duck River cemetery, in the village of old Lyme. Children; born in Lyme, Connecticut: 1. Hannah, born, September 14, 1664, married there, August 23, 1682, Thomas Champion, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, April, 1650, son of Henry and Deborah Champion; he died at Lyme, in 1705. She married (second) John Wade, and as "my daughter Hannah Wade, of Lyme," received a deed from her father May 16, 1717, conveying to her certain personal property on the death of himself and wife. 2. William, born, July 25, 1666; married there, March 8, 1692-3, Elizabeth Gregory Wilterton, of Hartford, Connecticut, by his will of 1674, gave him a legacy of ten pounds in consideration of which his father deeded land to him in 1709. He settled at Brockway's Ferry, in that part of Lyme to which Joshua, son of Uncas, gave the name of Joshuatown, and died there March 29, 1755, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, as testified by his gravestone, still legible in the family cemetery at that place. His wife, it is said, was buried by his side, but no stone is there to tell the date. His father deeded land to him at Tantum Morantum, (Joshuatown)

June 8, 1697. On this land he probably settled. At the May session, 1724, the general court granted to him, in connection with William Pratt, who lived on the west side of Connecticut river, the right to keep a ferry, still known as Brockway's Ferry. 3. Wolston, of whom further. 4. Mary, born January 16, 1669-70; married Samuel Mott, of Lyme, April 6, 1692, and they had a gift of land from her father, March 27, 1697; her name on town record is written Marah, that being the form which town clerk, Joseph Peck, was in the habit of using for Mary. 5. Bridget, born January 2, 1671-2; married 1714, Jonathan Beebe. She died in East Haddam, Connecticut, April 6, 1758, aged eighty-six years, according to her gravestone. 6. Richard, born September 30, 1673; married, (first) October 25, 1697, Rachel ——. She died at Lyme, April 9, 1718. He married (second) May 5, 1720, Elizabeth Tiffany. He joined the First church in Lyme, October, 1739. 7. Elizabeth, born May 24, 1676; married, about 1701, William Harris, of Lyme, and her father gave land to them January 23, 1705-6. He probably died as early as 1710, and she married (second) March, 1711-12, Roger Alger, Sr. "Elizabeth, widow of Roger Alger, late of Lyme, deceased, formerly the wife of William Harris, died in July in ye year 1729." 8. Sarah, born September 23, 1679; married, January 20, 1703, Nathaniel Beckwith; they were living at East Haddam, November 23, 1704, when her father gave land to his "well beloved son-in-law, Nathaniel Beckwith, of Haddam, of the east side of the river." 9. John; his father, in deeding his homestead to Richard Brockway, March 13, 1708, provided that Richard should pay fifteen pounds sterling to John Brockway on the death of his father. He was probably the son of the first, but possibly of the second wife.

(II) Wolston (2), son of Wolston (1) and Hannah (Briggs) Brockway, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, February 7, 1667-8; married, December 4, 1688, Margaret ——. He died at Lyme early in 1707. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow, June 4, 1707, and the estate was distributed March 17, 1713-14. She married (second) at Lyme, February 7, 1710-11, Thomas Ennis, and died there January 17, 1738-39, aged seventy-three years. By her second marriage she had one son, Thomas Ennis, born at Lyme, May 28, 1712.

(III) Samuel, eldest son of Wolston (2) and Margaret Brockway, was born at Lyme, February 11, 1691-2. He settled in Branford, Connecticut, before January 21, 1734-5, when he joined his brothers Edward and Ephraim

and his sisters Deborah Champion and Margaret Smith in selling a part of their heritage in Lyme to Samuel Sedden. The land lay at Fishing Cove.

(IV) Wolston (3), son of Samuel Brockway, was born in Branford, Connecticut. He married, in 1744, Dorcas Weeden, or Wheden, of Branford, and settled in Sharon, Connecticut, about 1750. Their homestead is still occupied by their descendants. It lies in the south part of the town, bordering on Kent, about one mile from the west line of Connecticut. A Congregational church was formed at what is now called Amenias Union in the fall of 1759, and in this church he and his children were publicly baptized on November 16, 1760.

(V) Joseph, son of Wolston (3) and Dorcas (Weeden) Brockway, was born at Sharon, Connecticut, about 1755, baptized there in the Knibloe church, December 28, 1760; married, January 19, 1775, Jane Doty, born November 27, 1756.

(VI) Artemas, son of Joseph and Jane (Doty) Brockway, was born at Sharon, Connecticut, December 16, 1789. He married, November 2, 1809, Desire Dillay, born May 7, 1787, died April 18, 1841. He died July 26, 1857.

(VII) Emma, daughter of Artemas and Desire (Dillay) Brockway, was born March 20, 1823; married Henry L. Browne.

(VIII) William Henry, son of Henry L. and Emma (Brockway) Browne, was born May 25, 1843; married, June, 1867, Aelia Bertrand Cramer. He enlisted in the civil war in October, 1863, in the 8th New York Light Artillery, October 9, 1864, detailed by order of Brigadier-General I. Bodes as hospital steward, Battery B, 2d United States Light Artillery; assigned to duty as hospital steward of artillery brigade, 25th Army Corps, by order of Captain L. L. Langdon, commanding brigade artillery; was in active service continuously from time of enlistment; from May, 1864, was in active hospital field service in General Grant's Peninsula campaign to the surrender, April 9, 1865; ordered on detached service as hospital steward on expedition to Mexico, June, 1865. August 4, 1865, ordered to report for muster out at New York City; mustered out August 14, 1865.

(IX) Grace Emma, daughter of William Henry and Aelia Bertrand (Cramer) Browne, born at Troy, New York, October 29, 1870; married Thomas Edward Finegan.

Queen Elizabeth that it became of special social importance and well seated in any particular locality. An important branch of the family settled in Wales, another in southern Scotland, and they are found in nearly every county in the north and east of Ireland, all of whom are believed to be of English descent.

The branch herein recorded, of whom Jesse Walker Potts, of Albany, is a representative, descends from the Welsh family, although all had a common origin no doubt. At the middle of the seventeenth century a family of Pott or Potts was settled in Montgomeryshire, Wales, and believed to have been of the Cheshire family. The principal seat of the family was in the parish of Llangirrig, where Thomas Potts was an old man in 1654. He had many descendants. Some or all of the family became members of the Society of Friends and suffered much persecution for their peculiar belief. From the year 1683 to 1700 and later, several persons appear about Germantown, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, bearing the name of Potts, who were closely associated and evidently related.

(I) Among these was David Potts, born in Montgomeryshire, Wales, died in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, Monday, November 16, 1730. The date of his coming to Pennsylvania is not recorded, but the first mention of him is in 1692 when he became a bondsman. In 1695 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, in the vicinity of Germantown, where he seems to have settled and spent the remainder of his life. In 1716 he had a grant of one hundred acres in the manor of Springfield, but it does not appear that he lived there. He was a member of the Society of Friends, belonging to the Germantown Preparative Meeting, under the care of Abington Monthly Meeting. His name frequently appears on the minutes, and he was often appointed to attend quarterly meeting. When a Friends' meeting was established at Germantown he was transferred to it, and in 1712 was appointed one of the two overseers of the newer congregation. He was a man of good standing in the community, and the confidence reposed in him by his neighbors is evidenced by their choice of him to represent Philadelphia county in the provincial assembly for the years 1728-29-30. He married, in Friends' Meeting, Alice Croasdale, youngest daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Hatherthwaite) Croasdale, of Yorkshire, England, and Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who came to America in the ship "Welcome" with William Penn. Alice Croasdale was born in England, 8 mo. 3, 1673; their intentions of marriage were declared before the

The name Potts is to be found in isolated instances in different parts of Great Britain at a very early period, but it was not until the reign of

POTTS

Philadelphia Meeting, 10 mo. 29, 1693, passed the meeting the following month, and a certificate granted to marry under the care of Middletown Monthly Meeting in Bucks county, where the ceremony was performed "in an orderly manner," March 22, 1694. David and Alice Potts had ten children.

(II) Daniel, third son of David and Alice (Croasdale) Potts, was born in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 2 mo. 10, 1698. Very little seems to be known of him, as he died when quite a young man, prior to 1729. In 1722 he was a signer to a marriage certificate, and in 1725 his name appears as a contributor to the fund for building a stone wall around Upper Germantown Burying Ground. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of Peter J. and Margaret (Opden Graeff) Shoemaker. They passed the Abington Monthly Meeting the second time, 10 mo. 25, 1695, and were doubtless married very soon after. Peter J. Shoemaker came from Krisheim, in the German Palatinate, to Pennsylvania, in 1685, settled in Germantown, bringing with him his son Peter, and three daughters. Sarah Potts survived her husband and married James Dilworth. She was living in 1765.

(III) Samuel, eldest of the three children of Daniel and Sarah (Shoemaker) Potts, was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1723. He was a blacksmith by trade and a resident of Germantown until 1755, when he removed to a "plantation upon Scholkill, on the west side of the Great Road called Wissahickon Road in the Northern Liberties" (now Philadelphia), which he leased from Thomas Hood for a term of five years. He built a smith shop on the premises and carried on smithing in connection with keeping a public house. He was subsequently proprietor of the "Rising Sun" and "Wheat Sheaff," noted hostleries above Philadelphia during colonial and revolutionary times. He was a member of Society of Friends, Germantown Meeting, but in 1757 a complaint was made against him for being concerned in military service and neglecting attendance at Friends' meetings. He was eventually disowned. He married (first) in 1751, Mrs. Ann Ashmead, widow of John Ashmead and daughter of James and Rachel (Peart) Rush. She was born October 25, 1716, died August 16, 1760. He married (second) October 20, 1772, Sarah Fritz. Samuel Potts died October 13, 1784, at the Falls of Schuylkill. Sarah, his widow, survived him until October 23, 1808, dying at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Jesse, eldest of the three children of Samuel and Sarah (Fritz) Potts, was born in

1774, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, died in Albany, New York, December 21, 1811. He removed from Pennsylvania to Albany in 1790. He was a tailor by trade, and carried on business until his death. He was a Friend, or Quaker, a member of the Masonic order, and stood high in his community. He married, in 1796, Elizabeth Duns, born in Glasgow, Scotland, died in Albany in 1852. Although she was left a widow with six small children and limited means, through thrift and energy she supported them and brought them up in respectability.

(V) Jesse Charles, youngest of the six children of Jesse and Elizabeth (Duns) Potts, was born in Albany, New York, September 30, 1811, died there February 2, 1891. He was educated in Albany, attending the old Lancaster school on the corner of Chapel and Columbia streets, and later on the site of the present Albany Medical College. At the age of thirteen he became self-supporting, working at various occupations until he reached the age of seventeen, when he began an apprenticeship at the molder's trade with Corning & Norton, owners of the Eagle Foundry. In 1830 this firm sold their business to Many & Ward, and he finished his apprenticeship with Francis Low at the Clinton Foundry in 1832. He worked as a journeyman molder in Albany until 1835, when he formed a partnership with Benjamin Thomas for the manufacture of stove castings, under the firm name of Thomas & Potts, afterwards Thomas, Potts & Wells, their foundry being located on the site of the First Baptist Church. After continuing in the business a short time he disposed of his interest to his partners and took a position as foreman of the De Graff Foundry. In 1837 he formed a partnership with Levi S. Hoffman, and as Hoffman & Potts began the manufacture of stove castings in May of that year. This firm continued in successful operation until 1846, when he bought Mr. Hoffman's interest and for the succeeding four years conducted the business alone, when he sold it to Shear & Packard. In 1852, with Jacob H. Shear and Joseph Packard, he formed the firm of Shear, Packard & Company, and built the foundry on Grand street, at the head of Arch, and continued the manufacture of stoves. The firm did an extensive business and contributed largely to the fame Albany then enjoyed as the great stove manufacturing center of the world. In February, 1857, at the expiration of their partnership agreement, Mr. Potts sold his interest to his partners and retired from active business life.

In 1850 and 1851 he became interested in Albany real estate, and from that time until

1860 was engaged in the improvement of parcels of land he had acquired in different parts of the city. In 1851 he made a tour of Europe in company with his friend George Dawson, of the Albany *Evening Journal*. His activities were not confined to his private business, but included all departments of city life. He was one of the organizers of the Commerce Insurance Company in 1859, and a director from that time; he was also a director of the First National Bank. He served his time in the volunteer fire department and was foreman of truck No. 1, enlisting in that company August 1, 1835. In 1852 he represented the old third ward in the board of supervisors, being elected as a Whig. He continued a Whig until 1856, when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. He took a deep interest in American coins and medals, and had a fine collection. He belonged to Fireman's Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the charter members at the institution of that lodge, March 10, 1837. For half a century or more he had been a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and was for many years a vestryman, and in 1860 was one of the committee that had charge of the erection of the present slightly building. His career demonstrates what pluck, energy, brains, and clean living can accomplish. Starting in life a poor boy, he became one of Albany's influential, prosperous, and most honored citizens.

He married, December 22, 1835, Eunice U. Walker, born in 1812, died June 23, 1890, daughter of Ashbel Walker. Children: Sarah Benham; Jesse Walker, of further mention.

(VI) Jesse Walker, son of Jesse Charles and Eunice U. (Walker) Potts, was born in Albany, November 4, 1843. After preparing at private schools and the Albany Boys' Academy, he entered Harvard University and was graduated in the class of 1865 with the degree of A.B., later receiving that of A.M. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. A man of cultivated tastes and tendencies, his life has been spent in the management of his private estate and in the service of institutions, philanthropic, charitable, religious and educational. He is a governor of Albany Hospital; a trustee of Albany Medical College; a trustee and vice-president of the Home for Aged Men; a director of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society; a life-fellow of the American Geographical Society; a member of the American Museum of Natural History; a life member of the American Numismatic Society, and a member of the American Numismatic Association. Mr. Potts is greatly interested in American coins and med-

als, of which he has a valuable collection. He is a member of the Circle of Friends of the Medallion. In 1895 he and his sister, Miss Sarah B. Potts, gave to St. Peter's Church the rectory as a memorial to their father and mother. He is devoted to the interests of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman. His clubs are the Fort Orange and University of Albany, and the Harvard of New York City. In politics he is a Republican. He resides at No. 342 State street, Albany.

(VI) John G. Vander Veer, son of Garret (q. v.)* and Rachel (Couwenhoven) Vander Veer, was born in Florida, Montgomery county, New York, May 10, 1798, died July 7, 1813. Shortly after the close of the revolution an exodus of farmers began from New Jersey to New York state. Among the many who settled in Montgomery county were the parents of John G. Vander Veer. He became a successful farmer of the town of Glen, in his native county. He secured a large tract of unbroken land which he improved and cultivated. A part of this farm is now owned by his grandson, Ira Vanderveer, and is known as "Willowdale" stock farm. John G. died on his farm at the age of seventy-two years. He married, in Glen, Ann Voorhees, born in Florida, Montgomery county, in 1790, died in Glen about 1852. John G. and Ann Vander Veer were prominent in the church and social life of Glen, where their upright, conscientious lives gained for them the highest regard. Children: 1. Tunis, born December 8, 1822, see forward. 2. James, died at Benton Harbor, Michigan, where he settled shortly after his marriage to Nancy —, whom he married in Michigan; children: i. John, a farmer of Watervliet, Michigan; ii. William M., of Benton Harbor, Michigan; iii. Elizabeth, married John Downing, whom she survives; iv. Ernest, of Benton Harbor, Michigan. 3. John traveled to California with Jacob Enders who died there; John returned to Missouri, where he died; the party traveled across the Isthmus of Panama, following the Nicaragua route; he left a wife but no children. 4. William B., died in Glen, his native town; he married Elizabeth Putman, of the early Montgomery family of that name; children: i. John, of the state of California; ii. Mary, born June 1, 1848, died April 1, 1909; married J. S. Glen Edwards, of Glen Village, and left Florence, married Guy Moore,

*Various family lines used various forms of the family name.

of Glen; Deborah, married Charles J. Nietsch. 5. Newton, late in life removed to Benton Harbor, Michigan, and engaged in mercantile business; was a director in the First National Bank of Benton Harbor, which he helped to organize and establish, and where he died; he married, in Glen, Jane Edwards, born July 9, 1833; they had three daughters: Fannie, Grace, Jennie. 6. Ruth, married David Enders, of Glen, whom she survives, a resident of Benton Harbor, Michigan; children: i. William, of Boise City, Idaho; ii. Arthur, D.D.S., of Benton Harbor; iii. Sheldon, of California.

(VII) General Tunis Vanderveer, eldest son of John G. and Ann (Voorhees) Vander Veer, was born December 8, 1822, in Glen, Montgomery county, New York, where he lived his entire life, dying September 30, 1898. He occupied the Enders homestead farm near Glen Village and was a successful farmer, a man of high principle, strict integrity, public spirit, unstinted liberality, and universally loved and respected. He was a member and a leader of the Reformed church and contributed greatly to its temporal and spiritual prosperity. He married, in Glen, Nellie Enders, born October 9, 1821, died on the Enders homestead, February 1, 1899, daughter of Peter and Eleanor (Newkirk) Enders. Peter Enders was born in Glen, October 7, 1786, died May 29, 1869; married Eleanor Newkirk, born March 19, 1788, died September 23, 1854. Their children: 1. Catherine, born July 17, 1807, died January 11, 1891; married William Enders, her cousin. 2. Garrett, born June 11, 1809, died in Amsterdam, New York, having passed his ninetyeth year; married — Phillips. 3. Jacob, died on his way to California in 1849; unmarried. 4. Samuel, born May 12, 1813, lived and died in Glen; married Hester Perrine, who died very old in Oneonta, New York. 5. Rachel, married (first) Preacher Van Buren; married (second) Peter Van Antwerp; left a son John H. Van Antwerp, postmaster of Fultonville, New York, who married Lina Hubbs, of Florida; has a daughter Ethel Van Antwerp, who married Heath White, and resides in Philadelphia. 6. Christina, born July 24, 1819, died in Glen; married — Eckerson, a millwright, who died in Brazil, South America. 7. Nellie, married General Tunis Vanderveer. 8. Elizabeth, died young. 9. John E., died young. 10. Cornelius, died young. Children of Tunis and Nellie (Enders) Vanderveer: 1. Henriette, born December 22, 1846, died March 29, 1848. 2. Ira, see forward. 3. Virginia, born September 4, 1855, resides in

Glen, unmarried. 4. John E., born October 22, 1859; married Elizabeth Van Horne, of Amsterdam, no issue; he is a merchant of Amsterdam and interested with his brother Ira in "Willowdale" stock farm.

(VIII) General Ira Vanderveer, eldest son of Tunis and Nellie (Enders) Vanderveer, was born on the Enders homestead in Glen, November 7, 1850. His birthplace is part of the original Enders homestead, which he now owns and operates as a stock farm known far and wide as "Willowdale." He carries on the business of a general farmer in connection with stock raising. His specialty is Percheron horses and Guernsey cattle, and he owns some of the finest specimens of these breeds in the state. He is a constant and winning exhibitor at the state and county fairs, and has a wide reputation as an authority on the breeding and care of fine stock. His farm, lying in the beautiful Mohawk Valley, is one of the best in that fertile region, and as shown has been in the family three male generations, nearly or quite a full century. He is interested in the prosperity of the Reformed church. His political preference is for the men and measures of the Republican party. He married, in Johnstown, New York, June 25, 1890, Cora E. Lewis, born in the state of Iowa, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of John Lewis, born in Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, in October, 1858, and is now a resident of Johnstown, New York. He married Sarah Stokes, born in England, June 7, 1859, daughter of John and Sarah Stokes, of England, who came to the United States in 1860. John Stokes died in Canajoharie. Sarah Stokes died in Gloversville, New York, after passing her eightieth year. Children of John and Sarah (Stokes) Lewis: 1. Cora E., married Ira Vanderveer. 2. Ray Lewis, married Mamie Ecker, and has a son Clarence W. 3. Gertrude, married Jacob Burton, of Johnstown, foreman for the Decker Manufacturing Company, and has Emily, Jacob, Catherine and Clayton Burton. Mrs. Ira Vanderveer is a member of the Reformed church, with her husband, and equally interested in its welfare. They have no children.

The coat-of-arms of the Douw family, as it was depicted upon the window of the old Dutch church in Albany, New York, and as was borne by Volckert Jansen Douw, is as follows: Field: Argent, on a fess azure a demi-female robed gules, holding in her dexter hand a bird sable, behind an anchor sable. In chief on dexter a tree proper, and on sinister a mountain

proper. In base a bird sejant, with wings displayed sable. Lambrequin crimson, lining white. Crest: Over an esquire's helmet a wreath azure, surmounted by a cross-crosslet with a ring azure. Motto: *Cruci dum fido spiro.*

The family descent is traced to Jan Douw, of Leuwarden, province of Friesland, Holland, who was a burgher. He had, besides other children, the following: 1. Volckert, married Dorothe Janse Van Breestede while in Holland; came to America and settled in the Rensselaerwyck colony in 1638; died 1681 (see forward). 2. Neeltje, married (first) Jan Jansen Van Ditmarsen, ancestor of the Ditmars family; (second) Louis Joriszen Van Der Veer, in Teal't, January 9, 1650. 3. Andries, who came to this country, married, and settled in New York City. 4. Lysbeth, married Johannes Van Eps, one of the earliest settlers of Schenectady.

(II) Volckert Jansen Douw, son of Jan Douw, of Holland, was a captain in the Dutch army when driven from his home in Leuwarden by the persecutions waged against the Mennonites. He fled to Friedrichstadt, Denmark, taking his family along, and intent upon finding a place to live where religious liberty was accorded every one. When the same feeling began to make headway there as had been experienced by him in his former home, he set sail for America. He settled first at Catskill, but remained only a short time, when he decided to join those who were planting the colony of Rensselaerwyck. The exact date of his reaching there is not known, but he is mentioned in 1638 as a prominent member of the little settlement, and it was not long before he became an extensive landholder. He owned more than one brewery, and had a house-lot on the southwest corner of Broadway and State street. It has been said that he procured this site, still in the family in 1911, in a peculiar manner. The story is that, living on Papsknae Island, on the east bank of the Hudson, below Albany, he came to town regularly to attend service at the Dutch church, located in the middle of the street where Broadway now intersects State street, and he required a place of shelter between the morning and afternoon services and a shed for his horse. He therefore acquired the place adjoining the smithy, standing on the corner, and although it was but a trivial sum to pay for the object in those days, it is now the center of the business section of the Capital City, and a most prominent corner. This seems hardly true, without knowing other particulars, in the light of the record that he bought the corner, known to-day as

the Douw building, directly from the Indians in 1640, which conveyance he confirmed to his widow in 1693, for the corner-stone of the first of two churches erected on that site was laid on June 2, 1656. However, he was deacon of that church, and much concerned in its affairs, especially in the work of erecting the new edifice, after the one established in 1642 near Fort Orange (Steamboat Square) became too congested as the population grew. His brewery was diagonally opposite the site of the present post-office, and the lot extended for several hundred feet to the Hudson river. This property was sold in 1675 to his nephew, Harman Rutgers. His other, or summer home, was on Papsknae Island. This was a decidedly disadvantageous location for a house, for in 1666 there was an extraordinary flood, causing the island where he dwelt to be completely inundated, and sweeping away houses, breweries (of which he had two immense ones), cattle, and all his personal property. In this way many of the valued family records were lost, but the inmates managed to escape. The only property rescued was a small round table and his colt, which were carried by the swift current through the hoist-door of his home into the second story. It was in this year that he bought a tract on the mainland, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, and to this day known to boatmen as Douw's Point. It is a locality where there has been considerable trouble yearly in the spring when on the breaking up of the ice, crowded by that forcing its way from the Mohawk, ice gorges have been wont to form at the bar thus created, known as the Over-slaugh. Douw's Point, in changing the course of the current, was responsible for these conditions, and necessitated dredging the channel nearly every year.

Volckert J. Douw owned much land at Esopus, and was one of the original patentees of that settlement. On some occasions he bought in conjunction with his partner, Jan Thomase, other times individually. They had bought Apjen's (Papsknae, or Little Monckey) Island together. Douw bought Constapel's Island, lying opposite the township of Bethlehem, just south of Albany, half of which he sold in 1677 to Pieter Winne, another prominent early settler. In 1672 he owned Schutter's Island, below Beeren Island, fourteen miles south of Albany, which he sold to Barent Pieterse Coeymans, from whom the town of Coeymans derives its name.

He was made deacon of the Dutch Reformed church in 1654, about twelve years after its projection by Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who sent over to his colony Dom-

inie Megapolensis, the pioneer in church work in the province of New York outside of New Amsterdam. This was some sixty years before any other church was established in Albany, the English church coming next, in 1712, and its first edifice, St. Peter's church, was opened for worship November 25, 1717. From 1654 to 1660 he was a magistrate, and in those days they were the most learned men of the community. At various times he was attorney and guardian for several large estates. He occupied the position of commissary, and continuously that of Indian commissioner. He made his will in 1680, and died in 1681, at Albany.

Volckert Jansen Douw married, in New Amsterdam, April 19, 1650, Dorothe Janse Van Breestede, of Breestede, Denmark (now Germany). She died in Albany, November 22, 1701. Children: 1. Jonas Volckert, married (first), September 20, 1683, Magdalena Quackenbush; (second), April 24, 1696, Catrina Witbeck (see forward). 2. Andries, married (first), June 24, 1685, Annetje; (second), June 23, 1697, Elsje Hanse; (third) October 21, 1702, Lydia De Meyer; (fourth), in New York, February 24, 1708, Adriana Vendergrift. 3. Volckertje, married Claes Van Brockhoven. 4. Dorothe. 5. Catrina (Caatje), married, April 30, 1684, Hendrick Jans Oothout. 6. Engeltje (Angelica), married, about 1683, Andries Jans Witbeck. 7. Hendrick, married, October 3, 1697, Neeltje Myndertse Van Yveren, widow of Captain Marten Gerritsen Van Bergen, who died before 1704. 8. Elsje. 9. Rebecca. 10. Volckert, married, November 16, 1701, Margareta Van Tricht. 11. Greitje, married Gerrit Teunis Van Vechten.

(III) Captain Jonas Volckert Douw, son of Captain Volckert Jansen Douw and Dorothe Janse Van Breestede, was a lieutenant of foot in the year 1700, and was later promoted to the rank of captain. He was born in Greenbush (Rensselaer, N. Y.), and dying October 7, 1736, was buried in the family burial ground of Wolvenhoeck, at Douw's Point. He married (first), at Beverwyck, September 20, 1683, Magdalena, daughter of Pieter Quackenbush and his wife Martje, by whom he had four children. After her death he married, April 24, 1696, at Schenectady, Catrina, daughter of Jan Thomas Witbeck and widow of Jacob Sanders Glen, of Schenectady, by whom no children. Children: 1. Marytje, baptized October 19, 1684. 2. Volckert, baptized November 14, 1686, at Albany, died April 17, 1711. 3. Dorothe, baptized June 22, 1680. 4. Petrus, baptized, Albany, March 24, 1692; married, October 8, 1717,

Anna Van Rensselaer; died August 21, 1775.

(IV) Captain Petrus Douw, son of Jonas Douw and Magdalena Petrus Quackenbush, was baptized at Albany, March 24, 1692, and died at his home in Greenbush, August 21, 1775. He was the sole surviving son of his father, and became a man of great importance throughout the province. He was a member of the twenty-seventh council and general assembly of the Province of New York, "begun and holden at the house of Jacob Dyckman in the Out Ward of the City of New York."

On the eastern bank of the Hudson river, about a mile below Albany, was a point of land, which was known in 1717 as Wolven Hoeck, because it was infested with packs of wolves. It was a beautiful location otherwise, covered with a heavy growth of elms and sycamores of enormous growth, and it was there that the wolves came down to the shore to drink. Captain Petrus Douw selected this spot for the location of his home, and building a house there in 1724, named it Wolvenhoeck. His great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Lanman Douw Ferris, has made considerable research to learn all she could about the family homestead, which descended for many generations in the family, and from these discoveries one may form an excellent impression of the quaintness of the old place. The original house was a story and a half high, and well spread out on the ground. It was built of wood, and bricks brought from Holland, it is said, as ballast in a sailing vessel, and the roof was shingled with white fir. The top of the gable wall was notched into corbel steps, and the black fore bricks of the kiln were laid, alternating with yellow ones, to make checks on the gable fronts. The roof sloped from the ridge pole and dormer windows broke its uniformity. The heavy, wooden, outside shutters swung upon massive iron hinges, with a crescent cut near the top to admit the early light. Above the front door was a free-stone slab with the initials "P. D., A. V. R.," cut into it, they being the first letters of his own and his wife's name. The front wall was pierced at places for the use of muskets in case of a sudden emergency, for at that period there were frequent attacks at the hands of savage Indians; in fact, a particularly desperate raid was once made upon the place by what were called the River Indians, coming from below. The front door of this house was divided into two parts across the middle. The upper half, which usually swung wide open in the summer months, had two bull's-eyes of glass, so as to light the hallway, and was graced with a

heavy, brass knocker, brought from Leuwarden. The lower half had a heavy latch. The great hall was to some extent a living room, and through its center was the hoist door, through which wheat was hoisted by employing a crane, for storage in the loft, for every house of any pretensions had its cock-loft within the steep roof, where house slaves slept, and also used for storage purposes. A little to one side was a staircase with a flight of steps leading to the loft. Over the front door was a shelf with steps by which it might be reached, and here was placed the tobacco box. The rooms were wainscoted to a height of about three feet, excepting the dining-room, which had a chair-board running about it. The windows were of small, diamond-shaped panes of glass, set into leaden frames. Chintz calico formed the curtains, put up without cornices. The only carpet in service was in the parlor. The chairs were stiff, straight, high-backed, covered with haircloth, similarly to the claw-footed sofa, which were all ornamented with triple rows of brass nails. These articles of furniture were of San Domingo mahogany, and reckoned of value in the present age. Very interesting were the stand with a turning top, and a small table with claw feet, holding the family Bible, in which accurate records were entered by father and son. Hanging on the whitewashed walls were oil portraits of those left in the Fatherland, some painted by Frans Hals and Gerhardus Douw. The tiles in the chimney-jamb were laid in cement, made from powdered clamshells, displaying pictorial designs of scriptural nature, brought from Leuwarden. The fireplace was so large that one might easily stand therein, and it held a hickory log eight feet long; the brass shovel and tongs standing at the corners, brought from Harlem. Over the mantel was a long glass separated in three divisions by strips of moulding, and alongside hung the bellows. On each side of the chimney was a sort of alcove with low benches. Between the front windows was a scone. The Dutch tea-table stood in one corner, upon it spread a linen cloth, once the property of Anneke Jans, Mrs. Douw's great-grandmother. The china was of delicate texture and was valued highly, for it was brought all the way from China in the sailing vessel of Captain Stewart Dean, of Albany, on the first journey ever made to that far country by a vessel docked at Albany. It was made to order, with initials worked into the pattern. The napkins in use were spun at home. These and other napery were kept in an oaken, iron-bound chest. Back of the living-room was the "meister's

bedroom," containing an enormous bedstead, with its four corner posts handsomely carved and an elaborate canopy above, a fringed valance to match hanging below. The sacking bottom was pierced with holes bound with linen thread, and by this means it was stretched by a stout rope to corresponding pegs in the framework. Back of this room was a small library and office, a large mahogany desk with numerous pigeon-holes and books above, being the principal piece of furniture beyond the heavy, comfortable arm-chair. Off the library was the dood kamer, or death chamber, where those of the family who died were placed until the funeral ceremony was held. These ceremonies were made events of great importance, and the little silver spoons, marked with initials, given on that occasion, are still treasured as heirlooms. It is related that when Judge Douw died in 1801, a keg of wine which he had prepared for that specific occasion was brought out. He had it spiced so carefully under his directions that many of the guests, having imbibed too freely, had to be carried to their homes on ox-sleds.

The Wolvenhoeck house was surrounded by a circular stockade. It stood twelve feet high, and was made of oak posts which had been pointed and bolted to transverse timbers, having a gate, pointed on both the upper and lower sides, which was raised by weights in a gallows frame. Many Indian treaties were executed inside this little stockade, and at such times the chiefs and their squaws slept on their buffalo robes inside the limits, while their band found shelter under the trees along the river bank.

It was while he was living here that General Abercrombie's army was encamped in 1758 opposite his house, while recruiting before proceeding to Ticonderoga. They dug from the steep banks to form places wherein to hang their kettles and perform their cooking, and these holes were pointed out as curiosities until nearly 1900, when the elements and improvements of the river had eradicated most of them.

Captain Petrus Douw married, at Albany, October 8, 1717, Anna Van Rensselaer, born at her father's home, known as Fort Crailo, Greenbush (Rensselaer, N. Y.); was baptized February 2, 1696, and died at Greenbush, March 29, 1756. Her father was Major Hendrick Van Rensselaer, born in Rensselaerwyck, October 23, 1667, died in Greenbush, July 2, 1740, who married, in New York City, March 19, 1689, Catharina Van Brugh, born in New York, baptized there April 19, 1665, died in Greenbush, December

6, 1730. Petrus Douw and Anna Van Rensselaer had nine children, six of whom lived to marry and raise families which became prominent wherever they settled. Children:

1. Magdalena, born August 1, 1718, died October 12, 1796; married, May 29, 1740, Harmen Gansevoort, son of Leendert (or Leonard) Gansevoort, and Catrina De Wandelaer, who was baptized at Albany, April 20, 1712; died there, March 7, 1801; by whom: Sara, baptized June 17, 1741; Petrus, baptized January 16, 1743; Anna, baptized October 19, 1744; Anna Gansevoort, died August 9, 1794, aged 49 years, 10 months, 3 days; Catarina, baptized October 25, 1747; Petrus, baptized July 16, 1749; Leendert (or Leonard), baptized July 14, 1751; Hendrick, baptized September 22, 1753; Hendrick, baptized June 5, 1757; Catarina, baptized October 15, 1758.

2. Volckert Petrus, born at Wolvenhoeck, Greenbush, March 23, 1720, died there, March 20, 1801; married, Albany, May 20, 1742, Anna De Peyster (see forward).

3. Hendrick, born April 13, 1722; died December 17, 1756.

4. Catrina, born March 23, 1724; died January 1, 1811.

5. Maria, born December 25, 1725; died August 17, 1759; married, December 2, 1750, at Albany, Johannes Gansevoort, son of Leendert Gansevoort and Catrina De Wandelaer, born at Albany, April 3, 1719, baptized (Bible record), April 7, 1721; died at Albany, November 28, 1781; by whom: Catriaa, baptized June 9, 1751; Leendert, baptized January 14, 1753; Leendert, born June 3, 1754, died December 16, 1834; Annatje, baptized July 31, 1757.

6. Margarita, born October 2, 1729; married, December 21, 1752, Dr. Henricus Van Dyck, son of Cornelis Van Dyck and Maria Bries, who was born October 2, 1726; by whom: Cornelis, baptized December 9, 1753; Maria, baptized March 21, 1756; Anna, baptized November 5, 1758; Petrus, born April 29, 1760.

7. Anna, born February 20, 1732, (Bible record); baptized February 5, 1732, (church record); married, Albany, June 3, 1761, Gerardus Beekman, of New York City; by whom: Petrus Douw, born September 2, 1762, died February 23, 1835, married Hannah, who died April 3, 1849, aged eighty-three years; Jacobus (James), born December 29, 1766; Gerardus, born August 5, 1767; Anna, born September 16, 1769, died October 3, 1821; Maria, born August 18, 1773; Gerardus, born October 27, 1775.

8. Elizabeth, born December 1, 1733; mar-

ried, January 21, 1764, Johannes Beekman, son of Martin Beekman and Gertrude Visscher, who was baptized March 11, 1722; will proved July 12, 1790; by whom: Martin, baptized November 15, 1767, died young; Petrus, baptized August 19, 1769, died young; Martin, baptized May 5, 1772; Petrus, baptized March 15, 1775, married Magdalen Van Rensselaer.

9. Rageltje, born February 27, 1736, died August 4, 1806.

(V) Mayor Volckert Petrus Douw, eldest son of Captain Petrus Douw and Anna Van Rensselaer, was born at Wolvenhoeck, in Greenbush, Columbia county, New York, March 23, 1720, and died there, on March 20, 1801. He was a staunch lifelong friend of General Philip Schuyler, and after his death it was said of him that he was "a true patriot; in civil and domestic relations, he was considered a pattern, and no man in Albany died more regretted."

He was recorded as "a freeman and citizen of the city of Albany," in 1748, then twenty-eight years of age, and the next year he was chosen an alderman of the First ward. His promotion in public affairs was rapid, and for half a century he figured in the principal offices which his fellow townsmen could offer him. He was elected recorder in 1750, and served through 1760. On October 2, 1757, he became presiding judge of the court of common pleas, which position he continued to occupy until May, 1775, and hence was more commonly addressed as Judge Douw. In 1759 he was a member of the colonial assembly, serving until 1766. He was a captain of militia in 1755, participating in the battle of Lunenburg. Considerable interest was taken by him in the Dutch Reformed church, and he was chosen a deacon. He was appointed the twenty-fifth mayor of Albany by Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden, and served as city's executive from September 29, 1761, until September 9, 1770. His officiate was during most trying times, but he proved himself equal to the occasion, and his acts won admiration.

Although busily engaged by his several public offices, he nevertheless found time to take charge of his large mercantile business, and from time to time was a most influential petitioner with the Lord Commissioners for Trade in seeking needed reforms. He was the owner of a large road house located about seven miles from Albany, on the stage route to Niagara, popularly known as "Douw's Inn." He established and brought to a degree of perfection a glass factory at a place named Douwsborough, and this early attempt

to produce glassware for domestic use is said to have resulted in a manufacture superior to that of English make. At this day his endeavors are cited when one writes upon the history of glass-making in America.

By royal appointment he was presiding judge of the court of common pleas; but, regardless of personal consideration, he took a decided stand in the cause of the colonies in opposition to royalty. In May, 1775, he declined to serve any longer, being moved by a patriotic spirit not to hold office under the British government. Because of the unsettled condition of the country at large, few courts were held under the constitution of the state until after the close of the revolution, but in 1778 he was appointed first judge of Albany by the provincial convention. In his opposition to the stamp act he was closely affiliated with Jeremias Van Rensselaer and Philip Schuyler, both of them his intimate friends in Albany, and their tactful speeches did much to turn the tide of feeling on this matter in Albany.

He was appointed an Indian commissioner in 1774, and this was a fresh bond of sympathy drawing him into closer relations with Philip Schuyler, for to the latter's acts is the country much indebted for many important amicable acts on the part of the tribes. He was chosen a delegate on May 5, 1775, to meet in general congress in New York on the twenty-second of that month. On the twenty-third about seventy of the eighty-one delegates assembled at the Exchange in New York City, and organized a provincial congress. They chose Peter Van Brugh for president and Volckert Petrus Douw for vice-president. Mayor Douw was appointed one of the committee of safety in 1775. On July 13, 1755, he was appointed one of the board of commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern department, and his associates were General Philip Schuyler, Major Joseph Hawley, Turbot Francis and Oliver Wolcott. A month later he and Francis were sent to hold an important conference with the sachems and warriors of the Six Nations at a place called the German Flatts, west of Albany, then in the wilderness of New York. This was an important incident in his life. The commissioners, on September 1st, in their reply to the speech of "Little Abraham," acceded to the principal requests of the Indians, and informed them that General Schuyler and Commissioner Douw had been appointed to keep the council fires burning bright and to guard the tree of peace at Albany. Schuyler gave orders not to molest the Canadians or Indians, which orders were violated with serious consequences.

Upon Schuyler's return to Albany in December, he found sixty members of the Six Nations waiting for him. Mayor Douw was the only other commissioner present, yet the exigencies of the case demanded action, and he conducted the business with complete satisfaction to all concerned. Mayor Douw exhibited a marked concern in the dealings with the Indians, and in the spring of 1776 wrote to General Schuyler as follows: "Mr. Dean came down from Onondaga with the deputies from the seven tribes in Canada who have been to attend the meeting of the Six Nations at their council house at Onondaga. They told me that their clothes were worn out on their long journey on the public business. I told them that I was much convinced of it, and have given them each 1 pr. shoes, 1 pr. buckles and a hat. I told them I would write to General Schuyler to provide them with some clothes, as it would be troublesome to carry them from here to Canada. They were much pleased with it."

Mr. Douw represented congress at the council held in March, 1778, at Johnstown, to secure the neutrality if not the co-operation of the entire body of the Six Nations. This was an important mission and evidenced their faith in him by the appointment. He was made commissary in 1779, and served in the senate from 1785 to 1793.

Judge Douw was a striking character when seen upon the streets of Albany or when in attendance at conferences in other parts of the province. Although he lived more than a century ago, we have an excellent description of him. He was tall and dignified, standing six feet two inches, as straight as an arrow; said by some to be handsome. He had a clean-shaven face, exposing a firm mouth and piercing eyes. He wore his hair in peculiar fashion, probably common to others of his standing in those times, tied in a queue, with his front hair brushed back in severe lines and powdered. He usually wore a long-waisted coat, the skirts reaching nearly to his ankles, which was adorned with large silver buttons made from Spanish coins. Knee breeches, silk stockings, and shoes with silver buckles shining, these set with rhinestones, heightened the general effect; but more prominent than these was his cocked hat. He carried a silver-headed cane, and bore a turnip-shaped, silver watch, from which hung a heavy seal, while his tobacco or snuff-box was engraved with initials and coat-of-arms. Other personal effects consisted of a tongue-scraper, tooth, ear and nail-pick, which closed within a handle. He was famous as a horse-man, and it is said that he never feared to

attempt to ride the fiercest animal. On one occasion, when the various chiefs were assembled at Wolvenhoeck, General Schuyler was present at a convivial entertainment and offered to wager that the horse he had ridden to Douw's house could outrun the famous horse of his host, named Sturgeon, although Douw had many times won purses by his fleet steed and was a man disliking to be balked. It is related that this took place in midwinter, but the ice was thin and very slushy on account of heavy rains. Indians, negroes and Dutchmen cleared a space upon the ice and formed a line with lanterns up and down the river. It was a moment of excitement, with friends of these two men of prominence standing about and cheering lustily, and Judge Douw's horse "Sturgeon" came out victorious amid the yells.

Mr. Douw was the owner of a great many negro slaves, who were devoted to him, and this was manifest by their remaining with him even after the emancipation act in New York state. He had one of pronounced vicious tendencies, Dinah, who set fire to the barn of Leonard Gansevoort, in Albany, which caused the great conflagration of 1793, destroying more than an entire block of the principal houses in the city. She was tried and hanged in the presence of a multitude gathered around the gallows erected on Pinxter Hill.

Judge Douw was once a prisoner, after being captured by the British, and was confined in Quebec. While there he learned the French language. He had been in the habit of employing a body-servant. As commissary he set out to join the army at "Old" Saratoga, followed by his man, "King Charles," on horseback. Suddenly there was a rumpus outside the stockade gate and "King Charles" was found calling loudly for assistance, and ready with his invented tale of woe that his master had been attacked. It turned out that the timid negro had seen some distance off a sumach waving in the wind and imagined he had seen the red plume of a savage headgear. When he had fled in fear he told the story to avoid threats for cowardice.

With all the Indians who came to Albany he was on most friendly terms, and this stood him in good stead when he had to meet them on his official business. All the chiefs of the Six Nations were not only well known by him, but many of them had been welcomed as guests at his home. The famous Red Jacket was one of those who valued his acquaintance. When one of his daughters died, the Six Nations sent him a belt of condolence as a proof of their sympathy.

Mayor Volckert Petrus Douw married, at Albany, May 20, 1742, Anna De Peyster, born at Albany, March 28, 1723, died at Wolvenhoeck, Greenbush (Rensselaer, N. Y.), June 14, 1794. Her father was Mayor Johannes De Peyster of Albany, born in New Amsterdam, January 10, 1694, died at Albany, February 27, 1789, married, at Albany, November 24, 1715, Anna Schuyler (daughter of Mayor Myndert Schuyler), born in Albany, February 27, 1697, died at Albany, September 13, 1750. Children,

1. Anna, born March 25, 1743, died at Albany, February 18, 1774, without issue; married, Albany, November 25, 1761, Dirck Ten Broeck, born, Albany, July 26, 1738, died at Albany, May 29, 1780, son of Mayor Dirck Ten Broeck (born Albany, December 4, 1686; died Albany, January 3, 1751), and his wife, Margarita Cuyler (born Albany, October 26, 1692, died May 24, 1783), whom he married, Albany, November 26, 1714.

2. Ragel (Rachel), born February 8, 1744, died August 27, 1799; married, Albany, November 17, 1765, Hendrick Johannes Van Rensselaer, born October 24, 1742, son of Johannes Van Rensselaer (bap. Jan. 11, 1708), who married, Albany, January 3, 1734, Engeltje (Angelica) Livingston (bap. July 17, 1698); by whom: Johannes, born March 8, 1768; Engeltje, July 21, 1770; Anna, January 31, 1773.

3. Myndert Schuyler, born December 12, 1746; died August 4, 1747.

4. Magdalena, born October 10, 1748; died October 8, 1749.

5. Madalena, born May 25, 1750, died December 20, 1817; married, Albany, August 30, 1770, John Stevenson, born March 2, 1734, died, Albany, April 24, 1810, son of James Stevenson (buried, Albany, June 6, 1744), who married, December 9, 1729, Sara Groenendyck (born Apr. 28, 1700, died June 5, 1774); by whom: Catharina, born Albany, January 6, 1779; Mayor James Stevenson, born Albany, November 25, 1788, died Albany, July 3, 1852.

6. Catrienna, born November 6, 1751, died October 25, 1775; married, Harmanus Hoffman; by whom: Martinus, born August 1, 1792.

7. John De Peyster, born May 6, 1754, died July 25, 1755.

8. Johannes De Peyster, born January 20, 1756, died February 22, 1835; married (first), December 23, 1787, Deborah Beekman; (second), December 20, 1795, Margaret Livingston; (third) January 22, 1811, Catherine Douw Gansevoort (see forward).

9. Maria, born October 4, 1760, died March

12, 1818; married, January 20, 1782, Johannes De Peyster Ten Eyck, died April 9, 1798, son of Tobias Coenraedt Ten Eyck, of Schenectady, and Rachel De Peyster; by whom: John De Peyster, born May 3, 1788.

(VI) Johannes De Peyster Douw, son of Mayor Volckert Petrus Douw and Anna De Peyster, was born January 20, 1756, and died in Albany, February 22, 1835. He was a graduate of Yale, class of 1777. On April 4, 1782, he was appointed surrogate of Albany county, and in 1788 was elected an alderman. He had a notable military career, making him prominent aside from political office, social position and wealth, participating in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of Western New York in 1779.

Johannes De Peyster Douw married (first), Albany, December 23, 1787, Deborah Beeckman, with one child as result of this union. She was born November 26, 1763, died July 23, 1791, daughter of Mayor Johannes Jacobse Beeckman (b. Albany, bap. Nov. 8, 1733; d. Dec. 17, 1802), who married, November 22, 1759, Maria Sanders (bap. Schenectady, June 4, 1740; d. Nov. 2, 1804). He married (second), December 20, 1795, Margaret Livingston, by whom three children. She was born June 3, 1768, died January 21, 1802, daughter of Colonel Peter Robert Livingston (b. Apr. 27, 1737; d. Nov. 15, 1794), who married, June 6, 1758, Margaret Livingston (b. July 4, 1738; d. July 31, 1809). He married (third), January 22, 1811, Catherine Douw Gansevoort, by whom four children. She was born at Albany, May 11, 1782, died at Albany, April 13, 1848, daughter of Leonard Gansevoort, Jr. (b. June 3, 1754, d. Dec. 16, 1834), who married, April 17, 1777, Maria Van Rensselaer (bap. Oct. 19, 1760, d. Apr. 2, 1842). Children:

1. Volckert Petrus Douw, born April 10, 1790, died at Albany, June 16, 1869; married, June 2, 1834, Helen Louis Franchot (see forward).

2. Ann De Peyster, born January 31, 1797, died at Albany, August 15, 1871; married (first), October 31, 1814, Samuel Stringer Lush; married (second) Colonel William Tremper Cuyler, May 9, 1850, who was born at Albany, December 22, 1802, died at Cuylerville, New York, December 21, 1864, son of John Cornelius Cuyler and Hannah Maley. By her first husband she had two children who died young; by her second husband, no issue.

3. Margaret Livingston, born November 26, 1798, died at Albany, April 5, 1878; married, Albany, November 14, 1844, Alanson Abbe, M. D., of Boston, Massachusetts; no issue.

4. Louisa, born July 11, 1801; died April 20, 1802.

5. John De Peyster, born Albany, December 16, 1812; died at Poughkeepsie, New York, January 30, 1901; married (first), Albany, April 12, 1837, Margaret Schuyler Van Rensselaer, born at Albany, May 12, 1819, died Albany, September 15, 1897, daughter of Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer and Harriet Elizabeth Bayard; married (second), at Norwich, Connecticut, March 16, 1854, Marianne Chandler Lanman, born November 13, 1826, died at Poughkeepsie, March 18, 1884, daughter of Hon. Charles James Lanman and Marie Jeanne Guie. By the first marriage two children; by the second, five children.

6. Mary, born September 3, 1815; died September 28, 1816.

7. Catherine Louisa, born September 10, 1817; died August 3, 1891; married, at Albany, September 10, 1836, John Fonday Townsend, M. D., Albany, born March 10, 1809, died at New York, January 8, 1874, son of John De Kay Townsend and Maria Hun; had thirteen children.

8. Harriet Maria, born June 13, 1824, died March 28, 1852; married, Nov. 1, 1847, William Clarkson Johnson; by whom one child.

(VII) Volckert Peter Douw, son of Johannes De Peyster Douw and Deborah Beeckman, was born at Albany, April 10, 1790, and died at Albany, June 17, 1869. He fully inherited the distinguishing features and the practical virtues of his ancestry. He was "kind in heart, good in purpose, genial in disposition, generous in sentiment and severely honest in conduct," according to the estimate of him published in the *Albany Journal* of that date, which also says: "Though ever active in his pursuits, his tastes did not incline him to public display or official recognition. He chose the path of unostentatious business, of social happiness and domestic peace, and this he pursued with zest and zeal. He was educated to the calling of a merchant, as his father before him, and kept his store upon the same spot that his father had before him, on the corner of Broadway and State street. He retired from active business many years since devoting a reasonable share of his time to the care of his estate, which, by inheritance from his father and his uncle, as well as by his own acquisitions, had aggregated to a large amount. No other family had a more honorable record."

He married, June 2, 1834, Helen Louis Franchot, born at Butternuts (now Morris), Otsego county, New York, September 17, 1808, died at Albany, November 16, 1883, daughter of Pascal Franchot and Catherine

Hansen Franchot, of Butternuts, New York.
 Childen:

1. Deborah Matilda, born at Albany, April 19, 1835; residing in Albany in 1911; became a missionary to China, and was present in the city of Peking throughout the terrible Boxer uprising and siege of 1898, after which she returned to Albany.

2. Captain John De Peyster, born at Albany, March 10, 1837, died at Winchester, Virginia, October 26, 1864. He entered the service during the civil war, enlisting in the summer of 1862, and excepting a furlough of a few days was never absent from his command. His military record is that of his regiment attached to the celebrated Sixth Army Corps, whose history was one of continuous battles. He was wounded October 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley, suffered amputation of the right leg on the 22nd, and died on the 26th.

3. Pascal Franchot, born at Albany, February 18, 1840, died August 28, 1841.

4. Volckert Peter, born at Wolvenhook,* August 15, 1842, died at Albany, November 9, 1875; married, New York, December 3, 1870, Ella Brooks Gould, who died June 5, 1889, daughter of John P. Gould and Caroline E. Brooks Gould; by whom: John De Peyster, born at Wolvenhook, August 18, 1873, was made mayor of Annapolis, Maryland, 1905, married, October 20, 1896, Harriet Rooker Tate, of Annapolis, and had: Julia Agnes, born July 29, 1897; Helen Louise, born March 4, 1899; Volckert Petrus, born March 4, 1907.

5. Beecman, born at Wolvenhook, February 21, 1844, died at Butternuts, New York, September 5, 1845.

6. Helen Franchot, born at Wolvenhook, March 31, 1846, died Albany, January 28, 1898; married, at Albany, October 27, 1870, John Townsend Lansing, born at Sachems Head, Conn., son of Charles Bridgen Lansing and Catherine Clinton Townsend; no issue.

7. Anna de Peyster, born at Wolvenhook, March 22, 1848; married, at Albany, May 3, 1877, George Douglas Miller, born at Rochester, New York, November 5, 1847, son of Samuel Miller and Mary Ann Douglas (see George Douglas Miller).

8. Julia Agnes, born at Wolvenhook, June 21, 1851, died at Albany, April 11, 1885.

The earliest known ancestor in
 MILLER America of George Douglas
 Miller was Thomas Miller, resi-
 dent of West Springfield, Massachusetts, who

*In recent years the homestead has been known as Wolvenhook.

married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marshfield, in 1649. They were the parents of thirteen children. He was killed October 5, 1675, by Indians, when he risked his life to obtain water for women and children who were within the stockade.

(II) John, fourth child of Thomas and Sarah (Marshfield) Miller, was born in 1657, died in 1676, probably killed in the Great Falls fight of that year. He married and was the father of five children.

(III) Samuel, fourth child of John Miller, married and was the father of eight children.

(IV) Thomas (2), sixth child of Samuel Miller, married and was the father of five children.

(V) Solomon, fourth child of Thomas (2) Miller, was born October 9, 1731, died at West Wallingford, Vermont, August 20, 1807. He married, September 9, 1756, Desire Smith, born November 18, 1734, died March 9, 1807. They were the parents of nine children.

(VI) Elisha, fifth child of Solomon and Desire (Smith) Miller, was born May 6, 1766, died on his farm near Williston, Vermont, June, 1847. Married (first) Lorain Jackson, born May 19, 1773, died July 7, 1806. Married (second) 1807, Sally Elliot, born April 22, 1785, died August 20, 1856. He was the father of seventeen children. Abraham Jackson, father of Lorain (Jackson) Miller, moved from Cornwall, Connecticut, when his daughter Lorain was an infant to Wallingford, Vermont, about 1774, and was the first settler in the town, first representative, first deacon and founder of the first Sabbath meeting; he purchased one thousand acres of land embracing all the beautiful intervals and gave a farm to each of his eleven children, but fifty years later there was not a single descendant in the town; he died in 1790 at Wallingford, aged sixty-five. He married Eleanor Bumpus, a resident of Wareham, Massachusetts; she died at Nelson, New York, aged ninety-two. A niece of Lorain (Jackson) Miller, Henrietta Lorain Jackson, married Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, of Constantinople, one of the most powerful of pioneer missionaries.

(VII) Samuel (2), sixth child of Elisha and Lorain (Jackson) Miller, was born at Williston, Vermont, March 9, 1801, died at Santa Barbara, California, October 20, 1888. He was a resident of Rochester, New York, 1823-60, and of New Haven, Connecticut, 1861-88; a judge and twice a New York senator. He married, May 20, 1833, Mary Ann Douglas, of Troy, New York (see Douglas VII). Children: 1. Samuel, born July 31, 1834, died October 3, 1838. 2. Sutherland, October 24, 1837, died March 12, 1840. 3.

Julia, September 11, 1839, unmarried. 4. Rev. Alanson, December 13, 1842, married, June 18, 1871, Maria Russell Bleeker. 5. Mary Douglas, November 1, 1844, died April 20, 1846. 6. George Douglas, mentioned below.

(VIII) George Douglas, son of Samuel (2) and Mary Ann (Douglas) Miller, was born in Rochester, New York, November 5, 1847. He married, in Albany, New York, May 3, 1877, Anna de Peyster Douw. Children: 1. Mary, born at New Brighton, New York, June 4, 1878; married, Albany, December 17, 1908, Hunsdon Cary, of Richmond, Virginia; children: Hunsdon, born at Richmond, Virginia, September 29, 1909; Wilson Miles, Richmond, October 13, 1910. 2. Helen Franchot, born at New Haven, Connecticut, March 6, 1880. 3. Samuel, born at New Haven, October 21, 1881, died there November 13, 1883. 4. Margaret Livingston, born at New Haven, March 21, 1884, died there March 24, 1884.

(The Douglas Line).

The earliest known ancestor in America was William Douglas, born in 1610, lived at Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as 1641, died at New London, Connecticut, July 26, 1682; married Ann Mable (or Mattle), daughter of Thomas Mable, of Ringstead in Northamptonshire.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Douglas, was born at Boston, May 2 (or April 1), 1645, died March 9, 1725, at New London; married, December 18, 1667, Abiah, daughter of William Hough.

(III) William (3), son of William (2) Douglas, was born at New London, February 19, 1672, died at Plainfield, Connecticut, August 10, 1719; married and was the father of nine children.

(IV) Asa, sixth child of William (3) Douglas, was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, December 11, 1715, died at Stephentown, New York (formerly Jericho Hollow, Massachusetts), November 12, 1792, where he had lived twenty-six years; married, about 1737, Rebecca Wheeler, born 1718, died 1809.

(V) Wheeler, son of Asa Douglas, was born at Stephentown, New York, April 10, 1750, died at Smithville, Connecticut, January, 1829; married, 1771, Martha, daughter of Rev. John Rathbun, and she died November 28, 1837. Ten children. Wheeler Douglas lived at Stephentown from 1750 to 1779, and from 1780 to 1798 was a merchant at Albany, New York. His property being consumed by fire, he bought a large tract of land from the Indians, near Brantford, Canada, where he lived the remainder of his life.

(VI) Alanson, fourth child of Wheeler

Douglas, was born at Stephentown, New York, February 11, 1779, died at Troy, New York, April 9, 1856; married, June 12, 1803, Ann, daughter of Solomon Sutherland, of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York.

(VII) Mary Ann, daughter of Alanson Douglas, was born at Lansingburg, New York, February 7, 1807, died at New Haven, Connecticut, July 15, 1882; married, May 20, 1833, Hon. Samuel Miller, of Rochester (see Miller VII).

In England the Doanes and DOANE Dones trace their ancestry to King John's reign, 1190-1216, when the family was seated at Utkinton, in Cheshire, which appears to have been its chief seat for many generations. According to the most recent chroniclers of Doane genealogy, the ancient form of spelling of the surname is not clearly known and from the same source it is learned that the name is supposed to have been derived from "dun" or "dune," meaning a stronghold or hill fortress, while the old patronymic Done in several old manuscripts appears frequently as Doane, Down and Downe. But however the name may have been written in olden times, it is quite evident that those who bore it were persons of more than ordinary distinction, and that in the mother country as well as on this side of the Atlantic the name has stood for eminent respectability and high mental attainments; and among those bearing the name previous to the beginning of the seventeenth century were men of high stations, whose achievements won for them royal recognition and favor and who were honored with coats-of-arms and other insignia of rank and honor. Says one chronicler: "Near to Tarporley we see indeed the ruins of a house, yet with no decay of the name or the owners thereof, and the ancient seat of the Dones of Utkinton I have heard was no little emulation until it pleased God, the heirs male of Utkinton failing were glad to knit with the Dones of Flaxyards, that so the union by marriage might make one greater name, as now in the person of the worthy Knight Sir John Done of Utkinton, a gentleman replete in many excellencies of nature, wit and ingenuity."

(I) John Doane, immigrant ancestor of the particular family under consideration here, is presumed to have been a descendant of the Dones of Cheshire, although nothing is known of his antecedent generations, neither have we any account of his birthplace, the name of his wife, nor the year of his immigration to New England. But we do know that he was one of the principal men in the affairs of the

Plymouth colony, and from that fact it may be assumed that he was indeed "heir to a good birthright, that in some broad field education and friction had developed a manhood and strength of character that inspired the confidence of the Plymouth associates." In Mitchell's "History of Bridgewater," it is mentioned that "Mr. John Done came over to New England about 1629, when history informs us that thirty-five of the Leyden company, with their families, arriving at Plymouth," while another record which speaks of the death of his daughter Abigail, says that he "came to Plymouth with his wife in 1630." It is known, however, that John Doane bore the title of "Mr." and that only those were so addressed who bore some distinction above the common station of their fellow-men. As John Done he was a freeman of Plymouth in 1633, and as early as January, 1632-33, he with others was chosen to sit in the council. He also sustained various other offices in the colony, one of the most important of which was that of assistant to the governor, but this he gave up in order to serve as deacon of the church. One other account states that in 1636 "Elder Brewster, Pastor Smith and Deacons Doane and Jenney of Plymouth, Jonathan Brewster and Christopher Wadsworth of Duxbury, James Cudworth and Anthony Annable, of Scituate, were joined to the governor and council for the preparation of a regular system of laws," etc.

Deacon John Doane acquired several parcels of land in Plymouth, but it does not appear that he became well possessed of lands and goods at any time during his residence there. He was active in the measures adopted in purchasing from the Indians the lands of Nauset, afterward Eastham, where he was one of the first colonists in 1645, and where also he was much engaged with affairs of the town, serving in various capacities, deacon of the First Church there, selectman for many years, deputy to the court for Eastham in 1648, and during four years afterward; and in June, 1663, he was authorized to perform marriage ceremonies and administer oaths to witnesses. He died February 11, 1685, and in his will, dated May 18, 1678, he stated his age as eighty-eight years or thereabouts. From this it would appear that he was born about 1590. His children: 1. Lydia, born probably in England; married Samuel Hicks. 2. Abigail, January 13, 1632, died Norwich, Connecticut, January 23, 1734-35; married Samuel, son of Rev. John Lothrop. 3. John, born probably at Plymouth about 1635, died Eastham, March 15, 1708; married (first) Hannah Bangs; (second) Rebecca Pettee. 4.

Daniel, see forward. 5. Ephraim, born before 1645, died Eastham, 1700; married (first) Mercy Knowles; (second) Mary Snow.

(II) Deacon Daniel Doane, son of Deacon John Doane, was born probably at Plymouth about 1636, died in Eastham, December 20, 1712. He removed with his father's family to Eastham in 1645, and he lived in that part of the latter town which afterward was set off to East Orleans. Like his father, he was a person of considerable consequence, both in church and town affairs, and fulfilled the duties of several important offices, such as deacon of the church, probably succeeding his father, selectman from 1691 to 1696, juror in 1677 and several times afterward, surveyor of highways in 1667 and four years afterward. He had lands granted him by the town and acquired other tracts by purchase, so that he became possessed of a good estate in lands and other property. According to the inventory, his total estate was of the value of more than five hundred and fifty pounds. Deacon Doane married twice, but the name of his first wife is not known. She is believed to have been the mother of all his children except the youngest. He married (second), July 28, 1682, Hepzibah, widow of George Crisp and daughter of Daniel and Mary Cole, of Eastham. Children: 1. A son drowned in a well, September, 1667. 2. Joseph, born about 1668. 3. Constant (son), March 7, 1669-70. 4. Israel, born about 1672. 5. Daniel, see forward. 6. Nathaniel, died in Harwich in 1758. 7. Constant (daughter), died May 2, 1720; married George Shaw. 8. Rebecca, married Benjamin Myrick, of Eastham. 9. Abigail, married Timothy Dimock and settled in Mansfield, Connecticut. 10. Ruth, died before March 15, 1722; married Nathaniel Mayo. 11. Hepzibah, born of her father's second marriage.

(III) Daniel (2), son of Deacon Daniel (1) Doane, of Eastham, is presumed to have been born in Eastham, although the record of his birth or baptism is not found; he died at Newton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1743. He was possessed of a remarkably strong and determined character, and in his own life made a radical departure from the religious teachings of his father and grandfather, but he was not less earnest and sincere and upright in his religious life and daily walk. The following account of his life is taken chiefly from the genealogy of the Doane family, compiled and published by a descendant of Deacon John Doane, the immigrant, in 1902: "Mr. Doane was of a self-reliant, independent, inquiring mind, and was led to study the teachings of the Friends, who

were then creating a sensation by their new doctrine. Charmed by their teachings, he united with the Meeting at Sandwich, about forty miles from his father's home, the oldest meeting in America. In 1696 he was granted by the Sandwich Meeting a certificate of removal for himself and wife, and after a journey of several hundred miles with his wife he arrived in the Friends' colony in Pennsylvania. At that time he had four children, the youngest of whom was about two years old. In due season, Mr. Doane presented his certificate to the meeting in Middletown, Bucks county, and was received into membership. With his family he settled in or near the village of Newtown, where he was a carpenter and farmer, prosperous in his business life, and by thrift acquired a fair competence for the later years of his life. Although Daniel began well in Bucks county and was at first, it is thought, a religious teacher among the Friends, only a few years after his arrival in Pennsylvania his investigating spirit led him to invest the stars and influence of the planets upon one another. But reports 'that Daniel Doane should meddle in practicing astrology' brought him into conflict with his meeting, which lasted almost continually until he was disowned in 1711. At length, tired of Daniel and his doings, the Middletown Meeting, after many expressions of sorrow that he is so wayward 'and prayers' that he may be brought back to ye truth 'disowns' the said Daniel Doane 'to be one of us,' and 'we being clear of him, his wickedness lies upon his own head.'"

He was the first of the Doane family to migrate from Cape Cod and the only one of the earlier generations of his family to depart from the teachings of the church of his forefathers; but he was founder of the largest and in some respects the most important branch of the Doane family planted in America.

The baptismal name of his first wife was Mehitable, and while her family name is not definitely known, it is supposed that she was a daughter of William Twining, who had a daughter of that Christian name and who also went from Cape Cod to Bucks county previous to the year 1700. His second wife was Mary, probably a daughter of James Yates, who sold land in Pennsylvania to Daniel Doane. Children: 1. Daniel, born 11th month 23, 1687-88. 2. Lydia, 10th month 30, 1690-91. 3. Eleazer, 12th month 21, 1691-92. 4. Elijah, 4th month 3, 1694. 5. Joseph, see forward. 6. Elizabeth, 8th month 20, 1701. 8. Rebecca, 8th month 10, 1711. 9. Samuel. 10. Mary, married Thomas Fisher. 11. Thomas, died Had-

donfield, New Jersey, 1779. 12. Sarah. 13. Ebenezer.

(IV) Joseph, son of Daniel (2) and Mehitable Doane, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the 23d day of 2d month, 1697, died probably at Cane Creek, North Carolina. He was a carpenter by trade, and is said to have been a young man of great physical strength and power of endurance, and it was doubtless these qualities which led to his selection as one of the three men chosen by the Penn proprietors to travel on foot for three days in determining the extent of land to be acquired from the Indians in what is known in history as the "walking purchase." After the death of his wife, Mr. Doane was granted permission to remove from Wrightstown to the Buckingham Meeting, and subsequently he was given leave to visit among his father's people at Cape Cod. After his return to Pennsylvania, he asked for a certificate, in 1750, to visit "Friends wherever his lot may be cast," and with this permission he went to North Carolina and is mentioned there as one of the organizers of the Friends Meeting at Cane Creek, where he is supposed to have died. He was a devout Friend and held firmly to that faith so long as he lived. On the 14th of 10th month, 1726, Joseph Doane married Mary Carter at the Middletown Meeting. She died after 1740 and before 1744, and was a daughter of James and Grace Carter. Children: 1. Joseph, born August 16, 1727, died November 7, 1727. 2. Mary, September 6, 1728, died March 1, 1743. 3. John, November 30, 1731, died at Cane Creek, North Carolina, 1811. 4. Ebenezer, July 5, 1733, see forward. 5. Martha, September 1, 1735. 6. Mehitable November 10, 1738. 7. Grace, January 19, 1740.

(V) Ebenezer, son of Joseph and Mary (Carter) Doane, was born at Wrightstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1733, died near Toronto, Canada, January 21, 1818. After the death of his mother he, with his brothers and sisters, were either apprenticed or given in care of relatives. Ebenezer continued to live in Bucks county until about ten years before his death, when he removed to Canada to live, with his children, all of whom except Jonathan had previously settled there. He brought himself under the displeasure of the Society of Friends because of his marriage with a German who was not of that faith, and for this offense was dismissed by the society; but he continued to live firm in the faith, and his children were accepted under the care of the meeting. Before leaving Pennsylvania, he secured his usual certificate of removal and was accepted at the Yonge

Street Meeting at Toronto on the 14th of 7th month, 1808. About 1754-55 Ebenezer Doane married Anna Savilla Sloy, born Hanover, Germany, 12th month 13, 1732, died 10th month 15, 1803, daughter of Henry and Catherine Sloy, who sailed for America in 1744, and both of whom died on the voyage. Children: 1. Jonathan, born 5th month 30, 1755-56, see forward. 2. Martha, born 2nd month 15, 1758, died 10th month 18, 1840. 3. William, born 12th month 30, 1760. 4. Mary, 12th month 7, 1762, died 4th month 5, 1827. 5. Joseph, 3rd month 13, 1765. 6. John, 10th month 3, 1768. 7. Mahlon, 8th month 20, 1770. 8. Ebenezer, 9th month 9, 1772. 9. David, 11th month 5, 1775, died 8th month 13, 1777.

(VI) Jonathan, son of Ebenezer and Anna Savilla (Sloy) Doane, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the 30th day of 5th month, 1755-56, died in New York City the 11th day of 11th month, 1818. His business occupation was that of builder and contractor, and he was in all respects a substantial man. His business operations, at times very large, called him to live in Trenton and other parts of New Jersey, Geneva, New York, and in New York City. "He is described as a man of singular perseverance and high principle, commanding and handsome in appearance, most loving and devoted in all his home relations." He married (first) at the Buckingham Meeting 4th month 15, 1778, Mary, daughter of Timothy Beans, of Tinicum, Bucks county; he married (second) in New York City, Mary Higgins, who died in Burlington, New Jersey, March 7, 1858. Children of first wife: 1. Jonathan, born 4th month 24, 1788; married Jane Duckworth. 2. Aaron. 3. David. 4. Rebecca. 5. Cynthia. Children of second wife: 6. George Washington, see forward. 7. Anna. 8. May. The latter two unmarried.

(VII) George Washington, son of Jonathan and Mary (Higgins) Doane, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, March 27, 1799, died in Burlington, New Jersey, April 17, 1859. He graduated from Union College in 1818, then entered the General Theological Seminary with the class of 1824, but left that institution in 1821 and on April 9 of that year received deacon's orders and served as assistant to Bishop Hobart, then rector of Trinity Parish, New York. He entered the priesthood, August 6, 1823, and soon afterward was appointed to assist Rev. George Hobart in founding St. Luke's Church, New York. From 1824 to 1828 he filled the professorship of rhetoric and oratory in Washington College (now Trinity), Hartford, Connecticut,

and during the same period was assistant to Rev. William Crosswell in editing the *Episcopal Watchman*. From 1828 to 1830 he was assistant to Rev. Dr. Gardiner, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and became himself rector of the parish in 1830, serving until 1832, when he was elected second bishop of the diocese of New Jersey and was consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel, New York, on October 31 of that year.

To Bishop Doane fell the honor of having founded St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey, the first institution of its kind in America "to educate the Church's girls in the Church's way," and subsequently he also founded a school for boys, which afterward became Burlington College. In carrying out his plans for these great educational enterprises "he incurred certain financial obligations in providing buildings for those institutions, which led to his being obliged to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors and in 1851 to submit to a presentment or trial, but the presentment was unanimously dismissed, the diocesan convention having vindicated him before the trial was held. He was rector of St. Mary's Church at Burlington from the time of assuming the office of bishop until the time of his death, and was president of Burlington College from 1846 until 1859. He helped to frame the first constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the church, and was the first American bishop to preach in the Established Church to an English congregation at the consecration of the parish church at Leeds, in 1841. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Union, Trinity and Columbia colleges in 1833, and the degree of LL.D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1841." Among Bishop Doane's published writings there may be mentioned "Songs by the Way," 1824; "The Wedded Flags," "Softly Now the Light of Day," "Thou Art the Way" and "Fling Out the Banner." His hymn beginning "Ancient of Days" was composed for the Albany Bi-Centennial celebration, is printed in the Episcopal Hymnal and is in general use in other churches.

At Boston, in 1829, Bishop Doane married Eliza Green (Callahan) Perkins, widow of James Perkins, of Boston. Children: 1. George Hobart, born September 5, 1830; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1850; soon abandoned medicine and studied for the ministry; was ordained deacon and attached to Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey; became a Roman Catholic and was received into the church by Bishop Bayley, 1855; candidate for Holy orders and

studied at St. Sulpice, Paris, and Collegio Pio, Rome; ordained priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, New Jersey, 1857; became bishop's secretary and was made rector of the parish and chancellor of the diocese; appointed vicar general of the diocese, 1873; domestic prelate, 1880; administrator of the diocese; visited Rome in 1890 and by his Holiness Leo XIII was made prothonotary apostolic, "which not only gave him the right to wear the purple, but with the consent of the bishop of the diocese the pectoral cross and miter." 2. William Croswell, see forward.

(VIII) William Croswell, younger son of George Washington and Eliza Green (Callahan-Perkins) Doane, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1832, and lived chiefly in Burlington, New Jersey, until 1863. In 1858 he graduated from Burlington College, *cum laude*, delivering the English oration and the poem at commencement, and immediately afterward took up the study of theology. He was a tutor and assistant professor of English literature in his alma mater, and from that institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Theology in 1857. In 1853 he was ordained deacon by his father, and in 1856 he became priest. Afterward he was his father's assistant in the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, founded and had the care of St. Barnabas Free Mission in that city, and became himself rector of St. Mary's on the death of his father in 1859. In 1863 he became rector of St. John's Church, Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1867 was called to be rector of St. Peter's Church in Albany. It was at this time that he first became actively identified with the ecclesiastical, civil and social life of the diocese of Albany, of which he became the first bishop at the time of the creation of the new diocese in 1869, he having been consecrated on February 2 of that year.

During the forty years of his incumbency of the bishoprics, the number of clergy within his jurisdiction has more than doubled, and during the same period a number of benevolent institutions have been established in the diocese, through his influence and effort. Among these there may be mentioned St. Agnes' School, the Child's Hospital and St. Margaret's House, all in Albany. St. Agnes' School was founded in 1870 for the education of girls, being similar in character to other female colleges. The Child's Hospital is an institution absolutely free to all sick and crippled children, whether from within or without the diocese, and it is maintained by money paid by different municipalities for the support of the poor, by a moderate endowment and by private voluntary subscriptions.

St. Margaret's House, a nursery for babies, was founded in 1884 and is in connection with the Child's Hospital; all of its work is in charge of the Sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus, which also cares for St. Christina Home, Saratoga, where young girls are trained for domestic service. The Diocesan Sisterhood was established by Bishop Doane in 1873. For many years he has been acting president of the Foreign and Home Missionary societies of the Episcopal church, and in 1910 and with a committee prepared a new constitution for the society that was adopted by the General Convention in session in Cincinnati, Ohio, that year. His father prepared the first constitution. All Saints Cathedral, Albany, is the crowning glory of Bishop Doane's work as a founder, and it was erected at a cost of more than a half million dollars. In addition to his labors and splendid works within the diocese, he was a regent and vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and from 1892 for many years had charge of the American churches on the continent of Europe; a trustee of Hobart College from 1870 to 1879; visitor at Hobart from 1869, and honorary trustee from 1890. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Hobart and Burlington colleges in 1863; that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1867, from Trinity in 1886; from Oxford, England, in 1886, and from Hobart in 1890; and the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1880; from Cambridge, England, in 1888, and from Hobart in 1890. He was a leading member of the "committee appointed by the general convention 1892 to prepare the standard prayer-book and hymnal for the use of the church." Among his published works are the "Life and Writings of Bishop George Washington Doane" (D. Appleton & Co., 1860-61); "Mosaics, or the Harmony of Collect, Epistle and Gospel" (E. P. Dutton & Co., 1892); "Addresses to the Graduating Classes of St. Agnes' School" (Thomas Whittaker, 1891), and "Sunshine and Shadow," a volume of verse for children. During the latter years of his life Bishop Doane has labored actively in promoting church unity both in his pulpit and privately, also active in the efforts being made to procure uniform divorce laws in the different states.

William Croswell Doane married, November 24, 1853, Sarah Catherine Condit, born September 23, 1833, died November 9, 1907, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit, of Newark, New Jersey. Children: 1. Eliza Greene, born Burlington, New Jersey, October 22, 1854; married at Albany, New York, April 28, 1881, James Terry Gar-

diner and had Mary Spring, born New York City, February 1, 1882, married, August 24, 1901, Charles Frazier, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Margaret Doane born in Albany, November 5, 1883; Doane, born in Albany, December 17, 1885; Anne Terry, born at North East Harbor, Maine, August 12, 1887, married in her native town, August 27, 1910, Roy Pier, of New York City; Elizabeth Greene, born in Albany, June 1, 1900. 2. Margaret Harrison, born in Burlington, New Jersey, September 7, 1858, died at North East Harbor, Maine, July 3, 1883, unmarried.

The Huyck family came to America in the person of John (Hanse) Huighen (Huygh, Huyck) in company with Peter Minuit, the commander and director of the Dutch West India Company and the real founder of the city of New York. In 1891 Mr. A. A. Vosterman Van Oijen, genealogist and *Heraldisch Archief*, residing at The Hague, made investigations that gave many facts concerning the Huycks in Holland. They showed that while the family belonged to the burghers, they had occupied positions of trust and honor as far back as the sixteenth century. Copied from the registers of births, baptism, and marriages found there appear the same names that occur in the American family. Among Dutch publications is a well-known romance in two volumes entitled "Ferdinand Huyck," which has made the name Huyck a familiar one in many homes of that country. The arms of the Huyck family are: "The escutcheon; in argent, a demi-lion of sable. The helmet; a patrician one. The crest; a demi-lion of sable. The mantling; argent and sable."

(I) This record is traced from Henrie Huyck, a merchant from Roemond, who in 1616 became a resident of Nymegen, Holland, and took the oath for himself and eleven children, of whom Jan (John) became *grootstraat* in 1617, while Henrie, the second son, became *burgomaster* of the town and left a numerous offspring.

(II) Jan, son of Henrie Huyck, chieftain of the *grootstraat*, Nymegen, Holland, April 18, 1617, emigrated from Wesel, a strongly fortified town on the Rhine. Here his youthful days had been spent and he had risen to some prominence, being a deacon or an elder in the church. He took passage on a small Dutch vessel, the "Sea Gull," in company with his brother-in-law, Peter Minuit, who was the first director in the New World of the Dutch West India Company. Jan was the "koopman," storekeeper, for the company. They landed May 4, 1626, after a voyage of four

months, on the island of Manhates, now the site of the present city of New York. A small colony composed of thirty houses had been established there, a fort had been staked out and a stone building thatched with reeds erected as a counting house for the use of the company. Here the director and Koopman took up their residence, transacted business and exerted every energy to advance the interests of the company. Not having an ordained minister in the colony, two "Zercken Troosters," comforters of the sick, were appointed who should read the Scripture, the Creed and a sermon on the Sabbath. John (Jan) Huyck was one of the two appointed. The following year a minister having arrived, a church was organized with Peter Minuit and John Huyck, elders, they having been in Holland, one a deacon, the other an elder. John Huyck was an honorable, intelligent and reliable man, and during his permanent settlement at New Amsterdam has honorable mention. His wife was Elizabeth Peters, who survived him and married (second) July 5, 1657, Dirck Weijerts.

(III) Andries Hanse, son of Jan and Elizabeth (Peters) Huyck, was of New Amsterdam, Kinderhook and Albany. He was the owner of a large estate at Kinderhook, New York, which he obtained by a patent from King James II., dated March 14, 1636, and much of this is still in the possession of a descendant. Andries Hanse and his wife were among the first members of the old Dutch church in Albany, mentioned in 1683, all previous records of this church being lost. He made his will, August 23, 1707. His wife was Cathalin Lammerse Van Valkenburgh, of Kinderhook, who was living in 1705 and is mentioned in his will with ten children: 1. Johannes. 2. Lambert, of further mention. 3. Burger, of Kinderhook, living in 1731; married Mayke Hoes, October 2, 1693. 4. Catie. 5. Jochem, baptized July 29, 1685. 6. Cornelis, baptized March 11, 1688. 7. and 8. Anna and Andries, baptized December 31, 1693. 9. Maria, born November 11, 1696. 10. Margaret, born January 7, 1700.

(IV) Lambert, son of Andries Hanse and Cathalin Lammerse (Van Valkenburgh) Huyck, was born (circa) 1674-75. He, together with his brother Burger and others, applied for and obtained in 1731 a patent for over six thousand acres situated at Kinderhook, New York. He seems to have been a man of stirring business faculty as well as a devout Christian. He was deacon of the original Dutch Reformed church at Kinderhook, in 1722 and 1723, probably serving many years. He married, August 28, 1707, Annalie

Ratcliff (Radcliff), of Albany, New York, born January 10, 1686, daughter of Jan Radcliff and his wife Rachel Lambertse Jochense Van Valkenburgh. Children: 1. Andries L., baptized February 27, 1709, of further mention. 2. Rachel, baptized March 11, 1711. 3. Cathryna, baptized September 27, 1713. 4. Sara, baptized March 4, 1721. 5. Rykert, born February 8, 1724.

(V) Andries L., son of Lambert and Annalie (Radcliff) Huyck, was born at Albany and baptized February 27, 1709. He was an elder of the Dutch Reformed church at Kinderhook from 1761 to 1770, being re-elected several times. He married Maria Clouw, born at Kinderhook and baptized at Athens, Greene county, New York, November 15, 1708, daughter of Jurian and Maria Jans Clouw. Children: 1. Johannes (John A.), of further mention. 2. Annatje, baptized February 6, 1742. 3. Bara, baptized February 8, 1744.

(VI) John A. (Johannes), son of Andries L. and Maria (Clouw) Huyck, was baptized June 27, 1730, died prior to 1797. He was a man of property and influence as shown by legal documents. He was a member and an official of the Kinderhook church for a number of years, after which he and his wife were among the original members of the early Dutch church of Schodack, which church is now located at Meutzskill, New York. He married Fitje (Sophia) Van Derkarr, March 8, 1762, at Claverack, New York. She was born January 12, 1732, baptized at the Lutheran church at Athens, New York, daughter of Solomon and Helena Van Derkarr. Children: 1. Solomon, of further mention. 2. Andries J.

(VII) Solomon, son of John A. and Fitje (Sophia) (Van Derkarr) Huyck, was born at Schodack, New York, September 1, 1770, baptized at the old Dutch Reformed church, September 22, 1770, died at his home in Westerlo, Albany county, New York, June 15, 1848. His boyhood was passed during the exciting revolutionary period, and in 1811 he was commissioned captain of militia by Governor Tompkins, governor of New York, serving in the regiment commanded by Colonel John T. Van Dalfsew. He married, July 10, 1791, at Kinderhook, Mary McClure, born December 7, 1771, died in the town of Westerlo, Albany county, New York, September 16, 1851. Children: 1. Daniel, born January 18, 1793, died July 30, 1852. 2. Sophia, born 1794, died May 14, 1878. 3. John S., of further mention. 4. Elizabeth, born September 30, 1807, died February 16, 1882. 5. Catherine, born May 5, 1810, died Octo-

ber 12, 1884. 6. Charity, born 1811, died April 11, 1886. 7. James William, born May 16, 1816, died at Dormansville, October 12, 1868; married, February 27, 1850, Elizabeth Graverd Dorman, born May 28, 1830, died December 10, 1861. 8. Mary, born 1817, died March 16, 1819. 9. Jane, died May 22, 1886.

(VIII) John S., son of Solomon and Mary (McClure) Huyck, was born in Westerlo, Albany county, New York, January 26, 1800, died at Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, October 25, 1872. His pastor, Rev. John Gordon, wrote of him, "All who have been in any way interested in our village during the last half century will remember his kind face, his ready smile, his warm sympathy, and his activity in every good work. He came to the village in early manhood and has ever since been so identified with its interests that all must feel his loss. He was always most active in educational matters, one of the supporters of the Academy in its most prosperous days. Many of our citizens are indebted to him in a measure for that education that enabled them to succeed in life and always to be found boldly on the side of morality. His influence in the community cannot be too highly estimated. A constant attendant at the Presbyterian Church, he felt a deep interest in its welfare." John S. Huyck married, April 2, 1834, Isabella Conkling, born July 9, 1809, died at Brooklyn, New York, April 11, 1874, daughter of Daniel Conkling, of Rensselaerville, New York. She was a woman of high standing and of a generous nature (see Conkling VI). Children: 1. Francis Conkling, of further mention. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born July 8, 1840; married, June 11, 1863, Jerome B. Moore, of Rensselaerville, born in that village, April 28, 1830, died October 17, 1891, son of Judge Apollos Moore. In the early fifties he went to California with his friend, Dr. Harvey Hyde Wickes, settled in Nevada City, that state, where for ten years they carried on a successful drug business. In 1864 he located in Syracuse, New York, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business. He was a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church of that city, and a Republican in politics. "A true man and without guile, all who knew him were his friends." Children: Frank Huyck Moore, died at the age of four years; John Stanley Moore, born January 16, 1870; Ernest Conkling Moore, born January 4, 1873. 3. Albert, died in infancy.

(IX) Francis Conkling, son of John S. and Isabella (Conkling) Huyck, was born at Rensselaerville, New York, July 10, 1838, died in

Albany, New York, July 4, 1907. He was educated in the Rensselaerville and Canandaigua academies, and during his long and busy life was a woollen manufacturer. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of H. Waterbury & Company, manufacturers of papermakers' felts with plant at Rensselaerville. This firm continued until 1880, when Mr. Huyck withdrew and in association with C. E. Argersinger established a plant at Kenwood for the manufacture of the same class of goods as made in the Rensselaerville plant. Their mill was destroyed by fire in 1894 and never rebuilt. Mr. Huyck in association with his sons formed the firm of F. C. Huyck & Sons and built a new mill at Rensselaer, continuing there the manufacture of papermakers' felts. He remained in active business until his death, leaving to the care of his sons the business with which he had been so long connected. Although his home was in Albany, he continued to make Rensselaerville his summer home, and took the liveliest interest in the prosperity of this village. One of his benefactions was the gift of a public hall and a library to his native village. He was a man of great public spirit, liberal and broad-minded and of strictest integrity in all his dealings with others. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Rensselaerville, the Holland Society of New York, and of the Albany Chamber of Commerce. His clubs were the Lotos and Republican, of New York City, and the Country and Fort Orange of Albany. He married, June 28, 1865, Emily Harriet Niles, born at Rensselaerville, New York, January 10, 1845, daughter of Hon. John and Mary (Cook) Niles (see Niles III). Children, all born in Rensselaerville except the youngest: 1. Edmund Niles, of further mention. 2. Elizabeth Moore, born January 24, 1869; married Lewis A. Eldridge; children: Lewis, William, Harry, Francis H., Bessie, Edward and Roswell. 3. John Niles, of further mention. 4. Francis Conkling, of further mention. 5. Amy Conkling, born January 15, 1879, died August 6, 1881. 6. Emily Niles, born January 13, 1882, at Albany.

(X) Edmund Niles, eldest son of Francis Conkling and Emily H. (Niles) Huyck, was born May 17, 1866. He was educated at Rensselaerville Academy; prepared for college at Albany Boys' Academy; entered Williams College, whence he was graduated, class of 1888. After completing his college course he at once associated with his father in business, the firm being F. C. Huyck & Sons. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany. His clubs are the Country, Fort Orange and University

of Albany. He married, 1891, at Albany, Jessie E., daughter of William M. Van Antwerp, of Albany.

(X) John Niles, second son of Francis Conkling and Emily H. (Niles) Huyck, was born June 1, 1871. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy, and was graduated from Williams College, class of 1893. After completing his education, he was admitted to the firm of F. C. Huyck & Sons, of which he is still a member. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, and of the Country, Fort Orange, and University clubs of Albany. He married, December 9, 1896, at Saratoga, Annie, daughter of David Ritchie. Children, adopted, John Francis, born September 7, 1899; Eleanor, born September 22, 1901.

(X) Francis Conkling (2), third son of Francis Conkling (1) and Emily H. (Niles) Huyck, was born in Rensselaerville, New York, November 15, 1874. He was educated at Albany Boys' Academy, Holbrook Military Academy, Ossining, New York, and at Williams College. He was admitted to the firm of F. C. Huyck & Sons. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. His clubs are the Country, Fort Orange and University of Albany. He married, in New York City, Laura Van Ness, daughter of Daniel Talmage. Child, Katherine, born September 1, 1903.

(The Conkling Line).

Isabella Conkling, wife of John S. Huyck, was of the sixth generation from Annanias Conklin (Conkline), an early settler on Long Island, New York.

(I) Annanias Conklin and his brother are mentioned in Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary" as being early settlers of Salem, Massachusetts. Annanias was made a freeman at Salem, May 18, 1642. This meant that he was of lawful age and a member of the church, none others being allowed to vote or hold office. He had three children baptized at Salem. In 1650 he removed to East Hampton, Long Island, his brother John going farther down the island, settling at Southold, where he died. An old gravestone reads: "Here lieth Captain John Conkelyne, born in Nottinghamshire, England, and died at Southold, Long Island, April 6, 1794, aged 64 years." This establishes the English home of the family, although Annanias the elder may have been born in some other part of England. Annanias had children mentioned in East Hampton and Salem records: Lewis, Jacob, Elizabeth, all baptized at Salem. Those mentioned at East Hampton are Jeremiah, the ancestor

of Roscoe Conkling, United States senator from New York, married Mary, daughter of Lion Gardiner; Cornelius; Benjamin; a daughter, wife of George Miller; and Hester, who was six and one-half years old when her father died in November, 1657.

(II) Benjamin, son of Annanias Conkling, died in 1709. He married Hannah Mulford. Children: John, Eliakim, Benjamin (2), Annanias.

(III) Annanias (2), son of Benjamin and Hannah (Mulford) Conklin, married Hannah ———. Children: 1. Bethiah, baptized January 1, 1701; married Joseph Hicks. 2. Henry, of further mention. 3. Nathan, baptized January 27, 1705-06; married Phoebe Parsons. 4. Annanias (3), baptized August 15, 1708; married Mary Miller. 5. Samuel, baptized February 27, 1711; married Clemens Parsons. 6. Lemuel, baptized April 5, 1713. 7. Benjamin, baptized December 11, 1715; married Sarah Parsons. 8. Hannah, twin of Benjamin, married Isaac Barnes. 9. Daniel, baptized February 16, 1718. 10. Josiah, baptized July 23, 1721. New York Wills, vol. 13, page 568, mentions all these children except Samuel. Will was probated August 26, 1740, son Nathan, executor.

(IV) Henry, son of Annanias (2) and Hannah Conklin, was baptized February 22, 1702. He married, November 5, 1724, Mary Jones. (The old family Bible at Rensselaerville, New York, contains her name). Children: 1. Henry, baptized November 28, 1725. 2. Jedediah, baptized September 24, 1727. 3. Jane, baptized December 6, 1730. 4. Edward, baptized August 27, 1732. 5. Mary, baptized December 22, 1734. 6. Daniel, of further mention. 7. Lucretia, baptized May 6, 1739. 8. Elizabeth, baptized July 11, 1742. 9. Hannah, born November 11, 1744.

(V) Daniel, son of Henry and Mary (Jones) Conkling, was baptized at East Hampton, Long Island, April 24, 1737, died at Rensselaerville, New York, September 25, 1816. Revolutionary war records at Washington show that he served as a private in Captain Edward Dunscomb's company of the Fourth New York regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Wissenfels; also designated as Captain William Jackson's company, same regiment; also as Captain Benjamin Marvin's company, First New York regiment. His name also appears on the rolls, November 21 to September 5, 1777, and on the following rolls to December, 1780, with remarks: "Appointed Corporal December 1, 1778". New York State revolutionary archives state that he was made ensign, September 13, 1775, of Fourth Company, Second Battalion,

Suffolk county militia. Daniel settled in Rensselaerville, New York, where he died. He married (first) Abigail Parsons. Children: 1. Daniel (2), of further mention. 2. Josiah, born 1770, died May 8, 1835. 3. Mary, married Daniel Dayton. 4. Henry, settled at Johnstown, New York. 5. Abigail. He married (second) Hannah Hutchinson. Children: 6. Samuel, born September 5, 1789, died November 10, 1818. 7. John T., born at East Hampton, April 2, 1792, died at Rensselaerville, October 10, 1875; married Tirza Stone, born in Colerain, Massachusetts. 8. Clarissa, born June 14, 1795, died December 9, 1821; married Thomas Lloyd.

(VI) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) and Abigail (Parsons) Conkling, was born at East Hampton, Long Island, July 19, 1765, died at Rensselaerville, New York, January 27, 1833. He married, February 16, 1791, Isabella Lusk, born February 19, 1771, died April 18, 1846, daughter of Thomas Lusk, of Stockbridge. Children: 1. Juliana, born May 6, 1792; married Henry Stone. 2. Daniel (3), born January 9, 1794, died January 15, 1871; married Harriet Hubbell, of Bennington, Vermont. 3. Thomas L., born October 9, 1796, died June 1, 1852; married Frances M. Hackley. 4. George, died in infancy. 5. Herod, born April 28, 1800, died March 18, 1847; married Wealthy Hubbs. 6. George C., died in infancy. 7. Guidon, born September 1, 1803, died May 8, 1874; married Caroline Tremaine. 8. David, born January 7, 1806, died December 26, 1881; married (first) Almira A. Watson; (second) Caroline A. Clark. 9. Albert, born January 11, 1808, died December 3, 1878; married (first) Harriet Hills, (second) Amelia Mills, (third), Sarah Ann Palmer. 10. Isabella, born July 9, 1809, died April 11, 1874; married John S. Huyck (see Huyck VIII) 11. Abigail, born March 25, 1811, died July 13, 1876; married William F. Bulkeley. 12. Elizabeth, born November 11, 1812, died January 21, 1833. 13. Margaret, died in infancy.

(The Niles Line).

(I) Emily H. (Niles) Huyck descends from the Niles family of Rhode Island. The first of her ancestry to settle in New York state was Nathaniel Niles, born in Rhode Island, died in Otsego county, New York, aged eighty-eight years. He continued his residence in New England until after his marriage and the birth of several children, when he removed to Dutchess county, New York, where he was a farmer. He lived in Dutchess county until his children were grown and settled in homes of their own. When he grew old in years he went to Otsego county, New

York, with his son Nathaniel (2). When eighty years of age he made the trip from Otsego county to Coeymans, Albany county, coming the entire distance of eighty miles on horseback to visit his son Henry. He married Martha ———. Nathaniel was a member of the Society of Friends and the Bible which contains the family records has the name entered in their form. He was born 25, 2 mo., 1728; died 2, 2 mo., 1816. Martha, his wife, born 24, 2 mo., 1729; died 12, 1 mo., 1820. Children: William, born 14, 12 mo., 1753; Frelove, born 25, 5 mo., 1755; Abigail, born 14, 1 mo., 1757; Elizabeth, born 24, 5 mo., 1759; Henry, of further mention; Jane, born 15, 5 mo., 1763; Nathaniel, born 16, 8 mo., 1765. Jane married Willet Casey in Dutchess county. Being Quakers, they were much molested for their peculiar beliefs and leaving Dutchess county removed to Canada, locating at Adolphustown on the bay of Quinte, where they became wealthy and influential, living both to a good old age and founding a family. Nathaniel (2) lived for a short time at Coeymans, Albany county, New York, then settled in Otsego county, New York, where he purchased land and lived the remainder of his days. He died after 1832. He married and had children: Jane, born 15, 12 mo., 1788; Hannah, born 27, 12 mo., 1789; William, born 21, 6 mo., 1791; Frelove, born 8, 9 mo., 1792; Gulielma, born 25, 1 mo., 1794; Lydia, born 24, 11 mo., 1795; Alpha, born 16, 4 mo., 1799; Mary, born 30, 8 mo., 1803; Martha, born 8, 6 mo., 1805; Hanson, born 21, 4 mo., 1807; Abigail, born 26, 9 mo., 1808.

(II) Henry, son of Nathaniel and Martha Niles, was born probably in Rhode Island, 20th day, 5th month, 1761. The inscription on his tombstone in Coeymans burying ground reads: "In memory of Henry Nile who died December 18, 1812, aged 51 years, 8 months and 1 day." He removed to Otsego county with his father, but did not long remain there. He lived in Dutchess county until after his marriage, then settled in the town of Coeymans, Albany county, New York, where he died. He married Hannah Hicks, a cousin of Elias Hicks, founder of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. Her grave-stone in Coeymans reads: "In memory of Hannah Niles who died January 22, 1827, aged 61 years, 5 months, and 29 days." Children: 1. Henry, a farmer lived and died in Coeymans where he married and had Henry (2). Annie, married Noble H. Johnson. 2. Nathaniel (3), a farmer, lived in Coeymans, died in Albany, New York, aged eighty-five years. His only son John died comparatively

a young man, leaving Nathaniel (4) and John, the former a lawyer of Albany. 3. Samuel, a farmer, moved in early life to Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, where he lived and died on the same farm at the great age of ninety-five years. He had seven daughters, who all married well-to-do farmers and had homes near or within a few miles of the old homestead. His sons Henry and Luther both had farms near by. 4. William, removed to Canada, where he sat as a member of the Dominion parliament. He was a miller and a farmer, living near a small hamlet called Nilestown. His children were Henry, Stephen, Nancy and Martha. 5. Sarah, died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. She married a farmer of Coeymans, Peter Van Alstyne; removed with an only son and two daughters to Palmyra, New York, where her grandson, Pliny Sexton, is a wealthy banker. 6. Stephen, removed to Canada, was twice married and had children: Elizabeth, Catherine, William F., Nathaniel, Stephen P., Jane Ann, Letty, Miriam, Matilda and Sarah. 7. Martha, married Reuben Stanton, of Greene county, New York; removed to Ionia, Michigan, where she died very old. Children: Reuben, Hamilton, George and Rufus. 8. Hannah, married Jacob Tompkins, a farmer of Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, where she died at age of ninety years. Her children were all farmers or wives of farmers. 9. Lydia, married Abram Searles, a farmer; removed with a large family to Wellington, Prince Edward's District, Canada, where she died very old. All her children were farmers except Niles, who came to the States at age of eighteen; studied law at Cherry Valley, New York; went to California in 1849; settled in Nevada City, California, where he became a leading mining lawyer and one of the most prominent jurists in the state. He was district judge, state senator and one of the commissioners of the supreme court of California and later was elected chief justice. With the exception of the last mentioned son of Lydia Searles, the men of this family have all been farmers in good circumstances. 10. John, of further mention. The first two generations mentioned were members of the Society of Friends, but later generations have departed from that faith.

(III) Hon. John Niles, son of Henry and Hannah (Hicks) Niles, was born in Coeymans, Albany county, New York, but removed early in life to Rensselaerville, where for a few years he followed the occupation of a tanner. He was well educated and studied law, and was admitted to the Albany county bar. He was supervisor

many years, and later county judge. He was often employed to settle difficulties between landlords and tenants on the Van Rensselaer estate and transacted other legal business. After his admission to the bar, he confined himself entirely to the law, practicing in the various courts of New York. He was an able lawyer, of a high order of intelligence and a character beyond reproach. His great influence in the county was always exerted for good and never to promote selfish purposes. He died in 1872, aged seventy-five years. He married Mary (Polly) Cook. Children: 1. Laura F., died young. 2. Cornelia D., married (first) William W. Allen, (second) Alvin Devereux, of Deposit, New York, whom she survives, a resident of Albany. 3. Mary C., married Chief Justice Niles Searles, of San Francisco, California. 4. Addison C., a graduate of Williams College, class of 1852, studied law with Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and Judge Rufus King, of Catskill, New York; settled in Nevada City, California, and became judge of the supreme court, later removing to San Francisco. His only son, Addison Niles, is an artist in New York City. 5. J. Hamilton. 6. Charles M. 7. Henrietta, died young. 8. Emily Harriet, married Francis Conkling Huyck, whom she survives, a resident of Albany, New York (see Huyck IX).

INGALSBE

The ancestry of Judge Ingalsbe, of Hudson Falls (until 1910, Sandy Hill), is most notable. It leads on both the paternal and maternal sides to the early Puritan settlers of New England, and through them to a long array of distinguished and royal ancestors in England and on the Continent, which have been traced along different lines for more than a thousand years. He married Franc E. Groesbeck, of Dutch, English and Quaker descent, so that in their son, Grenville Howland Ingalsbe, mingled the blood of the Swede, the Dane, the Saxon, the Frank, the Norman, the Welsh, the Hollander, the Englishman and the Quaker.

(I) Ebenezer Ingoldsby (Ingalsbe) was born February 10, 1730, in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts. He married Susanna Robbins, born October 18, 1729. They had fourteen children. He was an English soldier in the French and Indian wars as private, ensign and second lieutenant, under the name of Ebenezer Ingoldsby. He was with Sir William Johnson and Lyman at Lake George in 1755; with Amherst and Wolfe at Louisburgh in 1758, with Amherst at Ticonderoga in 1759

and with Haviland to Montreal and at the surrender of Canada in 1760. He then settled as a farmer in the north parish of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, where he held various positions of trust, including that of justice of the peace. At the breaking out of the war of independence he changed his name to Ingalsbe. He was a sergeant of the minutemen upon the Lexington alarm, became captain, and after arduous service in the Northern Department was discharged November 29, 1777, with his health permanently impaired. All of his sons who were of military age, Ebenezer, Jr., John and Joseph, served in the continental army. In 1790, having been preceded by several of his sons, he moved to Hartford, New York, where he died August 17, 1802. His wife died September 17, 1804. He was the great-grandson of John Ingoldsby, who emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, to Boston in 1640, and became a freeman or voter in 1642. John Ingoldsby was of the thirteenth generation from Sir Roger Ingoldsby, Knight, Lord of the Manor of Ingoldsby in the county of Lincoln, England. In England and in America the Ingoldsbys have been of warrior blood. They were prominent in the civil wars, and were the adherents and among the closest confidants of Oliver Cromwell. In America they were participants in various of the Indian Border wars, including that of King Philip.

(II) Aaron, fifth son of Ebenezer Ingalsbe, was born at Boyston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1765; married Polly Hicks, born January 5, 1773; was one of the pioneer settlers in Hartford, New York, in 1780, and died January 17, 1850. His wife died January 4, 1853. They had eleven children.

(III) James, eldest son of Aaron Ingalsbe, was born in Granville, New York, July 18, 1789. He married, December 8, 1813, Fanny Harris, born August 26, 1795, and settled in Kingsbury, New York. In a few years he moved to Hartford, where he became a successful farmer and an influential citizen. He died December 3, 1880, and his wife died May 17, 1868. They had five children. Fanny (Harris) Ingalsbe on her paternal side was of the fifth generation from Thomas Harris, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636, and his wife, Martha (Lake) Harris, who was the daughter of John Lake, a descendant of the Lakes of Yorkshire, England, deriving their descent through a long royal line from Pippin of Heristal, Mayor of the Palace under the Merovingian Kings. On her maternal side she was of the sixth generation from Thomas Tracy, who was born in 1610, and who emigrated to America in 1636, settling in

Salem, Massachusetts, removing to Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1639, and to Norwich, in 1660, and taking a prominent part in civil and military affairs. He was the son of Sir Paul Tracy of the Manor of Stanway, who was created a baronet by King James I, and a descendant on his father's side through Alfred the Great, from Ecgbreht, King of the West Saxons, and Lord of all England, and on his mother's side through Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, from the Emperor Charlemagne.

(IV) Milo, eldest son of James Ingalsbe, was born in Kingsbury, New York, May 29, 1818. From 1820 until his death, November 29, 1893, he resided in Hartford, New York. On June 5, 1842, he married Laura Cook Chapin, born August 21, 1817, in Chiscopee, Massachusetts. They had one child. Laura Cook (Chapin) Ingalsbe, on her father's side was of the seventh generation from Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, whose statue, by St. Gaudens, in that city, represents the typical Puritan. The Chapins were of Welsh ancestry. On her mother's side Laura Cook (Chapin) Ingalsbe was of the seventh generation from Henry Cook, who emigrated from England, and was a freeholder in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, and of the third generation from Samuel Cook, who after various short terms of service in the patriot army, during the revolutionary war, with the Connecticut troops, became a member of Captain Warner's company, January 1, 1777, and served throughout the war, receiving his discharge, January 1, 1781. He settled in Granville, New York, and in 1793 moved to Hartford, New York, where he died.

Milo Ingalsbe early distinguished himself as a student. When sixteen years of age he commenced teaching, meeting with great success. Later he attended the Castleton Academy in Castleton, Vermont, winning the highest rank. In 1840-41 he took a course in medicine at the Albany Medical School. When in Albany a fine position as teacher was offered him, in the present middle-west, carrying great opportunities for advancement, and he chose teaching as his life work, but his father urged him to return to the farm to assist in the education of his younger brothers. As a result he renounced a career which would have resulted in a high measure of success. He did not repine. Wherever he was, whatever he did, he was born to be a leader. For many winters he continued to teach. He became, successively, school inspector and school superintendent of his town. He was a staunch supporter of the public school sys-

tem and of the free district library during their early and critical days. He was a lover of good literature and sought, by the circulation of such periodicals as the *Cultivator*, the *New Yorker* and the *Tribune*, and later *Harper's Magazine*, and the *Atlantic*, to all of which he was a subscriber from their first issues, to raise the standard of public intelligence. He was district clerk of his school district for fifty years. Mr. Ingalsbe never sought public office, but he was a justice of the peace of his town for several terms and was its supervisor during the years of the civil war, and upon him fell largely the burden of filling the quotas and adjusting the accounts of the town. A large portion of his time was thus occupied during the last years of the war, without compensation, but the town quota was always full, its accounts were unimpeachable, while the burden of war taxation was not only reduced to a minimum, but was entirely removed, while war prices for farm products prevailed. The war over, and the town's war debt paid, he declined a further nomination for supervisor, and while often besought by his fellow citizens, persistently refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for any district or county office.

In the early forties he assisted in the organization of the Washington County Agricultural Society, and his name appeared on its official lists for over fifty years. For twenty years he was its secretary. He held the office of president for several terms, and for the twenty-eight years preceding his death was a member of its board of managers. After holding various subordinate positions in the State Agricultural Society he was chosen a member of its executive committee. He held this position five years, and in 1871 was chosen president. He continued as a member of the board of managers until 1876. The address, which according to custom he delivered upon his retirement as president, was widely circulated, and for beauty of diction, breadth of thought and masterly grasp of the agricultural situation will remain a classic among the agricultural addresses of the time. Upon the establishment of the Bureau of Agriculture in 1860 he became its correspondent in Washington county, and he continued to act in that capacity until his death. For forty years he was the conveyancer, the drawer of wills, the pacificator, and the legal adviser of his neighborhood, and he bore the test of this confidence so truly that almost the entire town was his clientele.

He was a master of a pure and forcible literary style. He prepared a large number of addresses and monographs upon educational,

historical, biographical, meteorological and agricultural subjects. At the time of his death he had matured plans for the preparation of a local history, for which his remarkable memory, wide acquaintance with men and affairs and large stores of collected material especially fitted him.

The keynote of Mr. Ingalsbe's life was contained in his utterance only a few hours before his death, "I have always tried to stand close by the nearest duty. I have known no other way." The rich fruitage of such living was revealed in that other remark made by him, in the presence of death, "I do not know as I have a grudge against any one."

(V) Grenville Mellen, only child of Milo and Laura Cook (Chapin) Ingalsbe, was born in Hartford, New York, July 26, 1846. He studied at home under his father's personal instruction until he was fourteen. During the next four winters he attended the district school, and then spent a year at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. In 1866 he entered Union College as a junior in the class of 1868. He remained in college only a year, but his record was such that in 1870 the college conferred upon him, in course, his Bachelor's, and three years later his Master's degree. For three years, commencing in 1867, he was the principal of the Argyle Academy at Argyle, New York. He was a student with his students, was deservedly popular, and placed the school in the front rank of country academies. In 1870 he resigned the principalship and commenced the study of law with the firm of Hughes & Northup in Sandy Hill. Up to this time he spent his vacations working on the farm and his love of farm life has always remained intense.

After a year of unremitting office study, he entered the Harvard Law School. There he performed two years work in one, graduating with honor as a Bachelor of Law in the class of 1872. During this year he formed a wide acquaintance in Boston and vicinity and took courses of lectures in History under Samuel Eliot, Natural History under Louis Agassiz, Life and Living under Ralph Waldo Emerson, and pursued the study of botany under Asa Gray, and of literature and German under equally illustrious masters. Immediately upon his graduation he re-entered the law office of Hughes & Northup, this time as managing clerk. This was during the presidential campaign of 1872, and he flung aside the most flattering prospects of political preferment to aid the cause of his personal friend, Horace Greeley.

Mr. Ingalsbe was admitted to the bar in 1874, and in 1875 he opened a law office in

Sandy Hill. In 1874 he was elected secretary of the Washington County Agricultural Society, a position which he held for four years. During this time the field of the Society's operations was more than doubled, the prize list was revised, the premium number system was introduced, which has since been adopted by all well-managed societies; Memorial Hall was erected, the attendance at the annual fairs was largely increased by the addition of legitimate attractions, and the indebtedness of the Society was reduced nearly four thousand dollars. Upon his retirement the Society showed its appreciation by electing him a life councilor. In 1875 he was elected clerk of the Village of Sandy Hill, a position which he held, with the exception of one year, till 1894, when he resigned. In 1877 he was appointed a justice of the peace and was twice elected, retiring after nine years of service, as the office interfered with his professional work. In 1885 he was elected supervisor of his town and was twice re-elected. During his last year as supervisor he was chairman of the board. As supervisor he was an uncompromising reformer and an unsparring critic in the direction of economy and faithful public service. When first elected he had vigorous opposition at the polls. Upon his first re-election he had no opponent, at his second re-election he received the nomination of both political parties, and at the expiration of his third term he was offered by both parties a further unanimous renomination. He refused, however, to hold the office longer, as his law practice and other personal interests engrossed all his time. In 1894 he retired from all official work to devote his energies wholly to the practice of his profession, and to his various business enterprises and society activities.

In 1895, though not an active candidate until the day of the county convention, and then not upon his own initiative, he was nominated for surrogate of Washington county by the Republican convention. One of the most exciting campaigns ever known in the county followed, resulting in his election by a majority of over sixteen hundred. Of his record as surrogate there was no dissent. A newspaper bitterly hostile, politically, said, "Political friend and foe alike concede that Mr. Ingalsbe has made a model official." Upon assuming office he instituted six entirely new series of record books, revolutionized a seventh, adopted improved methods for the filing of papers, introduced the card index system, prepared and issued about one hundred different blank forms for use in surrogate's court, systematized the work of the office, in-





Graville M. Ingraham

creased its efficiency and greatly elevated the standard of the court. Personally, his incumbency of the office involved so great a sacrifice that a year before the expiration of his term, though deeply appreciative of the favor with which his conduct of the office had been received, alike by the bar and the people, he declined to be a candidate for re-election.

Upon his admission to the bar, Mr. Ingalsbe engaged in the general practice of the law. In 1885 his practice had become so large that he began limiting his efforts to the more congenial lines of legal work, and this led immediately to the establishment of an extended and lucrative practice in corporation, probate, administration, real property, commercial and banking law. From that time forward he has had charge of the legal work of a great number of the most important private and corporate interests in his vicinity. He has been prominent as counsel or stockholder or both in the organization of nearly every one of the business corporations at Sandy Hill. He is widely known as a skilled draftsman of wills, and of intricate legal papers. His practice in surrogate's court, except during the years of his incumbency of the office of surrogate, has been large and constantly increasing.

Mr. Ingalsbe has been active in business affairs since his election as a director and counsel of The Sandy Hill National Bank in 1884. He has held these positions continuously since that time. In 1899 he was elected vice-president of the bank, and in 1905 its president. During all these years this institution has been the largest bank of deposit in Washington county. For many years he was a director and the secretary of the Sandy Hill Electric Light and Power Company, of the Spring Brook Water Company, and a director and the counsel of the Glens Falls, Sandy Hill & Fort Edward Street Railroad Company. He is now a director and counsel, and the secretary of the Imperial Wall Paper Company, a director and vice-president of the Progressive Pulp and Paper Company, and of the Lake Champlain Pulp and Paper Company, a director and the president of the Adirondack Motor Car Company, and is beside a director in various other corporations, and interested as a partner in several lines of business, in the management of all of which he takes an active interest.

Mr. Ingalsbe's identification with learned and purposeful societies has been extended. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Bimetallist Association, the American Anti-Imperialist League, the Harvard Law School

Association, the Union College Alumni Association for Northeastern New York, the American Historical Association, the American Bar Association, the American Political Science Association, the New York State Bar Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and several other like associations. For several years he was a member of the Local Council for New York State of the American Bar Association. He has been a member of the executive committee of the New York State Bar Association continuously since 1893. Since its organization in 1899 he has been a trustee and vice-president of the New York State Historical Association, and for several years he has been the chairman of several of its most important committees, including the committee on program.

Loving his profession and giving it no stinted allegiance, irresistibly attracted by the keen rivalries of business and giving them prodigally of his strength, Mr. Ingalsbe has enjoyed most of all, his garden and his books. His private library is one of the largest in Northern New York, and amid the duties of an exacting profession and the activities of business, he has still found time for extensive reading, painstaking study and the preparation of many papers and monographs along attractive lines, and thus has preserved the mental poise of the student and many of the habits of the scholastic recluse.

Mr. Ingalsbe married, September 20, 1876, Franc E. Groesbeck, of Sandy Hill, New York, born October 19, 1854, a daughter of Nathaniel Barnet, and Lydia A. (Kingsley) Groesbeck. She was of the fourth generation from Nathaniel Barnet, and from Jonathan Kingsley, both soldiers of the revolution, and also of the fourth generation through her Grandmother Kingsley from Maurice Wells, a Quaker from the Providence plantations. The Groesbecks were early Dutch settlers in Schaghticoke, with revolutionary records. The Barnets came to New York from Rhode Island, and Jonathan Kingsley from Swansea, Massachusetts. He was a representative of the celebrated English family of that name, of which Canon Charles Kingsley was a member. Mrs. Ingalsbe graduated at Temple Grove Seminary in 1874, afterward teaching for two years in the Sandy Hill Union School. They had one child.

(VI) Grenville Howland, only child of Grenville Mellen and Franc E. (Groesbeck) Ingalsbe, was born in Sandy Hill, November 8, 1878, and died in that place, February 26, 1910.

His early and preparatory education was ac-

quired at the Glens Falls and Phillips Exeter academies. He entered Harvard College in the class of 1902. At this time his physical condition was ideal, but serious illnesses culminated in an almost complete breakdown during his senior year, though he graduated with his class. He chose law as his life work, and immediately upon graduation he commenced its study in his father's office, with little expectation, however, on the part of his friends that he could pursue it. The greater part of the next two years he spent at Saranac. Residing with his parents in Sandy Hill he then assumed charge of the paternal homestead in South Hartford, carrying it on for five years with great success. He made a thorough study of farming; became a breeder of high grade Jersey cattle and Berkshire swine; introduced new methods of tillage husbandry and a systematized rotation of crops. During the same time he engaged in the lumber business as a member of the firm of Nichols & Ingalsbe, with headquarters at Wells, Vermont, and acquired a half interest in the Empire Coal Company at Sandy Hill. His other business enterprises were the Adirondack Motor Car Company, of which he was the vice-president, and the Progressive Pulp and Paper Company of Plattsburg, which he served as secretary. He was a member of the Kingsbury Club, the Alumni Associations of Phillips Exeter Academy and of Harvard College and the New York State Historical Association.

In politics he was a Republican, though never a strong partisan. He was widely read, and though a successful farmer and man of business, his tastes were ever those of the scholar. He was a man of culture, a lover of good literature, and a close student of world politics. He was unostentatious and retiring, but all who knew him liked him, and marvelled at his wealth of information. Ill health alone, apparently, prevented him from attaining high and worthy distinction among the world's workers, in whose ranks he longed for place.

Born for success he seemed,
With grace to win, with heart to hold,
All pledged in coming days to forge
Weapons to guard the State.

"Mr. John Rogers, minister of the Gospel, was the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, and was burned in Smithfield, February 4, 1555. His wife with nine small children and one at the breast followed him to the stake; with which sorrowful sight he was not in the least daunted, but with wonderful patience died

courageously for the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

The maternal ancestry of Mr. John Rogers, the martyr, has been traced from English records from Charlemagne down through William the Conqueror, Henry I, Henry II, King John, Henry III, and Edward I. John Rogers was born in Deritend, England, in the parish of Aston, near Birmingham, about 1500, burned at Smithfield, England, February 4, 1555; married Adriana de Weyden, from Antwerp. They were the parents of nine children.

Rev. William Witherell of Maidstone, England, schoolmaster, Mary, his wife, three children and one servant, came into America in the "Hercules". The certificate is dated March 14, 1634-35. The mother of Rev. William Witherell was a daughter of John Rogers, the martyr.* John Rogers, father of John Rogers, of Marshfield, Massachusetts (with whom the American history begins) was a brother of Rev. William Witherell's mother. It has been said that he with his wife and child came to this country with them, in the "Hercules."

The Rogers family of England bore arms: Argent, a chevron, gules, between three roe bucks, passant, sable, attired, and gorged with ducal coronets, or. Crest: On a mount, vert, a roebuck, passant; proper, attired and gorged with a ducal coronet, or, between two branches of laurels, vert. Motto: "Nos nostraque Deo." (Us and ours to God).

(I) John Rogers was born in England, and came in the "Hercules" with his father and mother. He died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, May, 1661. He was made a freeman of Marshfield, and lived in that town several years. He married Frances Watson, died 1687, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Watson. Children, named in the order given in his will, dated February 1, 1660: John, Jr., of whom further; Joseph; Timothy; Ann Hudson; Mary, and Abigail.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Frances (Watson) Rogers, was born in England, about 1632, died May 7, 1717. He requested membership with "the Religious Society of Friends, or the People called Quakers," in 1660; he took the oath of freeman in 1657, and is often mentioned in the public records for nearly sixty years after that date. In 1692 he was selectman of Marshfield. In common with other of his peculiar faith he

*James Rogers, a great-grandson of the martyr, brought his Bible to this country when he came in 1635, aged twenty years, in the ship "Increase." This relic has been fully established by its historical connection with every family through which it has passed. It is in the Alfred University of New York State.

suffered persecutions because of his religious views. He married (first), October 8, 1656, Rhoda, daughter of Elder Thomas King, of Scituate, born October 11, 1639, died about 1662. He married (second) about 1663, Elizabeth ———, died September 13, 1692. He married (third) Elizabeth ——— died May 9, 1705. Children, born in Marshfield, by first wife: 1. John, baptized August 23, 1657. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Rhoda, baptized August 3, 1662, died young. Children by second wife: 4. Abigail, born November 3, 1663. 5. Mary, March 10, 1665, baptized April, 1665. 6. Johanna, born October 7, 1667. 7. Elizabeth, May 19, 1669.

(III) Thomas, son of John (2) and his first wife, Rhoda (King) Rogers, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, December 25, 1659; married, June 6, 1712, Bethiah Ewell, born March 3, 1682-83, died January 23, 1756, daughter of Gershom Ewell, of Scituate, and his wife Mary. They were married in a public Friends' meeting, according to the good order maintained amongst Friends. Thomas died March 6, 1745-46, leaving children, all born in Marshfield: Rhoda, May 28, 1713; John, of whom further; Thomas, October 28, 1716; Bethiah, September 29, 1718.

(IV) John (3), son of Thomas and Bethiah (Ewell) Rogers, was born in Marshfield, December 19, 1714; married, December 29, 1737, Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Backus) Wing. She was born March 7, 1709-10, died February 16, 1790, a descendant of Rev. Stephen Batchelor, whose daughter Deborah married Rev. John Wing, and is mother of the "Wing family of America Incorporated." The old homes of her three sons John, Daniel and Stephen Wing are situated in Sandwich, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. John Rogers died September 5, 1791, leaving children, all born in Marshfield: John, December 21, 1738; Wing, June 14, 1740, of whom further; Joseph, January 26, 1742-43; Elizabeth, August 11, 1746; Stephen, February 7, 1748-49.

(V) Wing, son of John (3) Rogers and Sarah (Wing) Rogers, was born June 14, 1740. He became one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Danby, Vermont, settling there in 1770. His early home there was a log cabin standing in the midst of a small clearing, surrounded by dense forests that were filled with wild creatures ever ready to do them harm. He encountered all the difficulties and endured all the privations of a pioneer settler, being a resolute, fearless man, of a robust constitution that was equal to any task. He was somewhat eccentric, but of strong character and great industry, becoming one of

the most wealthy men of his town. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and was one of the founders of the Danby meeting. He was a member of the proprietors' meeting in 1776, and one of the committee to lay out land in the fourth division. With his strong mental powers, united with a readiness of performance and a familiar knowledge of his duty, he was often called upon to fill some office of the town. He was prominently identified with the measures taken by the inhabitants for the general safety of the town during the revolutionary war. He was selectman four years from 1776, and a grand juror in 1786. In 1790 he was elected a member of the Vermont legislature, then holding its session at Castleton, Vermont, and was reelected for the years 1791-2-3. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Nathan Smith, who inherited from his father, Caleb Smith, a farm of two hundred forty acres with a log house. The young couple planned to build a one-story frame dwelling, Wing Rogers hearing of this, invited his daughter to make him a visit. He brought out of a closet two large wooden bowls filled with tarnished silver dollars and asked her to help him polish them. When the task was finished he handed Elizabeth seven hundred shining coins, saying, "Now build the house two stories." The house was built two stories in 1779, according to date engraved on the thumb-piece of the door-latch. He married (first) April 4, 1764, Deliverance, daughter of John and Sarah (Booth) Chapman. He married (second) Mercy Hatch; (third) Rebecca Sherman; (fourth) Hannah Titus. Children: 1. Deliverance, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, died 1817, aged fifty years; married Nathan Smith, died 1824, aged seventy-one years. 3. Augustus, died January 14, 1836, aged thirty-six years; married Anna Bartlett. 4. Asa, married Mary Rogers; settled in upper Canada. 5. Rufus, settled in upper Canada; married Lydia Rogers. 6. Lydia. 7. Wing. 8. Mary. 9. Lester. 10. John. 11. Stephen. 12. Ruth. John, Stephen and Ruth died without marriage; their estates were settled by Moses Rogers, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who inherited their property.

(VI) Deliverance, only child of Wing and Deliverance (Chapman) Rogers, was born January 15, 1766, and was six months old when his mother died. When he was four years old his father removed to Danby, Vermont, where he was educated and grew to manhood. He later settled in Washington county, New York, where he became a very large land owner and prosperous farmer. He

was the first manufacturer of cheese in Washington county, and made the first shipments to the city markets. On his two thousand acres of land he maintained herds of cattle numbering many hundreds. After the war of 1812 he purchased many farms with their cattle and all improvements, selling them when warranted by their increased valuation. In 1818 he bought the "Hall Farm" from Dr. Hall, who purchased it from Benajah Hill, who built upon it a colonial mansion in 1805. He bequeathed the "Hall Farm" to his grandson, Deliverance Rogers (2), to perpetuate his name. He was an able, active, intellectual man, handsome in form and feature, with beautiful white hair curling down over his shoulders. Both he and his wife were birth-right members of the Society of Friends; she was a dignified, intellectual woman, and served as clerk of the Danby monthly meeting of women Friends for twenty years. Deliverance Rogers died at the "Hall Farm," May 1, 1849. In his will he left one thousand dollars to be held in trust for the public schools, to be divided between three school districts, Granville, Middle Granville, and North Bend; this is known as "the Rogers Fund." He settled each of his daughters upon farms valued at ten thousand dollars each, excepting Cynthia, who preferred cash and settled in Munson, Ohio. The remainder of his property he willed to his son David, whom he had previously settled upon the "Hall Farm," and who with his wife Hannah cared for his father and mother until their death. He married, December, 1788, Judith Folger, born November 26, 1768, died December 15, 1854, daughter of Daniel Folger, a sea captain of Nantucket, and his wife, Judith Worth. Children: 1. Rispah, born March 10, 1790, died September 9, 1792. 2. Cynthia, born May 24, 1792; married Jacob Bartlett, died July, 1871. 3. Sarah, born April 3, 1794, died July 13, 1796. 4. Daniel Folger, born March 16, 1796, died February 19, 1826; married Lydia Hemaway, April 16, 1817. 5. Ruth, born January 19, 1799; married Daniel Bartlett, died November 15, 1841. 6. Dinah, born November 13, 1801; married David Allen, died February 9, 1860. 7. David, of whom further. 8. Wing, born July 20, 1806, died October 15, 1823. 9. Eliza, born September 9, 1809; married Stephen Dillingham, died October 19, 1883. 10. Mary Folger, born May 6, 1813; married Richard Barker, died May 30, 1834.

(VII) David, seventh child of Deliverance and Judith (Folger) Rogers, was born in Danby, Vermont, June 28, 1804. He removed with his parents to the "Hall Farm" in the town of Granville, Washington county, New

York, when he was about fourteen years of age. He became a large land owner and successful farmer and a well-known breeder of fine horses. On his farm of twelve hundred and fifty acres he maintained a herd of one hundred cows of the best dairy breed and eight hundred merino sheep. He was a large manufacturer of cheese, and during harvest season employed a large force of men, there being no farm machinery in that day to lighten and simplify the labor of the harvest field. He refused to hold any public office other than that of pathmaster, which he held for many years. He was diligent, upright and generous, and at "Hall Farm" extended a pleasant and abundant hospitality. He died there September 8, 1861, and is buried in the Friends' burying ground in Granville. He married, in Granville, New York, in Friends' meeting, September 13, 1826, Hannah, daughter of Stephen and Amy (Tucker) Dillingham. She died in Granville, April 5, 1885. Amy (Tucker) Dillingham was a greatly beloved minister of the Society of Friends, and there is a memorial to her in a book entitled "Memorials Concerning Deceased Friends," published by direction of the yearly meeting of the Friends of New York, 1859. Hannah (Dillingham) Rogers was one of the noted, noble women of Washington county, where her life of eighty-one years and five months was passed. She was a recommended and greatly beloved minister of the Society of Friends, and lived a consistent Christian life, filled with deeds of philanthropy and benevolence that endeared her to all. She built and presented to the Granville Monthly Meeting of Friends a school house in which the youth of the meeting would receive a fine English education. She was a delightful entertainer, "and her beautiful countenance was a delight to behold." Children, all born in Granville, New York: 1. Judith, born June 14, 1827, died February 28, 1830. 2. Wing, born April 1, 1829, died February 11, 1830. 3. Ruth, born December 20, 1830; married Hon. Ervin Hopkins, October 4, 1849. They celebrated their golden wedding, October 4, 1899; the souvenirs were twenty-dollar gold pieces. Ervin Hopkins was son of Ervin and Catherine (Campbell) Hopkins. He was a successful farmer of Granville, a member of the New York state legislature in 1863. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he was a member and operated on the Chicago Board of Trade. He died without a will, leaving a large property. Ruth (Rogers) Hopkins was tall, well-proportioned and of a commanding presence, her head crowned with beautiful white hair. She was a consistent disciple of the faith

of her childhood, and always acknowledged the obligation of her birth membership of the Society of Friends. They had three children: David Rogers, born August 3, 1850, married Leona C. White; Hannah Louise, born December 10, 1854, married Charles P. Coggeshall; Ervin, Jr., born February 2, 1859, married Sibyl Marie Hitt. 4. Amy Dillingham, born September 28, 1832, died March 16, 1836. 5. Stephen Dillingham, born July 10, 1834, died April 7, 1847. 6. An infant, born and died same day. 7. David Wing, born April 27, 1836; he enlisted August 21, 1862, in Company K, 123d Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, for three years or the war. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and was in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, was promoted to second lieutenant for gallantry at Chancellorsville. Governor Seymour said of him: "Mr. Rogers must have a lieutenant's commission, for he is one of the best-looking soldiers I have seen in my chambers, and I will have that fighting Quaker commissioned for meritorious service." He was honorably discharged June, 1865. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Texas. He died in San Antonio, November 11, 1902, and was buried with all the honors of war by soldiers under command of General Fred D. Grant. His wife, Cordelia (Sprague) Rogers, was a staff officer of the state department of Texas Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, being department secretary; she was also a national aide at the encampment held in Saratoga Springs, September, 1907. She held high rank in the order of the Eastern Star. She died in Santa Rosa hospital, San Antonio, November 26, 1908; children: David, Edith, Charles, Mabel and Zoe; the two latter dying young. 8. Eliza Rogers, born February 1, 1839, died December 5, 1841. 9. Deliverance, born February 18, 1841; married, August 28, 1862, Antoinette A., daughter of John and Lydia Ann (Harris) Bishop; child: Flora Rogers, married Parker J. Staples. He married (second) August 7, 1877, Carrie, daughter of James E. and Phoebe (Woodard) Pratt; children: Mabel, Dorothy and Ruth. 10. Hannah Eliza, of whom further. 11. Peter Folger, born April 16, 1846, died June 2, 1846. 12. Stephen Otis, born July 20, 1847, died November 9, 1862, in Brooklyn, New York.

(VIII) Hannah Eliza, tenth child of David and Hannah (Dillingham) Rogers, was born November 23, 1843. She married (first) April 11, 1861, Leonard C. Thorne, son of Samuel C. and Maria (Hoogland) Thorne. He was born December 9, 1833, died in Gran-

ville, New York, March 3, 1878. Children: 1. Stephen Rogers, born June 17, 1863, in Brooklyn, New York. He was a charter member of the Gold Mining Exchange; charter member of the Equity Investment Society; member of Thorne & Company, real estate brokers, and conducted a successful business in San Francisco, California. He was a partner of Valentine Hush, the well-known Fruitvale capitalist, in the brokerage business. He was also a director in the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, serving in that capacity for many years. He was also secretary of the Syndicate Investment Company of San Francisco. He married, in San Francisco, California, December 27, 1887, Mary Agnes Tolson, daughter of John R. and Ann Eliza Tolson, died in Oakland, August 28, 1908. 2. Leonard C., born November 27, 1872, in Granville, New York; admitted to the bar of New York state July 6, 1899, also admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts; is a member of the New York State Bar Association. 3. Bertha Ginevra born August 21, 1877, in Granville; married, February 8, 1899, Fred Charles, son of Charles Albert and Eliza Melissa (Dunham) Sheldon. He was born June 27, 1872, in North Adams, Massachusetts, and is a manufacturer and dealer in roofing slate. Bertha Ginevra Sheldon is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and a graceful leader in society.

Hannah Eliza (Rogers) Thorne survived her husband and married (second) Jonathan S. Warren, September 8, 1880, son of Samuel and Cornelia S. Warren, died January 29, 1893. He was born in Wethersfield, August 22, 1826. He began business for himself in 1847 in Cavendish, Vermont, where he was postmaster during the administration of President Polk. He removed to Granville in 1850, where he continued in mercantile life up to the time of his death, having been in continuous business longer than any other merchant in the town, and perhaps in the county. He was the central figure in all church, social and business circles, and it was said of him that he had not an enemy in the world. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church from 1854 to 1862, and from that time senior warden to the day of his death. His home was a favorite resort of Bishop Doane and other clergymen who visited Granville. He was a director of the Granville National bank from its organization, served several years as vice-president, and six months as president. He was largely interested in the roofing slate industry and was the head of the Warren Slate Company. He married (first) Louisa Brown, who died 1878, daughter of Dr. William

Brown, who bore him one son, John S. Warren. Resolutions of respect were passed by the business men of Granville, the directors of the National Bank, and by the clergy.

Mrs. Thorne-Warren, who survives both husbands, was elected vice-president of the Washington County Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the time of its organization, May 16, 1878, afterward elected president, and served faithfully and effectually for eight years. She was president of the Local Union for thirteen years, during which time she organized a Band of Hope, comprising two hundred and fifty members, of which she was also president. For twenty-five years she has been president of the Art Club of Granville, which was regularly established September 27, 1884. She was executrix of her first husband's estate, and was appointed by the court, guardian of her daughter Bertha G. Thorne. She is a generous entertainer and delightful hostess. A Quakeress by birth, she presented a solid silver communion set, soon after her confirmation, to Trinity church, Granville. She continues her residence in the village (1910).

(The Thorne Line).

Arms of the Thorne family of Devonshire, England: Argent, a fess gules between three lions rampant, sable. Crest: A lion rampant, sable. Motto: Principes obeta.

The Thorne family of Granville now represented in Granville, Washington county, New York, by the children of Leonard C. and Hannah (Rogers) Thorne, descend from English ancestors who settled at Flatbush, Long Island, New York, at an early date.

(I) William Thorne was made a freeman of Lynn, Massachusetts, May 2, 1638; of Flushing, Long Island, 1645, with seventeen other patentees, under Governor Kieft; had a plantation at Gravesend, Long Island, 1657. William Thorne, Sr., and William Thorne, Jr., were Quakers, and pioneers of the famous and beautiful town of Flushing. There is another tradition that a William Thorne came from England and settled at Willett's Point, a valuable tract, then called Thorne's Point. This William and the William of Flushing must have been the same, as time and place both testify. The lands occupied by the ancestor William continued in the family until near the close of the eighteenth century. William Thorne married Sarah ———, and had issue.

(II) William (2) son of William (1) and Sarah Thorne, married Winifred, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Ellison) Livingston. William signed the remonstrance of the peo-

ple of Flushing against illegal treatment of the Quakers by the Dutch (original on file at Albany). He became a resident of Great Neck, town of Hempstead, where he died about 1688, and was buried on his farm. Children: 1. Richard, married Phebe Denton, 1699. 2. Margaret, married Rev. Thomas Rattoon. 3. Elizabeth, married Richbill Mott, 1696. 4. Sarah, married Roger Pedley, 1698. 5. John, married Mary Parsell, 1664. 6. Joseph, married Mary Brown. 7. Samuel, married Susannah ———. 8. Susannah, married John Kissam.

Thomas Thorne, who was one of the Whig committee of Flushing, was seized by the British on their first visit there, and ended his days in "the Prison Ship."

(V) James, great-grandson of William Thorne (2), was a carpenter and builder of Glen Cove, Long Island. He died in the fall of 1824, aged seventy years. He built the homestead at Glen Cove on his own land, which several generations of his descendants occupied. In proof of his revolutionary service the following is given:

State Library, Albany, New York,
December 5, 1905.

This is to certify that an entry on page 52 of a manuscript volume entitled "Certificates of Treasurer, volume 7," in the custody of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, in the State Library, shows that in pursuance of an act passed April 27, 1874, entitled "An act for the settlement of the pay of the Levies and Militia, for their services in the late war, and for other purposes therein mentioned," a certificate for one pound eight shillings five and one-quarter pence, numbered 33,599, and bearing interest from October 8, 1779, was issued for the services of James Thorne under Lieutenant Stephen Benedict, in Colonel John McCrea's Regiment of Albany County Militia, Saratoga District, then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius Van Vechten.

A. J. VAN LAER,
Archivist.

In testimony thereof the Seal of the University of the State of New York has been affixed at the City of Albany, this 5th day of December, 1905.

ANDREW S. DRAPER,
Commissioner of Education.

There is in the possession of Mary W. Thorne, of Brooklyn, New York, a cannon ball, a gun and powder-horn, brought home from the revolutionary war by James Thorne. William H. Thorne, another descendant, has also a powder-horn brought back from the war by his ancestor James.

Captain Jehiel Dayton commanded a company of volunteer artillery in the war of 1812. The company records were possessed by his son, R. G. Dayton, of North Granville, New York. The order directing the company to proceed to White Hall bears date August 1, 1812,

and is signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Thorne, 4th Regiment, Second Brigade. The roll of the militia company commanded by Captain Duty Shumway bears the name of James Thorne. These records show conclusively military service in both the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. He married Mary Cocks, who died in the autumn of 1828, aged about sixty-five years, daughter of Samuel C. Cocks, who married Jemima Whitson; (second) ——— Powell. Children: 1. Samuel C., of whom further; Leonard, born October 11, 1800, married Hannah ———.

(VI) Samuel C., son of James and Mary (Cocks) Thorne, was born January 27, 1798. He requested membership in the Religious Society of Friends, and became a recommended and highly esteemed minister of that faith. He married, October 25, 1818, in Brookville, Long Island, at the house of Rev. Marmaduke Earl (who performed the ceremony) Maria, daughter of Elbert and Willempje (Duryea) Hoogland. Maria Hoogland was a descendant of Dirck Jansen Hoogland, who came to New Netherlands in 1657 from Maerseveen, in the province of Utrecht, and married, October 8, 1662, Annetje Hansen Bergen. She died at the homestead in Locust Valley, May 3, 1879, aged about seventy-seven years. Her gentle ways and unassuming manners caused her to be greatly beloved. Samuel C. Thorne died February 18, 1862, at the Locust Valley homestead. Children: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born August 1, 1819, married, January 23, 1838, Isaac Cocks, son of Richard and Abigail Cocks, died November 9, 1890. 2. Anna C. Thorne, born September 8, 1822, married Lewis Valentine, died February 6, 1889. 3. James Thorne, born September 9, 1824, married Eliza Maria Parish, October 16, 1850, died January 24, 1891; she died February 3, 1894. 4. Elbert H., born April 19, 1827, married Cornelia Downs, died September 9, 1904. 5. Isaac C., born February 2, 1830; married Emilie B. Jackson, October 25, 1865, died January 3, 1910. 6. William H., born November 7, 1831; married (first) Ophelia, daughter of Isaac and Abby (Sutton) Carpenter. She died August 30, 1873. He married (second) Ida Cleveland. 7. Leonard C., of whom further.

(VII) Leonard C., son of Samuel C. and Maria (Hoogland) Thorne, was born at Glen Cove, Queens county, New York, December 9, 1833. He was well educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the village store as clerk, remaining there five years. In 1855 he became bookkeeper for the firm of which his brother William was a member. He rapidly acquired expert

business experience which, coupled with unusual ability, rendered him particularly valuable to his firm. February 1, 1859, he became a partner under the firm name of William H. & L. C. Thorne. In 1871 he became editor of a religious paper, *The Herald of Life*, published by the Life and Advent Union, with which he had been connected for several years. Finding the duties of the paper too arduous with those of his business, he retired from the latter in 1873, and confined himself solely to the management of his paper until August, 1877, when he resigned. In 1863 he assisted in the organizing of the Ninth National Bank of New York City, and was chosen director of the same. He held this position for two years, but the management not being congenial he severed his connection and associated himself with the Security National bank, of which he was chosen a director. He resided in Brooklyn, New York, and Orange and Bloomfield, New Jersey, at each place gathering about him warm friends from among the best citizens. His health continuing poor, he spent several winters in the South, and early in 1873 journeyed to Colorado, hoping there to gain strength. He returned in October of the same year and purchased a residence in Granville, Washington county, New York, which was his home until death, March 3, 1878. During his years of residence in Granville he labored not only for the material but the moral interests of the village, laboring for all that was right and manly, and assisting in the promotion of all movements tending toward the betterment of the community. No man did more to improve the moral standing of the town. He assisted in organizing the First National bank of the village, serving as director until his death. In association with other gentlemen, the Reform Club was organized. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and a Republican in politics. He was nominated by the Prohibitionists for the legislature, but fearing that his candidacy might imperil the success of the Republican ticket, he declined the honor. His funeral was held at the Friends' meeting house, and at no time in the history of the village have such honors been paid or such respect shown to the memory of any one. Every store, shop and office was closed; the officials of the bank, the officers and members of the Reform Club, numbering between four and five hundred, attended in a body. Such numbers assembled at the meeting house that overflow memorial services were held in the school house and basement of the meeting house in connection with the regular services in the audience room. Resolutions of respect

were passed by the board of directors of the bank, the Reform Club, and other organizations with which he was connected, the banks and Reform Club buildings being both draped in mourning.

He married, April 11, 1861, Hannah Eliza, tenth child of David and Hannah (Dillingham) Rogers (see Rogers VIII).

The family name of

VAN ANTWERP Van Antwerp has the significance, through the Dutch, that the family to which this cognomen was applied resided near the wharf, or the place of wharfing, casting anchor, or tying up the ships, and in this sense also it could signify that before they took up residence in Holland or emigrated to America, they came from the great seaport of Belgium, Antwerp, the capital of the province of the same name.

The Van Antwerp Arms, as used in Holland: Shield: D'argent à trois crémaillères de sable, rangees en fasce; as used in Flanders: Shield: D'or à une fleur-de-lis d'azur; au chef d'herm., charged de trois pals de gules, celui du milieu surchargé d'une ancre d'argent. Motto: *In puritate mentis*.

(I) Daniel Janse Van Antwerp was the progenitor of the family of this name in America. He was the son of Jan (John) Van Antwerpen, of Holland, and was born in 1635. He came to Beverwyck (Albany, N. Y.) between 1656 and 1661, for his name appears upon the records as being there in 1661, when he agreed to serve Adriaan Appel for one year for a recompense of thirty-five beavers (equal to about \$112) and found. He was industrious, and before long was making his own way, the owner of his own *bouwerie* and possessed of those things which go to make a farm of good proportions. Shortly after the settling of Schenectady, whither he removed so that he was freer to own land himself than he was allowed while within the immediate jurisdiction of Patroon Van Rensselaer, he became possessed of the "Third Flat" on the south side of the Mohawk river, about eight miles above that city, and in 1706 he sold the western half of his *bouwerie* (63 a. 79 rods) to his neighbor, Jan Pieterse Mebie. His village lot, within the stockade or wall, was on the east side of Church street, next north of the present church lot, and was 108 feet wide in front and 206 feet deep, wood measure. In 1676, when forty-one years old, he was one of the five magistrates. In 1701 he was made supervisor of the town.

Daniel Janse Van Antwerp married Maritje (Maria) Groot, daughter of Symon Symonse

Groot and Rebecca De Trieux. Her father (S. S. Groot) came early to New Netherland in the service of the West India Company, as boatswain of the ship "Prince Maurice"; he bought a house and lot of Jacob Roy in New Amsterdam in 1645, and soon thereafter located at Beverwyck, for it is known he offered his house for sale there in 1654. He moved again, for in 1663 he hired a *bouwerie* of from twenty-five to thirty morgens of Gerrit Bancker and Harmen Vedderen, at Schenectady, on the north side of Union street and one hundred Amsterdam feet west of Church street. Maritje Groot's mother, Rebecca Du Trieux (De Truax), was the daughter of Philip Du Trieux, court messenger of New Amsterdam. Children: 1. Jan, married, November 24, 1700, Agnieta, daughter of Harmen Albertse Vedder. 2. Simon Danielse, married, December 22, 1706, Maria, daughter of Jacobus Peek, see forward. 3. Arent, married Sara, daughter of Johannes Van Eps. 4. Daniel, married Ariaantje, daughter of Gerrit Simonse Veeder. 5. Pieter, married Engeltie, daughter of Johannes Mebie. 6. Neeltje, baptized July 27, 1690; married Andries De Graaf. 7. Rebecca, baptized December 25, 1692; married Johannes Fort. 8. Maria, baptized January 3, 1695; married Nicolaas Fort.

(II) Simon Danielse, son of Daniel Janse and Maria (Groot) Van Antwerp, was a landowner and a miller. He bought land and settled in Schaghticoke, New York, in 1710. There is an early record which bears date of October 13, 1718, and which reads: "The commonalty (of Albany) have granted unto Simon Danielse, his heirs and assigns forever, a certain small creek on the south side of his land, to build a grist mill thereon, provided he grinds no wheat for boulding except ye same be boulded within the city of Albany, for which he is to pay yearly, after January, 1724, six sheple wheat yearly." This is an evidence with what far-reaching methods the old burghers of Rensselaerwyck and Beverwyck watched their interests, and besides, it is a fact that the early Van Antwerp settlers sought Schenectady as a place in which to live and prosecute a business unhampered by reason of the imposition of the regulations laid down by the Rensselaerwyck colony. He married, at Albany, December 22, 1706, Maria Peek, daughter of Jacobus Peek, whose father was Jan Peek, innkeeper of New Amsterdam, after whom the creek and town of Peekskill take their name, and who in 1655 sold two houses in Fort Orange to Johannes Dyckman for 1,627 guilders. Children: 1. Maria, born November 9, 1707. 2. Lysbeth, born at Albany, January 15, 1710. 3. Rebecca, born

June 21, 1712. 4. Daniel, December 18, 1714. 5. Sara, born at Albany, May 13, 1716. 6. Daniel, born January 10, 1719; married, October 21, 1738, Rebecca, daughter of Jan Danielse Van Antwerpen. 7. Margarita, baptized at Albany, October 1, 1721. 8. Jacobus, baptized at Albany, May 17, 1724. 9. Johannes, baptized at Albany, January 22, 1727; married, August 11, 1750, Catherine, daughter of Johannes Vedder. 10. Lowys (Lewis), baptized at Albany, February 25, 1731; married Hendrikje Fonda Van Buren, (see forward).

(III) Lowys (Lewis), son of Simon Danjelse and Maria (Peek) Van Antwerp, was born at Schaaghtekooke (Schaghticoke), New York, February 25, 1731. He also resided at Halve Maan, on the Mohawk river, being there after 1771, and was a member of the committee of safety for Albany county in 1776. He married, Albany, November 27, 1754, Hendrikje (Henrietta) Fonda Van Buren. Children: 1. Simon, baptized March 30, 1755. 2. Douwe, baptized July 24, 1757. 3. Johannes, born January 12, 1760. 4. Alida, born March 16, 1762. 5. Daniel Lewis, born at Albany, 1771 (see forward).

(IV) Daniel Lewis, son of Lowys and Hendrikje Fonda (Van Buren) Van Antwerp, was born at Albany, August 15, 1771. He was a member of assembly in 1818. He married, at Albany, in 1795, Hannah Van Zandt. Children: 1. Alida, born January 24, 1797. 2. William, born January 11, 1799 (see forward). 3. Ann Eliza, born November 22, 1800. 4. Henry, born September 29, 1802. 5. Stephen Lush, born July 5, 1804. 6. Eliza Ann, born March 29, 1806.

(V) William, son of Daniel Lewis and Hannah (Van Zandt) Van Antwerp, was born at Albany, January 11, 1799, died at Albany, April 22, 1829. He married, December 12, 1822, Sarah Meadon, of Albany. Children: 1. John Henry, born at Albany, October 12, 1823, died at Albany, December 14, 1903, married Maria Wiswall, April 23, 1843; William Meadon, see forward; Daniel Lewis, born October 6, 1826, died April 16, 1910, married Mary Slawson; Elizabeth, born at Albany, October 6, 1828, died at Albany, October 27, 1879.

(VI) William Meadon, son of William and Sarah (Meadon) Van Antwerp, was born in Albany, New York, January 1, 1825. He was a foremost citizen, a leader in many civic movements, and died at his residence, No. 162 Washington avenue, April 8, 1903, highly respected in the community where he had lived all his life. He attended a private school until the death of his father necessitated his with-

drawal when he was eleven years of age. He then found employment with the firm of Lasdell & Fassett in a minor capacity, and next was associated with John Schuyler in the grocery trade. When the latter died, he formed a partnership with Henry D. Hawkins, opening a wholesale provision business in 1852, under the name of Hawkins & Van Antwerp. This continued until 1866, when Mr. Hawkins withdrew, and the house of Van Antwerp & Bridge was established. Later it became known as Van Antwerp, Bridge & Company, until the time Mr. Van Antwerp retired from active business life, in 1873. He was always a staunch Republican in his politics, active therein because whatever he undertook was of concern to him, participating alike in its active strife and its actual labors, and at one time served as alderman-at-large. He was nominated for member of assembly in 1876, but failed of election, the county as well as the city being then strongly Democratic. He was a devout member of the Baptist denomination, and gave freely of his time and money to advance the cause of his church. He and his family attended Calvary Baptist Church. He was an original member of the committee of thirteen, organized to correct abuses in city government; a director of the New York State National Bank; a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank; an original director of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, and a member of the Holland Society.

William M. Van Antwerp married Susanna Irwin, at New York City, October 25, 1854. She was born in Albany, July 6, 1829. Her father was Theophilus Irwin and her mother was Jean McMullen. Mrs. Van Antwerp died in Albany, January 28, 1899. Children, all born in Albany: 1. Sarah Irwin, August 4, 1857, married, Albany, June 29, 1881, James Martin. 2. Grace Edith, May 28, 1859, married, Albany, November 14, 1883, Theodore Howard Waterman. 3. Jean Agnes, August 4, 1862, married Albany, April 21, 1897, Edo E. Mercelis. 4. Gertrude Alice, January 12, 1864. 5. Thomas Irwin, see forward. 6. Anna Louise, March 22, 1867, married, Albany, April 4, 1894, Clarence Winthrop Stevens; Jessie Eliza, November 5, 1868, married, Albany, December 9, 1891, Edmund Niles Huyck. 8. Elsa May, April 2, 1870.

(VII) Thomas Irwin, son of William M., and Susanna (Irwin) Van Antwerp, was born in Albany, New York, March 24, 1865. He received his education at the Albany Boys' Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1883. He commenced his career as a banker by connection with the First Na-

tional Bank, under President Garret A. Van Allen, where he continued five years, and in 1889 he became secretary to the president of the National Commercial Bank. In 1897 he was elected cashier of the Park Bank, and when that bank was consolidated with the Union Trust Company of Albany, thus terminating its career, Mr. Van Antwerp was chosen the vice-president of the Union Trust Company and became the managing officer of that institution. He succeeded his father as trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, is a director of the Albany Insurance Company and Union Trust Company, and in many ways has shown his interest in the city's welfare and progress. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, the Albany Country Club, the Holland Society and of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society.

Thomas I. Van Antwerp married, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, February 20, 1895, Zaidee Scudder, born in New York City, October 22, 1869. Her father was Townsend Scudder, born in Northport, Long Island, December 14, 1829, died at Glenwood, Long Island, July 31, 1874, and was a lawyer at No. 9 Wall street, New York City. Her mother was Sarah Frost, born in New York City, December 6, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Van Antwerp reside at No. 7 Northern Boulevard, Albany, New York. Children: 1. William Meadon, born in Albany, October 23, 1901. 2. Suzanne Irwin, Albany, January 19, 1904. 3. Cornelia Scudder, Albany, January 19, 1904. 4. Townsend Scudder, Altamont, Albany county, New York, August 15, 1905.

TEN EYCK

(II) Dirck Ten Eyck, son of Coenraedt (q. v.) and Maria (Boele) Ten Eyck, was

born probably in Holland, died in New Amsterdam (New York City) in 1711. He married Aefje Boelen, March 31, 1675. Children: Andries, born July 22, 1676, died young; Jacob, November 10, 1678; Andries, May 4, 1681; Coenraedt, June 15, 1684; Mayken, December 12, 1686, died young; Mayken, February 10, 1689; Abraham, June 15, 1691, see forward; Dirck, December 25, 1694.

(III) Abraham, son of Dirck and Aefje (Boelen) Ten Eyck, was born June 15, 1691, died in New York in 1765. He married Jacinte Berkels. Children: Euphemia, married John Lewis; Elizabeth, married Erastus Williams; Richard, born in 1730, see forward; David; Mary, married Frederick Fine; Abraham, married Sarah Smith.

(IV) Richard, son of Abraham and Jacinte (Berkels) Ten Eyck, was born in New York City, 1730, died there in 1810. He married

(first) Elizabeth Braisted, and had two children; married (second) Elizabeth Lebrun, by whom he had six children. Children: Andrew, married Elizabeth Lloyd, died in 1828; Richard, married Elizabeth Anderson; Philip, married Elsie Beekman; Jacintha, married John Ten Eyck; Elizabeth, married John Lewis; Hannah, married Henry Arnold, died in 1828; Mary married John Weller; Abraham R., see forward.

(V) Abraham R., son of Richard and Elizabeth (Lebrun) Ten Eyck, was born in New York City, September 22, 1775, died June 9, 1857. He married, May 17, 1801, Annetje, daughter of Matthew and Lydia (Fryer) Visscher, born October 25, 1778. Children: Philip, born March 10, 1802, died unmarried; Ann Eliza, March 15, 1804, married James Ten Eyck, October 15, 1821, died May 26, 1866; Caroline, September 2, 1806, died September 24, 1809; Visscher, January 27, 1809, see forward; Lydia, August 24, 1811, married Stephen Van Valkenburgh, October 20, 1841; John, April 20, 1814, married, November 6, 1862, Anna Jones; Caroline, November 21, 1817, died in Albany, May 18, 1907; Mary, August 17, 1819; Ann, April 17, 1822, married, July 8, 1857, John B. Visscher, died February 5, 1863.

(VI) Visscher, son of Abraham R. and Annetje (Visscher) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, January 27, 1809, died April 13, 1886. For a great many years he was cashier of the Commercial Bank, identifying himself actively with Albany's more important public affairs. He married, August 14, 1833, Eliza Ann, daughter of the Rev. James and Lucinda Youngs. Children: Anna, born in Albany; James, Albany, February 16, 1840, see forward; Elisha, April 27, 1842, died December 20, 1894; Visscher, March 29, 1845, died April 26, 1860; William, February 28, 1855, died July 8, 1858.

(VII) James, son of Visscher and Eliza Ann (Youngs) Ten Eyck, was born in Albany, February 16, 1840, died in Albany, July 28, 1910. He received his earliest education at the Albany Academy; he then attended Burlington College, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1855. Having successfully passed the required examinations, he was admitted a junior at Yale, but because of poor health he was forced to change his plans. As a consequence, he began a mercantile life, taking first a position in the office of the Central railroad. He entered the employ of Bacon & Stickney, dealers in coffee and spices, in September, 1857. He became a partner, March 1, 1865, and when Mr. Samuel Bacon died, Mr. Ten Eyck became the

senior partner of this firm, which enjoyed prosperity which warranted the erection of a large building of its own in 1907, and which is of great utility.

In Masonic circles he was known the breadth of the land, and was most actively identified with the fraternity since his initiation into Masters Lodge, November 23, 1863. He was the oldest thirty-third degree Mason in Albany. He was made master in 1873, continuing until 1877, passing all the chairs. He was elected grand master of Masons in the state of New York, June 8, 1892, and on being unanimously reelected declined. In this capacity he had a larger jurisdiction than any other Mason in the world, excepting only the Prince of Wales, and had the honor of presiding over eighty thousand Masons. He officiated at the laying of the corner-stones of the New York State Armory in Albany, of Harmanus Bleecker Hall, the Albany Masonic burial lot and of the Burns monument in Washington park. He presided at the jubilee of the Masonic fraternity when it celebrated the final payment of the debt on the Masonic Temple of New York City, April 24, 1889, and bore a large share in the work of erecting the handsome temple in Albany, one of the ornaments of the city.

For many years Mr. Ten Eyck was an active participant in the city's affairs, being at one time on the directorate of no less than thirteen boards. He was chosen president of the Home Savings Bank in January, 1896. He was a member of St. Peter's (Episcopal) church, of the Fort Orange and Albany clubs, and was the only honorary member of the Acacia club. He was a principal shareholder in the Hotel Ten Eyck, the leading hotel of the Capital City. He was a Republican all his life, taking an interest in clean politics and civic government. He served as chairman of the general county committee, and was at the head of the citizens' committee having in charge the reception in 1891 to President Harrison. In fact, he was named upon almost every public committee of importance having a civic undertaking in charge, and always did his share.

Mr. Ten Eyck was elected president of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, an organization dating back to 1791, and it was under his officiation that the handsome, new building on Washington avenue was opened. It had an enormous debt encumbering it, which he was largely instrumental in having wiped out, calling meetings weekly until he had accomplished his praiseworthy object. As a collector of coins he was known all over the country as possessing one

of the finest collections in America. It contains rarities of great value, and in this chosen field he was regarded as an expert. His collection of historic and old china was not only extensive, but of rare merit and wonderful beauty. It had engaged his attention for forty years, and purchases were made in all parts of the country aiming at completeness. In the fall of 1909 he presented this collection to the society of which he was the president, and installed it in cases purposely made, as a memorial to his father, the late Visscher Ten Eyck. Mr. Ten Eyck was regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of absolute integrity and determination, and as these qualities were most frequently displayed, either in the form of some public trust or act of charity, the city gained considerably by his living in it. He married, October 18, 1864, Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Teunis and Margaret T. (Lush) Van Vechten. She died May 23, 1865, leaving no children.

The will of James Ten Eyck, which was drawn July 3, 1909, contained bequests of nearly \$150,000 to public institutions, business associates and employees. The income from the estate, with the exception of the amount of three bequests, was to be given to his sister, Anna Ten Eyck, during her lifetime. The three gifts which were to be made immediately were \$2,000 to Hannah Gilligan and Mary Palmer, who for years were servants at the home of Ten Eyck, and his coins, curios, china and past master's Masonic jewels bequeathed to the Albany Historical and Art Society. The society was also given \$2,000, the income of which is to be used to purchase proof coins each year from the United States mint. This fund was in memory of his father, Visscher Ten Eyck. Bequests were given to public institutions of the city as follows: Homeopathic Hospital, \$10,000; Albany Hospital, \$10,000; Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Diocese of Albany, \$20,000; Masonic Hall Association, \$10,000; Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund, \$10,000, and the sum of \$12,000 was left to "the inhabitants of the city of Albany in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church of the state of New York." At the death of his sister, \$1,000 is to be given to each of the employees of Bacon, Stickney & Company, who have at that time been in the employ of the company continuously for thirty years. Mr. Ten Eyck left to the surviving members of the firm, Herbert W. Stickney, Allen H. Bacon and Samuel W. Brown, \$20,000 each. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to Gertrude Ten Eyck Perry, Caroline Ten Eyck and Anna L. Van Vechten.

This name is believed to be of Scandinavian origin, and derived from Ingialld. During the ninth century the Scandinavians often descended on the east coast of England, and in after years many of that nationality made settlement there, especially in Lincolnshire. The Domesday Book records a Baron Ingald as tenant of King Williams, A. D., 1080. The meaning of the word Ingialld is: "By the power of Thor." The earliest record found is that of the will of Henry Ingalls (1555), grandfather of Edmund, the emigrant to America. The will of Robert, his father, made 1617, is also of record. The name Ingalls is still common in England, and one well known in the United States, where it is also found (as it is in England) under the different forms of: Ingall, Engle, Ingolds and Ingles. In Ingles coat-of-arms are these records: "Gules, three bars gemelle or, on a canton argent five billets en salire sable. Crest: A lily springing from a crown. Motto: Humilis ex corona."

(I) Edmund, son of Robert and grandson of Henry Ingalls, was born at Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, England, about 1598, and came to America in 1628, with Governor Endicott's company, settling at Salem. In 1629, with his brother Francis and four others, he began the settlement of Lynn. He was a man of energy and good character in spite of the court record, which recites that he was fined for bringing home sticks in "both his arms" on the Sabbath day. His name is often found in the public records and show him to have been a man of influence. In March, 1648, while traveling to Boston on horseback, he was drowned in the Saugus river, a defective bridge giving away, plunging both him and his horse into the icy water beneath. His heirs recovered damages from the town. His will was probated September 16, 1648, the appraisement being one hundred and thirty-five pounds. The only mention of his wife is in his will, where he makes "my wife Ann Ingalls sole executor." Children: 1. Robert, born about 1621; married Sarah Harker. 2. Elizabeth, born 1622, died June 9, 1676; married Rev. Francis Dane, of Andover. 3. Faith, born 1623; married Andrew Allin, and removed to Andover. 4. John, see forward. 5. Sarah, born 1626; married William Bitner. 6. Henry, born 1627, married (first) Mary Osgood, (second) Sarah Farnum. 7. Samuel, born 1634; married Ruth Eaton. 8. Mary, married John Eaton. 9. Joseph, died young.

(II) John, second son of Edmund and Ann Ingalls, was born in Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, England, 1625. He was but three years of age when the family emigrated to America. He

resided in Salem, then in Lynn, Massachusetts, and in 1687 was a member of the church at Bristol, Rhode Island; settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where it is recorded: "old John Ingalls, died December 31, 1721." In his will, approved February 5, 1721-22, he styles himself, "Yeoman." He married, May 26, 1667, Elizabeth Barrett, of Salem. Children: 1. John (2), born in Lynn, February 6, 1668. 2. Elizabeth, born in Lynn, August 10, 1671, died at Lynn, October 29, 1676. 3. Elizabeth (2), married at Rehoboth, January 2, 1701, Benjamin Crabtree. 4. Sarah, married (first) at Rehoboth, August 7, 1707, William Howard; (second) William Hayward. 5. Edmund, see forward.

(III) Edmund (2), youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Barrett) Ingalls, was born at Bristol or Cumberland, Rhode Island, removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he died. He married, November 29, 1705, Eunice, daughter of Benjamin Luddin, of Braintree, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Benjamin, born December 8, 1706, died in Rehoboth, 1743; married, September 10, 1731, Mercy Jencks, who survived him and married (second) Colonel Philip Wheeler, father of Captain Philip Wheeler, who married her second child, Mary Ingalls. Children of Benjamin and Mercy: Shuabel, Mary, Eunice, Freelove and Hannah. 2. Elizabeth, born May 8, 1709; married, February 16, 1729, Ephraim Moslem. 3. Ebenezer, born July 14, 1711; married Elizabeth Wheeler; children: Elizabeth, Henry, Frederick, Alithea, Ebenezer, Mehitable, Lois, Hannah, Benjamin (a revolutionary soldier) and Sabina. 4. Edmund (twin), see forward. 5. Eunice (twin), born October 1, 1713; married, November 28, 1734, Amos Bosworth. 6. Joseph, born in Rehoboth, November 29, 1718; married Cordellay Bullock, and is believed to have settled in Otsego county, New York, about 1790; children: Hezekiah, Joseph, Elkanah, Elihu, Eunice, Cordellay (1), Edmund, Grizzel, Jonathan (a revolutionary soldier from Rehoboth, Massachusetts) Cordellay (2) and Luddin. 7. Samuel, born in Rehoboth, April 20, 1723; married, June 11, 1744, Ruth Moulton and removed to Cheshire, Massachusetts, where he died, 1795; children: Samuel, Ruth, Betsey, Rebecca, Stephen and Mary.

(IV) Edmund (3), second son of Edmund (2) and Eunice (Luddin) Ingalls, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 1, 1713. He married, June 10, 1736, Deborah Esterbrook. Children, born in Rehoboth: 1. Sarah, October 28, 1738; married, June 29, 1750, Caleb Brown. 2. Edmund, of further mention. 3. Deborah, born May 4, 1742; married David

Wheeler; children: David, Sabina, Deborah and Amos. 4. Benjamin, born June 11, 1745-46. 5. John, born March 7, 1747-48.

(V) Edmund (4), eldest son of Edmund (3) and Deborah (Esterbrook) Ingalls, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 16, 1739-40. He removed to Washington county, New York, about 1785, and died there September 18, 1826. Washington county was then comparatively unsettled, and Edmund was one of the pioneer farmers. He served in the revolution as follows: Edmund Ingalls, Rehoboth, private, Captain Samuel Bliss' company, Colonel Timothy Walker's regiment (22nd.) enlisted May 8, 1775; service three months, one day; company's return, dated October 6, 1775 ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution"). He married, November, 1760, Esther Sallsbury. Children, born in Rehoboth: 1. Edmund, see forward. 2. John, born August 6, 1763; married Olive Hicks; in 1785, with his elder brother, became a pioneer settler and miller of Hartford, New York, died in Hebron, New York, in 1844; children: Delilah, Truman, Simeon, John, Olive, Benjamin, Esther, Anna, Reuben, Horace Hicks and Chester. 3. Sarah, born June 21, 1765, died in Winchester, New Hampshire, 1832; married — Taft; no issue. 4. Esther, born April 23, 1767; married Merrill Dandley, of Henderson, New York. 5. Caleb Brown, born June 5, 1769, died at Ritchfield, Otsego county, New York, September 26, 1846; married Hannah Taft; children: Daniel, Varney, Candace, Esther, Polly, Zimri, Laura, Hannah, Caleb, Ezek B., and Borelli Taft Darwin. 6. Benjamin, born August 18, 1771, died at Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York; married (first) Margery Cass, (second) Sally Thomas. 7. Deborah, born December 9, 1776; married — Bowles. 8. Otis, born June 21, 1779, died at Flint, Michigan; married, 1802, Eunice Thompson; child, Otis (2). 9. Betsey, born May 15, 1781, died January 19, 1849; married Isaac Kinney, of Truxton, New York. 10. Zimri, born Cumberland, Rhode Island, March 21, 1784, died at Richmond, New Hampshire, May 3, 1852; married Parma Howe; children: Harriet, Sappina, Ransom, Parma, Isabinda, Persis, Otis, Jarvis and Amos Howe.

(VI) Edmund (5), eldest son of Edmund (4) and Esther (Sallsbury) Ingalls, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 7, 1761, died at Gouverneur, New York, September 13, 1820. He settled in northern New York with his father in 1785, and was one of the pioneer farmers of the town of Hartford, Washington county. He married, January 19, 1785, Mary Stockwell, who died February 29, 1812. Chil-

dren, born in Hartford, New York: 1. Reuben, September 6, 1786, died at Granville, Washington county, New York, November 28, 1848; a farmer of that town; married Abigail L. Walker, who died at Granville, November 29, 1847; children: Hiram Baker, Mary Ann, Amarilla, Annis, Louisa S. and Daniel Leeds. 2. John, born May 12, 1788, died at Hartford, New York, May 25, 1862; he was a farmer and a deacon of the Baptist church; married, September 12, 1812, Susan Oatman, who died August 16, 1858; children: Betsey, David Oatman, Mariett and Walter. 3. Otis, born September 3, 1790; removed to Eureka, Wisconsin, where he died January 5, 1856; married Betsey Stevens; children: Selden B. and Benjamin Franklin. 4. Hosea, of further mention. 5. James, born February 28, 1794. 6. Sarah, died in infancy. 7. Ira, born June 22, 1800, died in Johnsburg, New York, April 24, 1854; married Hepzibah Hill. 8. Edmund, born December 13, 1802, died in Smyrna, Michigan, March 11, 1882; married Sarah Dixon, of Hebron, New York, and had a son, Frank. 9. Rev. Daniel, born April 13, 1804; married (first) Elizabeth M. Cole, (second) Regina P. —; he was a minister of the Baptist church, and a cotton planter at Calhoun, Georgia; child, James Hill. 10. Mary, born February 27, 1806; married Elias Goodrich, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

(VII) Rev. Hosea, fourth son of Edmund (5) and Mary (Stockwell) Ingalls, was born at Hartford, Washington county, New York, June 9, 1792, died at Albion, New York, February 13, 1875. He was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and bore a high reputation for piety and usefulness in his Master's cause. He married, 1812, Lovina Lamb, born at Truxton, Vermont, August 28, 1792, died July 30, 1859. Children: 1. Lydia, born October 30, 1812, died February, 1893; married, March 30, 1834, Israel Higgins, of Belvidere, Allegany county, New York; children: Henry Lewis and Hugh Edward. 2. Lewis, born January 3, 1817; married, June 18, 1838, Sarah Warren; child, Mary L. 3. Daniel, of further mention. 4. Jane T., born December 13, 1822, died August 13, 1856; married, February 28, 1843, Erastus Norton, of Barre, New York; children: Eugene, Charles L., Frank H. and Jane M. 5. Edmund, born February 15, 1828, died March 11, 1875; married, February 8, 1843, Fanny Jennings, of Gaines, New York; children: Edmund Asa, Laura Maria, Albert Adelbert, Sarah Lovina, Nancy Jane, Loren Edmund, Henry Lewis, Nellie Louise and Florence Adella. 6. Henry N., born September 21, 1828, died at Castile, New York, March

29, 1869; married, March 19, 1850, Susan Allen; children: Frances E., Florence E. and Hattie L.

(VIII) Daniel, second son of Rev. Hosea and Lovina (Lamb) Ingalls, was born at Bellows Falls, Vermont, May 9, 1820, died at Castleton, New York, August 31, 1892. He was well educated and settled in life as a manufacturer of paper at South Manchester, Connecticut. He was a member of the Methodist church. He married Sally Melissa, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Rogers) Dake, of Greenfield, New York, granddaughter of Charles Dake, who came to White Creek, Washington county, New York, about 1770, from Westerly, Rhode Island, died in Greenfield, New York, November 11, 1802. He was a gallant soldier of the revolution, and received a severe wound at the battle of Bennington, which was partly fought on his farm at Daketown. He enlisted in Captain William Brown's company, at Cambridge, New York, in the Sixteenth Regiment, Albany county militia, organized October, 1775, commanded by Colonel Lewis Van Woest. He took part in the battle of Bennington, October 17, 1777, as a "minute-man," was wounded and carried to an old meeting house, where he was found later by his wife, who was searching the battlefield for him and caring for other wounded and dying soldiers. This is believed to have been the first instance in the revolution of a woman rendering such service on the field of battle, and for her humane and patriotic service she is named on all certificates of membership issued by the Daughters of the Revolution to her descendants, as a "Patriot." The old Dake homestead still stands in Daketown, and has been the home of members of the family, both progenitors and descendants of Charles Dake for two hundred years, the present occupant being Stark Dake.

(IX) Wallace, son of Daniel and Sally Melissa (Dake) Ingalls, was born in Esperance, Schoharie county, New York, October 2, 1844, died at Saratoga Springs, March 17, 1877. At an early age he removed with his parents to Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, where he was educated in the town schools. He engaged for many years in business with his father, and in 1874 removed to Rockford, New York, where he established a paper mill and conducted a successful business until 1876, when ill-health compelled him to retire. He removed to Saratoga Springs, where he died the following year. He was a man of high character and great business ability. He married, March 21, 1866, Martha Ann, daughter of Elijah Norton and Lorinda (Kamp) Phillips, of Broadalbin, Fulton county, New

York. Children: 1. Lulu Belle, born at Hagedorns Mills, New York, February 18, 1867; married, September 7, 1887, Clark Early, of Greenfield, New York. 2. Harriette (Harriet) Augusta, resides at Saratoga Springs, New York, 3. George Wallace, married, August 3, 1903, Ellen Bentley, of Syracuse, New York. 4. Mirah (or Myra) Phillips, married, November 1, 1900, Gustave Lorey, of Albany, New York. 5. Frances M.

(The Phillips Line).

(I) John Phillips, the first known ancestor of the line herein recorded, married and among his children was a son John, see forward.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Phillips, raised all the money to establish Antioch College, Yellow Spring, Greene county, Ohio, and was a member of board of trustees, also a member of the committee that met at Philadelphia when the board of trustees congregated there to raise funds for the college; he had the honor of naming it Antioch. He was a Christian clergyman, and his influence for good was exerted over a wide circle. He married Elizabeth Chase, probably a descendant of the Chase family of Massachusetts, the ceremony being performed in Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, where their deaths occurred. Children: John, who was a clergyman, died about a year ago in Frankfort, Indiana; William; Jabez; Elijah Norton, see forward; Lillis, who went as missionary to China and died there in November, 1910. Of the two sons, William and Jabez, one was a clergyman, now deceased, and the other a physician at Pensacola, Florida.

(III) Elijah Norton, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Chase) Phillips, was born in the town of Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, August 18, 1814. He married Lorinda Kamp, born September 7, 1815, and they moved from Broadalbin to Ohio. Children: John Henry, Mary Elizabeth, Martha Ann, above mentioned as the wife of Wallace Ingalls, Elisha, Myra, Joseph, and probably others.

(The Dake Line).

Ancient history records the acts of members of the Dake family. In the second century, Yeruato, son of the emperor of Japan, was a mighty warrior and never met defeat in battle. There are many traces of him still to be found in Japan, showing his greatness and telling mutely of his success. Descendants settled in Europe and intermarried with other nationalities. In Austria-Hungary members especially distinguished themselves. Francis Dake, a descendant of the Japanese hero, was

mainly instrumental in procuring for Hungary a semi-independent form of government, and in 1876, the year of his death, he was given a national funeral. In America the family was planted prior to the year 1630, the first arrival being in 1628. The men were loyal soldiers in the various wars waged by the colonies and states. Charles Dake and his son William were with Washington at Yorktown. In New York state William Dake was an early settler in Livingston county, in 1817, where a monument has recently been erected to his memory, at Picket Line. Charles, the revolutionary soldier, heretofore mentioned, settled at Daketown prior to the revolution. One, George Deake, is said to have built the first fortification at what is now Portland, Maine. The Dakes have been in Monroe county since its first settlement by white men, while Dr. Luke Dake, of Penfield, was the first physician there, and for a long time the only one within twenty miles. He was the first person to be buried in Oakwood cemetery of that place, in 1812. The Dake name is a familiar one in Rochester, New York, in the professions, in business, and in the trades. The late William Dake was supervisor of the fourteenth ward of that city, in 1868-72.

This is an ancient English family GALE possessed of estates and bearing arms. They are early of record in America, in Massachusetts, 1634, and Connecticut in 1665. The progenitor of the Gale family of Troy, New York, is probably Edmond Gale, of Boston, who died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1642. His children are believed to have been: Thomas, settled in New Haven, Connecticut; Robert; Ambrose; Bartholomew; Edmond (2), married Sarah Dixey; Abell, of further mention; Eliezer, married Elizabeth Bishop.

(II) Abell, son of Edmond Gale, had granted him October 18, 1665, at Jamaica, Long Island, "a lot to set his house on." He was called "husbandman." The records show several purchases and sales of real estate. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church. He married (probably in England) Dinah ——. Children: John, of further mention; Jacob, a house carpenter, died 1720; Nehemiah, a weaver; Thomas, a weaver; Sarah, married Benjamin Smith; Andrew.

(III) John, eldest son of Abell and Dinah Gale, was born in Jamaica, Long Island, where he owned mills and lived until 1721, when he sold his mills for fifteen hundred pounds and removed to Goshen, Orange county, New York, becoming one of the proprietors of that then new town. The Jamaica

records show him a soldier in Captain Peter Schuyler's company in 1692, probably serving against the French; he was vestryman in 1717. His wife was Mary ——. His will, dated May 3, 1746, proved October 24, 1750, names children: 1. John, of further mention. 2. Daniel. 3. Thomas, a member of the New York house of assembly, 1739 to 1750, and judge of the court of common pleas, of Orange county, 1740 to 1749. 4. Abraham. 5. Hezekiah, of Walkill, Ulster county, New York. 6. Joseph. 7. Dr. Benjamin, born December 14, 1715; graduate of Yale College, 1733; studied medicine and settled at Killingworth, Connecticut, where he practiced, and died May 6, 1790. He was a distinguished writer on the Old Testament prophecies, medical subjects and agriculture. His versatility is seen from the fact that the *London Medical Magazine* published and warmly complimented an article of his on "Small Pox," and the London Society for the Promotion of Arts and Commerce awarded him a gold medal "for an improvement in the drill plow." He married, June 6, 1739, Hannah Eliot, born October 15, 1713, died June 27, 1781, descendant of John Eliot, the teacher and apostle to the Indians. Children: i. Elizabeth, born December 3, 1740, died November 18, 1818; married Samuel Gale; ii. Catherine, born June 21, 1742, died June 19, 1797; married Jeremiah Atwater, of New Haven, Connecticut; iii. Mary, born February 3, 1744, married Dr. John Redfield, of Guilford, Connecticut; iv. Julianna, born November 14, 1746, married Leverett Hubbard, of New Haven, Connecticut; v. Hannah, born April 12, 1748, died November 26, 1797, unmarried; vi. Mehitabel, born December 13, 1749, married Archibald Austin, of New Haven, Connecticut; vii. Samuel, born December 9, 1751, died December 21, 1751; viii. Benjamin, born February 22, 1755, died March 31, 1855. 8. Catherine, married —— Ludlam.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary Gale, was born May 30, 1697, died 1760; will proved January 27, 1761. He is believed to have lived at Stamford, Connecticut, from 1732 to 1736, and was a surveyor. He married, November 8, 1723, Hannah Coe, born August 24, 1704. Children: 1. Anna, born August 21, 1724; married Rev. Elmer, of New Jersey. 2. Daniel, born January 5, 1726; will proved 1756; married Dinah ——; he had sons: Moses, a physician, and Daniel. 3. Moses, born September 2, 1728. 4. Dr. John, born August 18, 1731; surgeon in the American army in the French war; surrogate of Orange county, New York, 1768; married, May 10, 1756, Ann, daughter of David Jones, of Queens county, New York;

speaker of colonial assembly and judge of the supreme court. 5. Benjamin, born September 8, 1734; will proved 1782; deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Goshen; married Eleanor Carpenter. 6. Sarah, born April 2, 1737; married ——— Bull. 7. Keziah, born April 5, 1740; married Roger Townsend. 8. Samuel, of further mention. 9. Coe, born December 17, 1745, died 1826; married (first) ——— Carpenter; (second) Widow Wisner.

(V) Samuel, son of John (2) and Hannah (Coe) Gale, was born in Goshen, New York, March 3, 1743, died at Troy, New York, January 9, 1799. After graduating from Yale College, he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Killingworth, Connecticut, to prepare for the profession of medicine. He completed his medical studies and began practice with Dr. Benjamin Gale, his preceptor, in Killingworth. He served during the revolution, being appointed a captain by Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, May 1, 1775. His name is on the "Lexington Alarm List" from the town of Killingworth as captain, showing a service of six days. His captain's commission was as captain of the Eighth Company, sixth regiment, Connecticut Continental Line, Colonel Parsons, raised on the first call for troops in April—May, 1775; was reorganized and adopted as a continental regiment under Colonel Parsons in 1776. His first term of service under his commission as captain expired December 19, 1775. He saw active service in New England and New York during his first campaigns and rendered subsequent service. In July, 1779, on Tryon's invasion of Connecticut, he was at the head of his company, Colonel Worthington's regiment, with other Connecticut troops that turned out to repel the invasion. At the close of the revolution in August, 1787, he sailed with his wife, five sons and two daughters from Killingworth, for the upper Hudson valley, having decided to locate at Lansingburg. The passage up the river was so slow that he did not reach Van Der Heyden's Ferry (Troy) until the beginning of September. He had previously rented a house at Lansingburg, but his delay in arriving had lost him that dwelling, and on the solicitation of Jacob D. Van Der Heyden, he occupied part of his house until he could complete his own dwelling, which he erected on the west side of the river road (now River street), on the second lot south of present Ferry street. Here he resided until 1798, when he removed to his second home in Troy, 119 First street, where he died, as did his wife and all their children, except John, Samuel

and Sarah, the latter occupying the home until her death in 1862. Dr. Gale's skill as a physician brought him abundant practice among the settlers of Troy and the neighboring farmers. He was well-known and had the public confidence. He was one of the organizers of First Presbyterian church of Troy, and elected December 31, 1791, a member of the first board of trustees, holding the office many years. He was a member of the Masonic order and a charter member of Apollo Lodge, No. 40, the first lodge established in the village in 1796. He married, September 4, 1766, his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Gale. Children: 1. Benjamin, born August 8, 1767, died August 26, 1817. 2. John, born December 8, 1769, died September 29, 1846; married Remember Mary Sherman, widow of ——— Brown. 3. Samuel, of further mention. 4. Juliana, born April 28, 1774, died April 1, 1791, unmarried. 5. Daniel, born August 24, 1776, died September 24, 1776. 6. Sarah (Sally), born February 20, 1778, died September 2, 1862, unmarried. 7. Roger Townsend, born September 15, 1780, died January 8, 1854, unmarried. 8. William, born August 17, 1782, died March 3, 1813, unmarried. Of the foregoing, Benjamin and John established as merchants in Troy.

(VI) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Gale) Gale, was born April 24, 1772, died July 21, 1839. He was graduated M. D., May 9, 1792, by First Medical Society in Vermont. Went to the West Indies, where he practiced his profession for a short time. Returning to the United States he settled in Troy, where he established a drug store that he conducted for many years. This was the foundation and beginning of the latter day house of John L. Thompson, Sons & Company, a leading wholesale firm of Troy. In 1804 he was appointed postmaster of Troy, holding until 1828. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Insurance Company, incorporated in 1814; a manager of the Troy Savings Bank, incorporated 1823; director of the Farmers' Bank of Troy; treasurer of the Rensselaer County Medical Society, organized 1806. He married, September 15, 1811, Mary, born December 19, 1788, died January 1, 1853, daughter of Ezra (2) Thompson, of Stanford, Dutchess county, New York (see Thompson VIII). Children: 1. Samuel William, born September 1, 1812, died September 27, 1813. 2. William Samuel, born July 10, 1816, died June 30, 1817. 3. Ezra Thompson, of further mention. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born February 13, 1822, died November 12, 1829. 5. John Benjamin, born May 9, 1824,

died May 17, 1906; married (first) October 6, 1846, Elizabeth Van Schoonhoven Wells, born August 8, 1824, died June 5, 1871; married (second) January 27, 1873, Catherine J. Wells, sister of his first wife, born February 16, 1829, who survives him, a resident of Williamstown, Massachusetts. The controversy between Bishop Doane and John B. Gale arose over this second marriage. Children: i. May Elizabeth, born August 12, 1847, died April 17, 1857; ii. Caroline deForest, born December 27, 1848, married, April 29, 1874, Edward Reynolds Hun, of Albany, who died March 14, 1880; iii. Frederick Wells, born March 29, 1850, died May 6, 1876.

(VII) Ezra Thompson, son of Dr. Samuel (2) and Mary (Thompson) Gale, was born at Troy, New York, April 27, 1819, died July 4, 1887. He was educated in preparatory schools and was graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, class of 1837. He established in the hardware business in Troy, in 1840, a junior partner of the firm of Brinkerhoff, Catlin & Gale. In 1843 the firm became E. Thompson, Gale & Company, continuing until 1853, when it was changed to Catlin & Sexton, with Mr. Gale as a special partner. The firm manufactured and dealt in hardware, conducting an extensive business. In 1857 he withdrew from connection with the firm and henceforth devoted all his time to the business of banking. In 1850 he had been elected a director of the Farmer's Bank, president 1859 to 1865, and in the latter year, when the bank was consolidated with the Bank of Troy, he was chosen president of the new institution, holding that position until 1885. He was one of the promoters of the Troy & Boston railroad in 1848; an organizer of Troy Gas Company; director of Troy Savings Bank; director of Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad; trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; deeply interested in the Young Men's Association, and placed the "Gale Alcove" in its library in memory of his deceased son, Alfred deForest Gale; also was an active friend of the Troy Female Seminary and supported by purse and influence every good work in the city, regardless of creed or nationality. He built the memorial chapel at the Day Home and was a strong supporter of the cause of education. His love for his alma mater was an enduring one and he worked continuously for its betterment and endowment. He married, January 17, 1844, Caroline deForest, of New York City, born May 27, 1823, died March 2, 1864, a descendant of the Huguenot, Isaac deForest, a very early settler on Manhattan Island (see deForest VII). Children: 1. Alfred deForest, born October 8, 1845, died

March 30, 1877, unmarried; member of Lane, Gale & Company. 2. Eliot Thompson, born August 21, 1847, died December 2, 1848. 3. Benjamin Herbert, born May 23, 1850, died May 14, 1851. 4. Mary deForest, born September 10, 1852, died February 17, 1905; married, January 4, 1882, John Clatworthy, of Taunton, England, born July 26, 1836, died October 26, 1902, at Troy. 5. Margaret Eliza, now a resident of Washington, D. C. 6. Edward Courtland, of further mention. 7. Caroline deForest, married (first) January 17, 1888, S. Alexander Troy, of Troy, born February 11, 1859, died December 2, 1908; children: Constance deForest, Elaine Eliot, Grace Alexis; married (second) Frederick Augustus Von Bernuth, Jr., of New York City, nephew of John Clatworthy.

(VIII) Edward Courtland, son of Ezra Thompson and Caroline (deForest) Gale, was born October 28, 1861, in Troy, New York. He was educated at Troy Academy, St. John's School at Sing Sing, New York, and entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated civil engineer, class of 1883. He never followed his profession, but after the death of his father filled the place of his father as a banker and manufacturer of hardware; director of the United National Bank of Troy since 1888; trustee of Troy Savings Bank since 1888; trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; trustee of Troy Public Library; president of Eagle Square Manufacturing Company, of South Shaftsbury, Vermont, making steel carpenter's squares, etc; president of Albany & Vermont Railroad Company; vice-president of Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company; vice-president of Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company; secretary and treasurer of Troy & Greenbush Railroad Company. He served in the New York National Guard from 1883 to 1892, and during the Spanish-American war was captain of Company A, second Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, United States army. He is now president of the Troy Citizens Corps. For eight years he was a volunteer fireman of Troy, belonging to the Arba Read Steamer Company. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and during the years 1905-06-07 served on the Republican county committee. He is a member of Delta Phi (R. P. I. fraternity), the Troy, Pafraets Dael and Island Golf clubs of Troy, and the Grolier Club of New York City. He married, April 24, 1888, Mary Warren, daughter of John I. Thompson, of Troy. Children: Alfred Warren, born January 2, 1892; Harold deForest, born January 18, 1896; Marie Carolyn; Katherine.

(The Eliot Line).

Hannah Eliot, wife of Dr. Benjamin Gale, and mother of Elizabeth Gale, wife of Samuel Gale, was a descendant of John Eliot, known as "the apostle to the Indians." He was born 1604, at Nasin, Essex county, England; arrived in Boston November 3, 1631, on the ship "Lion"; married, October, 1632, Annie Mountfort, born 1604, died March 24, 1687.

(II) Rev. Joseph Eliot, son of John and Annie (Mountfort) Eliot, was born December 20, 1638, died May 24, 1694; married (first) about 1675, Sarah Brenton, who died about 1681, daughter of William Brenton, governor of Rhode Island. He married (second) 1684, Mary, daughter of Samuel Wyllys, of Hartford, Connecticut, son of Governor Wyllys. Samuel Wyllys married Ruth, daughter of Governor John and Mabel (Harlakenden) Haynes, of Massachusetts.

(III) Jared Eliot, M.D., D.D., son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Wyllys) Eliot, was born November 7, 1685, died April 22, 1763. He married, October 26, 1710, Elizabeth, born 1693, died February 18, 1761, daughter of Samuel Smithson, of Guilford, Connecticut, who was the emigrant from Brayfield, Northamptonshire, England.

(IV) Hannah, daughter of Jared and Elizabeth (Smithson) Eliot, married Dr. Benjamin Gale, son of John Gale (see Gale III).

(V) Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Hannah (Eliot) Gale, married her cousin, Samuel Gale, of Goshen, New York.

(The Thompson Line).

Mary Thompson, wife of Dr. Samuel Gale, of Troy, descended from Henry Thompson, of Lenham, England, and Dorothy, his wife.

(II) Anthony, son of Henry and Dorothy Thompson, was born at Lenham, Kent county, England, August 30, 1612, died March, 1684. He landed at Boston from the ship "Hector," July 26, 1637, and was one of the first settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, and signed the Colony Constitution, June 4, 1666. The name of his first wife is unknown. His second was Katherine ———.

(III) John, eldest son of Anthony Thompson and his first wife, was born 1632. He is called "Skipper" John Thompson, and John Thompson, "the mariner," and Mr. John Thompson. He died June 2, 1707. His wife Hellena died October 8, 1690.

(IV) Captain Samuel Thompson, son of John and Hellena Thompson, was born May 12, 1669, at New Haven, Connecticut, died March 26, 1749; married, November 14, 1695, Rebecca, daughter of Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor James Bishop, of Connecticut, and his wife, Elizabeth Tompkins. Captain Thompson was a merchant, and was successively sergeant, ensign, lieutenant and captain.

(V) Samuel (2), son of Captain Samuel (1) and Rebecca (Bishop) Thompson, was born December 2, 1696, at New Haven, Connecticut. He married Sarah (or Hester) Allen (or Alling), January 20, 1719. He settled in Goshen, Connecticut, removing from there to Stanford, Dutchess county, New York, where with his brothers he bought twenty-eight hundred acres of land.

(VI) Ezra, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (or Hester) (Allen) Thompson, was born 1734; married Rachel Smith, and resided in Stanford, New York.

(VII) Ezra (2), son of Ezra (1) and Rachel (Smith) Thompson, was born at Stanford, New York, September 3, 1765, died April 3, 1829; married, July 13, 1786, Sally Burton, of Amenia, New York, born about 1767, died November 21, 1807, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

(VIII) Mary, daughter of Ezra (2) and Sally (Burton) Thompson, married Dr. Samuel Gale.

(The deForest Line).

(III) David, son of Isaac (q. v.) and Sarah (du Trioux) deForest, was baptized September, 1669, died April 20, 1721. He married, 1699, Martha, daughter of Samuel, son of Captain Benjamin Blagge. David deForest settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1695.

(IV) David (2), son of David (1) and Martha (Blagge) deForest, was born April 24, 1702; will dated April 18, 1748. He settled at Wilton, a parish of Norwalk, Connecticut. He married Abigail ———.

(V) Elihu, son of David (2) and Abigail de Forest, was born 1735; married, May 4, 1761, Rachel, daughter of David and Luranía (Bills) Lambert. David Lambert, born 1700, son of Jesse Lambert, who came from England in 1680, settled at Milford, Connecticut; married, May 10, 1688, Deborah Fowler.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Elihu and Rachel (Lambert) deForest, was born July 16, 1771, baptized 1777, died October 27, 1850; married, September 29, 1804, Mary, daughter of Thomas Burlock, born January 14, 1759, married, December 27, 1779, Mary Layton, born May 5, 1757; died August 13, 1827. The Layton sisters were famed for their fine personal appearance and were known as the "Long Island beauties."

(VII) Caroline, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Burlock) deForest, married Ezra Thompson Gale (see Gale VII).

(VIII) Edward Courtland, son of Ezra

Thompson and Caroline (deForest) Gale, married Mary Warren Thompson, and is now (1911) a resident of Troy, New York.

De Bas is a well-known French surname. The Anglo-Saxon form is Bass, Basse, Bassus, Bassite or Bassett. Other variations of the name are Bassano, Basselin, Bassantien and Bassinus. It is a popular tradition that the name came from the French word, *bas*, meaning in this connection, short of stature. Bassett is a name found on the roll of Battle Abbey, Thurstine de Bassett (the extra *t* was not added until the fifteenth century), grand Falconer of William the Conqueror, accompanied him from Normandy and from him are descended all the English Bassetts. Cornwall and Devonshire, England, have always been strongholds of the family and many of them have been owners of the rich Cornwall mines. Two distinguished members of the family were Sir Francis Bassett, vice-admiral under King Charles I.; another Sir Francis, in the reign of George III., was made Baron Bassett and Baron of Dunstanville. Under Henry I., Osmund Bassett was judge of all Britain, as was his great-grandson under Henry III. Allan Bassett's name appears in Magna Charta among those of the King's counsellors. Peter Bassett was biographer of Henry V. and his chamberlain. Fulk Bassett is remembered in the records of St. Paul's Cathedral on account of his gifts to that church. The Bass arms are: "Gules, a chevron, argent between three plates. Crest: a demi-lion, gules, resting his paw on an oval shield in cartouch, or, charged with a fluer-de-lis, azure."

The first of the name in America was William Bassett or Bassite, who came over in the "Fortune" in 1621. The tradition is that he intended joining the "Mayflower" pilgrims, but waited for his bride. He was an educated man and brought his box of books with him. He was freeman in 1633; for six years representative to the old colony court; helped to lay out Duxbury, and served in the Pequot war. A son, grandson and great-grandson were named William, a favorite name in the family. William Henry Harrison, former president of the United States, got his first name from the Bassett family, to which his mother belonged. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, was a son of a Bassett, mother a granddaughter of Richard Bassett, governor of Delaware and member of the convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution of the United States and the first to cast a vote for the removal of the capitol from Philadelphia to Washington. An-

other William Bassett came to America at age nine in the ship "Abigail." John Bassett came from England to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1643. Robert Bassett was another emigrant, as was Joseph. Thomas Bassett came in 1634 in the ship "Christian," settling in Connecticut. Another very early settler was Samuel Bass, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. His son John married Ruth, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of the "Mayflower." The family have always taken prominent parts in the development of the nation. They helped to subdue both forests and Indians and were at the front during the revolution; one hundred and fifty of the name serving from the state of Massachusetts alone. Moses Bass sent six sons and Henry Bass was one of the famous "Boston Tea Party." The Bass family was connected by marriage with the Faneuls who gave to Boston "Faneuil Hall," called the "Cradle of Liberty." The Bassett arms are those of Thurstine de Bassett, "the falconer"; Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, sable, crest: a stag's head cabossed; between the attires, a cross fitchee, all argent. Motto: "Gwill angua na chywilydd." "Death before dishonor," the motto having probably been added by Welsh members of the family. The line in New York was first settled in Washington county by Captain John Bassett, a descendant of Cornelius Bassett, who probably came direct from England.

(I) Captain John Bassett was a ship master, captain of a sailing vessel which ran between England and the New England colonies of North America. It has been maintained and often stated by James Bassett that his father, Captain John Bassett, piloted the French fleet in 1780 into Newport, and thus Count de Rochambeau and his soldiers were guided by the hand of a Bassett to the land which their bravery did so much to free from British tyranny. About 1760 he married Annie Hilliman and had sons: James; John; Henry, the latter going west and settling in Michigan.

(II) James, son of Captain John and Annie (Hilliman) Bassett, was born in Greenwich, Washington county, New York, about 1785. He was engaged in the grocery business; a Quaker in religion; a Whig in politics; married, in town of Easton, Washington county, New York, 1806, Mary, daughter of John Worth (a first cousin of General William Jenkins Worth) and his wife, Jemima (Swayne) Worth. Children: Frederick M., Caroline Tefft, John W., Edwin A., Susan, Harriet, Anna M., Oscar M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are buried at Fort Miller.

(III) Oscar M., son of James and Mary

(Worth) Bassett, was born in Fort Miller, Washington county, New York, April 12, 1827. He was engaged in the forwarding business in New York, afterward came to Fort Miller and became a wholesale dealer in potatoes. In religion a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a Republican, serving as town auditor. He married, at Fort Miller, New York, May 14, 1855, Frances M. Mills, born July 13, 1831, at Fort Miller, daughter of Abram and Catherine (Scoville) Mills, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Knowles) Mills. Children: F. Herbert, married Mary F. Burgess, and has a daughter Anna; Richard Oscar.

(IV) Richard Oscar, son of Oscar M. and Frances M. (Mills) Bassett, was born in the village of Fort Miller, town of Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, April 15, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Miller, Schuylerville high school, and private school of Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick. He is an attorney at law, admitted 1886 from attorney's office of Delaware & Hudson Company, where he remained for seven or eight years, since which time he has practiced his profession in the city of Albany, New York, where he is now (1911) in practice. He is a member of Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics a Republican. His church connection is Protestant Episcopal. He married, June 15, 1892, in Albany, Sara A., born in that city, 1872, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Race) Wands, of New Scotland, Albany county, New York, the former a policeman, a veteran of the civil war. His father, William Wands, and his six brothers settled in New Scotland, Albany county, New York; they were Scotch. Catherine (Race) Wands was a daughter of William and Antoinette (Corbett) Race. Children: 1. Richard Oscar (2), born March 13, 1893, graduate of Albany high school, student. 2. Catherine Worth, born August 23, 1900, student at public school. 3. Lloyd Tefft, born 1902, deceased. 4. Herbert, deceased.

The ancestor of the L'AMOREAUX L'Amoreaux family was a French Protestant Huguenot, one of a large number of refugees forced to leave France in consequence of religious persecutions either before or after the revocation by Louis XIV. of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. These refugees set sail for the American colonies and landed at New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, between 1685 and 1750. In consequence of the meager records it is impossible to fix the exact date of arrival. There can be little doubt

some of these French Huguenots had commenced a settlement at New Rochelle before 1687. It is reasonably well established the Huguenots, or French Protestants, of New Rochelle were a part of the vast multitude who were driven from France by persecutions for conscience sake and sought refuge in lands where they might enjoy religious freedom. Some of them, it is said, came from the West Indies, where they had lived for some years after leaving France, while others came no doubt from England and were a part of the fifty thousand persecuted who fled into that country before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This is confirmed by the charter of Trinity Church in New Rochelle, wherein they specify that they fled from France in 1681; that they were subsequently transported in the King's ships and landed on Davenport's Neck at a place called Bauffets, or Bonnefays Point. It seems about this time thirty families comprised this colony of Huguenots. Very little is known of them at just this period, except that other Huguenots arrived from time to time, so that by the year 1710 there was a total population of two hundred and sixty-one persons. The fact that these colonists had sacrificed all their possessions in France and suffered exile for the sake of a principle is evidence enough that they were men of strong character. That many of them were also highly educated and intelligent is apparent even in the meager records which show how their public and private affairs were conducted. A bronze tablet now marks the spot upon which these Huguenots first set foot upon the land of their adoption.

Mr. L'Amoreaux's descendants are domiciled in many of the states of the Union and in many parts of the state of New York. These descendants to the number of hundreds assemble annually at reunions at Cayuga Lake, New York. This article has to do with the Peter L'Amoreaux branch of the family that settled at Peekskill, Dutchess county, afterward, at a comparatively early date, removed to Rose Valley, Wayne county, New York.

(I) Peter L'Amoreaux was born July 12, 1761; married Elizabeth L'Amoreaux, born September 12, 1760, and are buried at Rose Valley, New York. They had children: 1. Daniel, born October 24, 1785, son of Elizabeth by a former husband. 2. John, born October 24, 1787. 3. Jesse, of further mention. 4. Catherine, born December 1, 1793; married Joel Brundage; lived in Rensselaer county, New York. 5. Joel, born January 15, 1797; married a Mrs. Baldwin, and had son Sullivan, lieutenant-colonel New York Ninth

Heavy Artillery; served in civil war. 6. Elizabeth, born June 10, 1800; married Frederick Tanner; settled in Illinois. 7. Phoebe, born June 1, 1802; married David Silliman. 8. Jane, born March 24, 1806; married Zachariah Esmond.

(II) Jesse, son of Peter and Elizabeth L'Amoreaux, was born at Peekskill, New York, November 1, 1790, died January 17, 1869, at Ballston Spa, New York; married, November 21, 1817, Charity Esmond, born at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, November 21, 1796, died March 18, 1888, daughter of Joseph Esmond, born April 9, 1765, married Catherine, born May 16, 1765. Joseph Esmond had children: 1. Elizabeth, born April 15, 1788. 2. Thomas, February 13, 1790. 3. Peter D., August 11, 1792. 4. Charity, November 21, 1796. 5. Zachariah. 6. Joseph M. Children of Jesse and Charity L'Amoreaux: 1. Elizabeth, born August 5, 1819, died April 13, 1892; married Calvin T. Peek, February 21, 1839; had two daughters: i. Ann Eliza, born February 14, 1840; resides at Ballston Spa, New York; married (first) Fred J. Wakeman, and had two daughters: Lelah E., born October 30, 1862, and Irene A., born July 25, 1865. Fred J. Wakeman died July 24, 1875, from whom Ann Eliza was divorced, and afterward married Andrew J. Hall, May 28, 1874; by second marriage, one daughter, Nellie May, born February 16, 1878. ii. Catherine J. Peek, daughter of Calvin T. and Elizabeth Peek, born April 20, 1842, died July 21, 1845. 2. Catherine L'Amoreaux, daughter of Jesse and Charity, born April 16, 1822, died September 15, 1844. 3. Sarah Maria, born April 14, 1831; died January 24, 1847. 4. Jesse S., of further mention.

(III) Jesse S. L'Amoreaux, only son of Jesse and Charity (Esmond) L'Amoreaux, was born in Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, December 11, 1837. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Schuylerville, New York, April 1, 1857. The following year he removed to Ballston Spa, at which place he has maintained an office to the present writing (1911).

He married Ellen S. Holbrook, June 8, 1865; no children. In 1882 he was elected, without opposition, judge of Saratoga county, and served until 1887. In 1887 he was the nominee of his party for state comptroller, but failed of election, the entire state ticket being defeated. He took part in the organization of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa in 1865, has since been one of its directors, was its vice-president for a number of years, and afterwards became and still is its president.

He has been a member of the Masonic order, lodge, chapter, commandery, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ballston Spa for many years. He is at present associated with Hon. George S. Graham in the practice of law in the city of New York. He (Jesse) in earlier years engaged in both civil and criminal business, during which period he was counsel in various of the famous criminal cases tried in his county. In later years he has devoted much of his time to corporate work.

Many of the original Dutch settlers in this country were neglectful in the use of family or surnames, while others who had them frequently adopted the christian name of their father as a surname, usually, but not invariably, adding to it either "sen," "se," "s," "sz," or "z," all of which had the same meaning and signified son. This often resulted in descendants of a common ancestor bearing entirely different names. This is the case in the present Adriance and Ryerson families, and the Martense Arie or Arien Ryerse and Maerte Ryerse, both sons of Ryerse. Ryerse, although not a surname, was retained by the descendants of Maerte (Marten) Ryerse, who are now numerous and bear the name of Ryerson. The descendants of Arie (Arien, Adrian) Ryerse added the "se," and used Adrian as a surname—which later became the present Adriance. Elbert and Marten Adriense were sons of Arien Ryerse, of Flatbush, who, with his brother Marten Ryerse, came from Amsterdam. The history of this family strikingly exhibits the early habit of changing names. Ryerse, itself no surname, but simply a patronymic, was retained by descendants of Marten Ryerse, who are now numerous and bear the name of Ryerson. Of the two brothers Elbert and Marten Adriense, the first settled in Flushing, and his posterity there, in Dutchess county and elsewhere, compose the Adriance family. Marten Adriense remained in Flatbush, married Sarah, a sister of the wife of his brother Elbert, and had sons: Adrian, Rem and Gerrit, who took the patronymic Martense, and were the progenitors of the present Martense family.

(I) Adrian Ryerse probably emigrated in 1646, as he took the oath of allegiance in 1687, and at that time stated that he had been in America forty-one years. He married Anna, daughter of Martin Schenck.

(II) Elbert Adriance, son of Adrian and Anna (Schenck) Ryerse, was born in 1663. He married Catalina, daughter of Rem Jansen Vanderbeek and Jannetie, daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapalie. The sons of Rem

Jansen Vanderbeeck dropped the surname and took instead the father's patronymic, Rem, added sen, and thus Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck became the ancestor of the Remsens of America.

(III) Rem, son of Elbert and Catalina (Vanderbeeck) Adriance, was born in 1690. He married Sarah, born December 18, 1691, daughter of Joris and Annetie (daughter of Teunis Jansz Coevers, ancestor of the Covert family of this country) Brinckerhoff, and a direct descendant of Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff, born in Holland in 1609, came to America in 1638, and died January 16, 1661.

(IV) Abraham, son of Rem and Sarah (Brinckerhoff) Adriance, was born in 1720, and removed to Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York. He married (first) in Fishkill, Sarah, daughter of Jeromus and Elizabeth (Bedell) Repleyea, of Fishkill, a descendant of Joris Jansen Repleyea, born in 1623, who built the first house on Long Island, founded the city of Brooklyn, and whose daughter Sarah was the first white child born of European parents in the state of New York. Abraham Adriance married (second) Phoebe Van Kleek.

(V) John, son of Abraham Adriance, probably by his first wife, but of this there is no record, was born in Fishkill, New York, in 1753, died May 29, 1794. He married Engeltje Storm, born in Fishkill, died at the age of fifty-four years, and who was a descendant of Dirck, who came to America on the ship "Fox" in 1662.

(VI) Abraham J., son of John and Engeltje (Storm) Adriance, was born October 13, 1773, died from the effects of a sunstroke, August 1, 1821. He married, April 28, 1796, Mary Elizabeth Eyrand Van Vleck, born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1778, died November 5, 1842. She was the daughter of Abraham H. Van Vleck, was born in 1747, died August 29, 1777; he married, December 13, 1772, Elizabeth Eyrand, born in La Rochelle, France, daughter of a French artist of Huguenot descent, and died July 8, 1828; she married (second) 1792, Thomas Mesnard, an Englishman, who was a shipmaster and died July 29, 1827; no children by second husband; her family had migrated to this country on account of religious persecutions.

The Van Vlecks were a noted Moravian family who left Germany with a colony that settled around Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and for a number of generations they had been noted for the number of bishops and preachers they had furnished the church. Religious persecution was the cause of their leaving home, and to this day many of the

ancient customs they established are observed in the community, and they are foremost in all religious and educational matters. Abraham J. and Mary Elizabeth Eyrand (Van Vleck) Adriance had children: 1. Abraham Van Vleck, born May 24, 1798, died unmarried, May 16, 1867. 2. John, born November 9, 1799, died unmarried, August, 1825. 3. Thomas Mesnard, see forward. 4. Judith, born December 18, 1803; married ——— Welsh; children: Mary Jane, married Jacob Lewis, now deceased; Rebecca, deceased, married Thomas Ward; Louisa, deceased, married Zachariah Mead. 5. Henry, born November 12, 1805. 6. Elizabeth Eyrand, born June 10, 1811, married Charles Genett, died at Richmond, Virginia, about 1905. 7. George Washington, born August 10, 1813; married, and left one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Charles Seibert. 8. James Lawrence, born August 11, 1815, died unmarried. 9. Francis Vincent Gray, born September 7, 1817, and died at Hauppaugeville, Long Island, 1897.

(VII) Thomas Mesnard, son of Abraham J. and Mary Elizabeth Eyrand (Van Vleck) Adriance, was born in Dutchess county, New York, August 9, 1801, and died December 30, 1877; buried in Greenwood cemetery, New York. In his early manhood he removed to New York City, where he engaged in the banking business, being connected for his business life as manager with the old banking house of John A. Stevens & Company. He was a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York, and continued to be actively identified with it and with its veteran association. At the expiration of fifty years of service he received a jubilee gold medal to commemorate his half century with the regiment. He was married, January 8, 1826, the Rev. James Milnor officiating at the ceremony in St. George's church, in Beekman street, to Julia Ann Price, born January 16, 1801. She was a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Fernhower) Price, the former a native of Wales, whose father settled at Red Bank, New Jersey; the latter born in Holland, a daughter of ——— Fernhower, a learned man and a teacher of languages. Children: 1. Julia Ann Price, born January 6, 1828, died July 26, 1878, unmarried. 2. Louisa Graves, born August 18, 1833; married, June 16, 1863, David Walker; died March (or April) 7, 1876. 3. Thomas Bloodgood (see forward). 4. William Joseph, born July 28, 1839, died August, 1910; married, April 14, 1887, Ella Maud, daughter of Benjamin Franklin; children: William Franklin, born April 18, 1890; Helen Lawrence, February 25, 1892. 5. Frances Stevens, born December 26, 1841; married, April

30, 1867, Gideon H. Mead; has one son, Charles Adriance.

(VIII) Thomas Bloodgood, son of Thomas Mesnard and Julia Ann (Price) Adriance, was born in New York City, December 13, 1836, and died January 20, 1877; buried in Greenwood cemetery, New York. He was educated in his native city, attending the Mechanics' Society School. Throughout his entire business life he held an important place with the Bank of Commerce of New York City. In 1869 he removed to Jersey City, where he made his residence during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at the time of its organization, and during the civil war, and was with the regiment when it was sent to Washington and formed a part of the reserves at Antietam. He was a member of Varick Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jersey City. He married, September 29, 1864, Mary E. Holmes, who was born April 28, 1838, and died May 26, 1910 (see Holmes forward). Children: Anna, Allan Holmes, Thomas Floy (see forward).

(IX) Thomas Floy, youngest child of Thomas Bloodgood and Mary E. (Holmes) Adriance, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 8, 1874. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Jersey City, then was prepared for entrance to the New York University by a private tutor. Matriculating at the university, he was graduated in the class of 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in the following year received his degree of Civil Engineer. The next two years were spent under John G. Van Horne, New York City, in general municipal engineering, and he was then employed by the Department of Public Works, New York City, as engineer inspector. His next position was with the Hastings Pavement Company as superintendent, afterward becoming engineer in charge of the construction of the Empire City race track at Yonkers, New York. Upon the completion of this work, he went to Nicaragua as assistant engineer to the Isthmian Canal Commission on the Nicaragua survey, then to Ecuador, South America, as one of the engineers on the Guayaquil & Quito railway, and acted while there as topographical and resident engineer. Returning to this country, he was employed by the Hudson county, New Jersey, freeholders as engineer in charge of the construction of the Baldwin Avenue bridge. In 1902-03 he had charge of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas for the lighting of Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, New York City; from 1903 to 1905 he had charge of the highway improvement at Harrisburg, Penn-

sylvania; in 1905 and 1906 he was engineer in charge of the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company, Brooklyn, New York; since then he has held the position of assistant superintendent of the International Paper Company's mills at Fort Edward, Washington county, New York. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, as well as of a number of business and social clubs.

Mr. Adriance married, March 7, 1904, Grace Florence, daughter of George Frederick and Jennie A. (Gregory) Underwood (see forward). Children: George Underwood, born July 13, 1905; John Gregory and Thomas Holmes (twins), born July 7, 1907.

(The Holmes Line).

Mary E. Holmes, mother of Thomas Floy Adriance, descends from Francis and Ann Holmes, who came from Beverly, England, to Wethersfield, then to Stamford, Connecticut, in 1648. His will is on record in Fairfield county, 1671.

(II) John, son of Francis and Ann Holmes, was born in England, came to Stamford in 1660 and removed to Bedford, New York, in 1690. He was married in England.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Holmes, was born in England in 1639, died in 1729. He came to America in 1660, settled first in Greenwich, then moved to Bedford, New York, in 1681.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) Holmes, was born in Bedford, New York, in 1690. He was town clerk in 1732-40, and signed the Canfield deeds.

(V) Reuben, son of John (3) Holmes, was born in Bedford about 1715. He served as town clerk of Bedford from 1747 to 1750; as town clerk of Newburgh, 1775-82; and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Children: Reuben, Burras, Joel and William.

(VI) Burras, son of Reuben Holmes, was of Newburgh, New York, prior to 1760. He was there probably between 1748-53 and after 1775. He married and had children: Daniel and Gilbert.

(VII) Rev. Daniel Holmes, a minister of the Methodist church, son of Burras Holmes, was born in 1770, died in 1839. He was of Middle Hope, Newburgh, New York, and married Mary Purdy, who was born in 1771, died in 1833. Children. William S. and thirteen others.

(VIII) William S., son of Rev. Daniel and Mary (Purdy) Holmes, married (first) Eliza Kniffen, and had children: Charles, Gilbert, Reuben, Lucien, James K., Mary E., see forward, Daniel. He married (second) Eliza Staples, widow of Charles Kniffen, a brother

of his first wife, and had: Milton T., Amanda, Frances, Martha, Adeline.

(IX) Mary E., daughter of William S. and Eliza (Kniffen) Holmes, married Thomas Bloodgood Adriance (see Adriance VIII).

William S. Holmes was a brick manufacturer at Haverstraw, Verplancks Point and Kingston Point, New York. Shortly after his second marriage he moved to Manchester, Iowa, where he died.

(The Underwood Line).

The Underwood families of America, who claim descent from pre-revolutionary ancestors, descend from one of the following: 1. Joseph Underwood, see forward. 2. William Underwood, of Concord, Massachusetts. 3. Henry Underwood, settled in or near Newport, Rhode Island, about 1665. 4. William Thomas Underwood, settled in Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century. 5. Alexander Underwood, settled in Maryland about the same time that settlement was made in Virginia. These were five of seven brothers who came to America together, Joseph being the ancestor of the branch here under consideration.

(I) Joseph Underwood left London, England, for Virginia in 1635; afterward removed to Waterbury, Massachusetts; was one of the proprietors of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637; was admitted freeman at Watertown in 1645; died there prior to 1677. He had a brother whose wife was named Magdalene. His will, dated February 15, 1658, left his real estate to his wife, Magdalene, and to Thomas, son of his brother, who was then living with them. Thomas also left legacies to his brother Joseph, and to his nephews and nieces, children of Joseph Underwood. Joseph Underwood married (first), 1645, Mary —, who died February 13, 1658; married (second) April 29, 1662, Mary Howe, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Children: Joseph, see forward, Sarah, Anna, Elizabeth, Thomas, Martha.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Mary Underwood, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, 1650, died 1691. He married, in 1673, Elizabeth —. Children: 1. Mary, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, 1673. 2. Joseph, Watertown, 1675. 3. John, Watertown, 1677, settled in Charleston. 4. Elizabeth, Watertown, 1679, married Nathaniel Cutler. 5. Joseph, see forward. 6. Johanna, Redding, 1682, settled in Sherburne, Massachusetts. There were, perhaps, other children, including Hannah, married, 1709, Daniel Richardson.

(III) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) and

Elizabeth Underwood, was born in Redding, Massachusetts, 1681, died in Westford, Massachusetts (set off from Chelmsford), January 19, 1761. He removed from Redding to Westford in 1715. He and his brother were subscribers to the covenant in 1727, when the church at Westford was formed from the church at Chelmsford. He married at Redding, 1707, Susannah Parker, born in 1689, died February 18, 1769. Children, first four born in Redding, the remainder in Westford: 1. Joseph, born 1708, died 1745; married, 1739, Ruth Bancroft. 2. Thomas, 1709, died 1732. 3. Mary, 1711, married Colonel Bulkley. 4. Elizabeth, 1714, married Joseph Fletcher, moved to Dunstable. 5. Jonathan, see forward. 6. Amy, 1717, married, 1736, Joseph Spaulding. 7. Ruth, 1719, died 1775; married Joseph Reed. 8. Phineas, 1722, died in Merrimac, New Hampshire, 1757. 9. Timothy, 1724. 10. Susannah, 1725, died 1729. 11. John, 1727, died 1756. 12. Bethiah, 1729, married Oliver Prescott. 13. James, 1731.

(IV) Jonathan, son of Joseph (3) and Susannah (Parker) Underwood, was born at Westford, Massachusetts, January 22, 1716, died at Marlboro, Vermont, May 26, 1794. He moved to Marlboro about 1776. He enlisted in Captain Kent's company on the alarm and went to Lexington in April, 1775, serving in this company thirty-nine days, until wounded. Captain Kent's company was formed at Suffield, Connecticut; was at the siege of Boston eight months in 1775, and was at Ticonderoga in 1777. He married Hannah Richardson. Children: 1. Jonathan, see forward. 2. Susannah, born 1747, married Simon Adams, of Suffield, Connecticut. 3. Oliver, 1762, died November 18, 1765. 4. Hannah, 1760. 5. Thaddeus, died September 8, 1840; married Mary Farr, of Boylston. 6. Samuel. 7. Phineas. 8. John, 1773, died February 7, 1816.

(V) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Hannah (Richardson) Underwood, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, 1774, died in Vermont, December 21, 1801. He had a grist and saw mill, and was also engaged in farming. He married, 1777, in Brimsfield, Massachusetts, Deborah, daughter of Isaac Morgan; she died in 1830. Children: 1. Oliver, see forward. 2. Polly, born October 31, 1781, died May 29, 1863; married Jonathan Ingraham. 3. David, February 12, 1783, died at Marlboro, November 15, 1863. 4. Jonathan, August, 1784. 5. Deborah, April 22, 1787. 6. Roxy, July 2, 1788. 7. Erastus, April 5, 1791. 8. Lucinda. 9. James, December 17, 1795.

(VI) Oliver, son of Jonathan (2) and De-

borah (Morgan) Underwood, was born April 7, 1779. He married Maria Nichols and moved to Chestertown, New York. Children: 1. Oliver, born August 22, 1806. 2. David, May 13, 1809, died April 19, 1885; married, 1836, in Yonkers, Hannah Waring. 3. Flavel, July 14, 1811. 4. Christopher, see forward. 5. Lemuel, 1815. 6. Burnham. 7. Houghton, February 1, 1818. 8. Rosana, January 28, 1821, died May 9, 1900; married, March 29, 1848, Lorenzo Heminway. 9. Lucy. 10. Samuel. 11. Miles. 12. Sydney.

(VII) Christopher, son of Oliver and Maria (Nichols) Underwood, was born September 6, 1813, died April 28, 1898. After his marriage he removed to Chester, New York, and from there to Fort Edward, Washington county, where his death occurred. He married, July 2, 1841, Mahala Griffin, born May 1, 1822, died November 27, 1904. Children: 1. Sibyl Armenia, born July 6, 1842, died January 17, 1848. 2. Emmeline R., July 6, 1844. 3. George Frederick, see forward. 4. Myron S., July 29, 1850, married, September 9, 1877, Anna Horton; child: Clarence H. Horton. 5. Herson, December 8, 1851. 6. David C., May 23, 1855. 7. Leroy, July 24, 1856. 8. Sanford R., August 13, 1858. 9. Anna A., September 3, 1862.

(VIII) George Frederick, son of Christopher and Mahala (Griffin) Underwood, was born at Horicon, Warren county, New York, July 18, 1845. He was educated at Fort Edward Union School, Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and was graduated after taking a full course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie. He at once engaged in lumbering, holding the position of general manager fourteen years, at first with the firm of Bradley & Underwood in Fort Edward, and until 1880 for the Bloomingdale Lumber Company of Sandy Hill. In the latter named year he became interested in his own personal business affairs, and became one of the largest dealers in timber and lumber in his section. In 1896 he was elected director in the International Paper Company and has been vice-president of that company since 1907; he is a director of several other companies and banks. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married, June 24, 1875, Jennie A., daughter of Simeon R. and Jane Delavan (Underhill) Gregory, of Fort Edward, New York. Children: Grace Florence, see forward; Maude S., Harry Gregory, Marion Anna. Maud S. married Walter W. Wait; child, Harry Gregory Wait, born June 20, 1900.

(IX) Grace Florence, daughter of George

Frederick and Jennie A. (Gregory) Underwood, married Thomas Floy Adriance.

Since the compilation of the Alden genealogy by Mrs. Charles L. Alden, of Troy, New York (New Eng. Hist. Gen. Mag., Vols. 51, 52, 54, 56), further research has been made in England. It is now almost proven that John Alden, the pilgrim, was a son of Joseph Alden, shipwright and cooper near South Hampton, England, and not of nobility or entitled to a coat-of-arms. This will be given to the public in the near future by Mrs. Alden.

(I) John Alden married Priscilla Molines. Children: 1. Elizabeth, the first white woman born in New England, 1622-23; married William Pabodie. 2. Captain John, born 1624; married (first) Elizabeth ———, (second) Elizabeth (Phillips) Everill. He was the commodore of the Massachusetts colony navy. He left a small family, and three generations later "none in the name." 3. Joseph, married Mary Simmons (Moses), and two-thirds of those bearing the name of Alden are traceable to him. 4. Sarah, married Alexander Standish. 5. Ruth, married John Bass. 6. Mary, married Thomas Delano. 7. Jonathan, married Abigail Hallett. 8. Rebecca, died unmarried. 9. David, see forward. 10. Priscilla (?). 11. Zachariah (?) A Mary signed the settlement of heirs, wife or widow of an unknown son.

(II) David, son of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, married Mary, daughter of Edward Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth, and had children: 1. Henry, see forward. 2. Ruth, married Samuel Sprague, of Duxbury and Rochester, Massachusetts. 3. Elizabeth, married, 1697, John Seabury, and went to Stonington, Connecticut. 4. Priscilla, married, 1699, Samuel Cheesborough, of Stonington, Connecticut. 5. Sarah, married, prior to 1702, Thomas Southworth, of Duxbury. 6. Alice, married, 1706, Judah Pad-dock, of Yarmouth, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. 7. Benjamin, married Hannah, daughter of Wrestling Brewster, and lived in Duxbury. 8. Samuel, born in 1689; married Sarah Sprague, and lived in Duxbury. 9. Probably Anna, married Snell ———. 10. Mary, married Samuel Allen.

(III) Henry, son of David and Mary (Southworth) Alden, was born about 1673. He was of Dedham, and was sent off to Needham, when that town was laid out. When young he was a mariner with his uncle, Captain John Alden of Boston, and upon the death of the latter, in 1704, or about that year, he was in Dedham with his wife and his

daughter, Alice, and in that town his son John was born. He married Deborah —, whose maiden name has not been discovered. Children: 1. Alice, married —. 2. John, see forward. 3. Deborah, married Thomas Dunton, and was insane during the latter part of her life. 4. William, married (first) Ruth Kingsbury, (second) Mary De Costa. Descendants say Coastic, and one record gives the one spelling, another gives the other. 5. Susannah, married — Kinch.

(IV) John, son of Henry and Deborah Alden, was baptized in Dedham in 1704. His will was dated June 26, 1782, and in it he mentions his wife, sons John, Henry, Samuel, Thomas, daughters Jemima Pratt, Alice Capron, Mary Paine, and granddaughter Lydia Smith. His son Silas executor. He married, November 26, 1728, Thankful, of Dedham, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Parker, and granddaughter of Samuel Parker. Children: 1. Jemima, 1730. (Did she die young and another Jemima marry Moses Pratt?) 2. John, 1731; married Mary Adams, of Medway. 3. Alice, 1733; married Jonathan Capron. 4. Henry, see forward. 5. Silas, 1736; married Margaret Capron. 6. Samuel, 1743; married Susannah Collier. 7. Moses, died young. 8. Moses, died young. 9. Thomas, married Polly Cheney. 10. Thankful. (Did she marry a Smith and have a daughter Lydia?) 11. Mary, married Samuel Paine. 12. Bethiah, died March 6, 1742-43.

(V) Henry, born November 27, 1734, died September 28, 1809. He married, March 25, 1762, Thankful, born July 22, 1731, daughter of John Parker, of Needham, whose direct ancestors for three generations were also named John, and were respectively of Muddy River, Boston and England. Children: 1. William, see forward. 2. Rebecca, born March 25, 1765. 3. Asa, born January 16, 1767, died May 10, 1769. 4. Mehitable, born March 23, 1769. Family tradition says that others died young, and the impression exists that this was the case with Rebecca and Mehitable also.

(VI) William, eldest child of Henry and Thankful (Parker) Alden, was born at Needham, July 1, 1763, and died at Calais, Vermont, September 27, 1842. He married Susanna, born December 9, 1766, died February 27, 1844, daughter of Jason and Elizabeth (Beal) Whitney. Jason Whitney was a soldier during the revolution and his line of descent is through Mark, Benjamin and John; Elizabeth (Beal) Whitney is descended through Joseph, William and William. Children, all born in Needham: 1. Isaac, see forward. 2. William, born August 22, 1791, died August 4, 1861; married (first), 1818, Ann

Fuller, who died in 1822; married (second), 1824, Elizabeth Bacon, and among their children was Charles, father of Annie Cutler, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. 3. Asa, born September 25, 1794, was of Calais, Vermont; married, October 29, 1822, Avis Hammet Snow, sister of the wife of his brother Isaac; none of his children were married. 4. George, born in 1797, died in Eden, Vermont, November 27, 1846; married, 1826, Clarinda McIntyre; their children died without leaving descendants. 5. Elizabeth, born in 1802, married Isaac Kenyon, of Eden, Vermont, and had five children; she died in Worcester, Massachusetts, where she was living with her daughter, Mrs. Bassett, now also deceased, the latter leaving two sons, George M. and Arthur Bassett, both married and living in Worcester. 6. Hannah W., born in 1806, married Washington Fiske, of Hyde Park, Vermont, and had three children.

William Alden was a farmer, a mill owner and a manufacturer. He was in military service for a short time, then, being an invalid, he contributed money. A record of his service is to be found in the Year Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(VII) Isaac, eldest child of William and Susanna (Whitney) Alden, was born in Needham, Massachusetts, March 19, 1789, and died in Lewis, Essex county, New York, August 17, 1860. He was a farmer, saw and other mill owner, manufacturer of nails, and was engaged in a variety of business enterprises. He served during the war of 1812, and the musket which he used in that struggle is still in the family, but his war record has not been preserved. After his marriage he lived at Newton Upper Falls until between 1815 and 1817, when, with his wife and two sons, he removed to Calais, Vermont. His first wife died there, leaving an infant daughter, and he subsequently went to Essex county, New York, where he made his permanent home in Essex.

He married (first), 1813, Maria Stone, born in Newton, January 1, 1792, died in Calais, Vermont, February 11, 1818. He married (second), August 30, 1818, Hannah Snow, of Montpelier, Vermont, born October 28, 1792, died in Sand Lake in 1869. (See Snow). Children by first marriage: 1. Edwin Augustus, born in Newton Upper Falls, March 10, 1814; married, September 18, 1848, Mary Elizabeth, born February 10, 1828, died November 12, 1856, daughter of Dr. Ira Hayward, of Clintonville, New York; children: i. Helen Maria, married Henry Nason, and lives in Brooklyn, New York. ii. George, born October 3, 1852, died unmarried. iii. Kate, born November 26, 1854; married Judge Lu-

cius L. Shedd, of Plattsburg, New York, and has: George, Shepard and Elizabeth. 2. Joseph Jackson, born in Newton, Massachusetts, September 19, 1815, resided at Sand Lake and Troy, New York, and died in the latter city, in 1897; he married, July 27, 1842, at Troy, Sarah Waterman, born October 4, 1824, daughter of Captain Benjamin Marshall; children: i. Maria Stone, born May 29, 1844; married, June 1, 1864, Jonathan Alden, and lived in Brooklyn, New York. ii. Marshall Benjamin, born November 27, 1846, died August 8, 1847. iii. Harry Marshall, born August 2, 1848, died in Troy, New York, in 1902; married, 1870, Julia Louise Babcock, and had two sons: George M. and Marshall MacClay. iv. Emma Hephsebeth, born March 11, 1854, died January 26, 1890; she married, October 8, 1879, Frederick Carver, and had one child, Arthur. v. Mary Newcomb, born November 26, 1856, died February 18, 1886; she married, December 3, 1889, Elbridge Garret Stannard, and had one son: Alden. vi. Edward Marshall, born March 21, 1860, married, October 12, 1887, Helen Van Doren, of New York, and had: Gladys, Mildred and Marshall. Edward Marshall and Harry Marshall Alden carried on the grocery business left by their father, the firm having first been J. J. Alden, then J. J. Alden & Sons, and at present J. J. Alden's Sons. 3. Olive Maria, born at Calais, Vermont, August 4, 1817, was an infant when her mother died, and for some years her home was with her mother's family in Newton; she married, February 2, 1840, in Lewis, New York, John James Knox, born October 26, 1815, died after 1854; children: i. Charles Lucius, born September 1, 1841, was a soldier during the civil war; married in Nebraska, and died, leaving one daughter. ii. Ruby Emeline, born June 1, 1846; married — Prouty, and had children. iii. Elizabeth Viola, born March 23, 1852, is living in Worcester, Massachusetts, unmarried. iv. Eliza Cornelia, born February 27, 1854; married Charles O. Prouty, lives in Worcester, Massachusetts, and has one son, Alden Knox. Children by second marriage: 4. Ruby Hammet, born March 18, 1821, lived in Wisconsin and Iowa, in which latter state both she and her husband died; she married in Lewis, New York, August 20, 1845, David Swan Sykes; children, of whom all but the second are living in Iowa: i. Maria Jane, born in 1846, married — Benson. ii. David, born in 1848, married. iii. Horatio, born in 1854, married. iv. Mary, married. v. Charles Alonzo, married. 5. Emily Doane, born in Lewis, New York, December 18, 1824, is now deceased; she married, Decem-

ber 29, 1841, Shubal Moses Coll, born in Westport, New York, January 20, 1821, also deceased; children: i. Sarah Marshall, born November 30, 1842, died unmarried. ii. Mary Elizabeth, born February 11, 1845, is living in Leadville, Colorado. She married Willard Brown and has had four children. iii. Francis Herbert, born December 23, 1846; is living in the West; he married. iv. Isaac Levi, born February 20, 1852, died young. 6. Charles L., (see forward). 7. Avis Ellen, born December 8, 1830; married, September 23, 1848, George Palmer Prescott, and lives in Albany, New York; children: i. Richard, born October 28, 1849, graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and is now dead; married, but left no children. ii. Anna Maria, born November 26, 1851, unmarried, and lives in Albany, New York. iii. Alice, born January 15, 1854, died young. 8. Alonzo Isaac, born July 18, 1834, and died; he was educated in the district schools of Keeseville and Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1859, and was admitted to the bar. He entered the army, first as lieutenant of the Thirtieth Volunteers, New York, and was advanced through the various ranks until he became colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers. He was recommended for bravery by Brigadier-General Terry. After the war he became postmaster of Troy, New York, and a general in the National Guard. He married, 1866, Charlotte Dauchy, born February 20, 1845, and had children: i. Joseph Dauchy, married Clara Niebrugge, and had: Marion. ii. Frederick Alonzo, graduated from Williams College and Auburn Theological Seminary, and is living at Montrose, Pennsylvania; married and has children: Frederick Alonzo and Ruth. iii. Marion, died young.

(VIII) Charles L., son of Isaac and Hannah (Snow) Alden, was born in Lewis, Essex county, New York, August 21, 1827, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November, 1902. He was educated in the district schools of Westport and Lewis, Essex county, until 1843, and in the following year he went to Oberlin College, Ohio, where he spent his freshman and sophomore years. Illness necessitated his return to Troy, New York, in 1848, and in 1849 he entered Williams College as a junior and was graduated in 1851. In 1852 he became a clerk in the law office of Hunt, Fairbanks & Gale in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Two years later he was admitted as a member of the above-mentioned firm, and in the same year Mr. Fairbanks retired, and the firm then practiced under the name of Gale & Alden. In 1884 Henry

King and Henry J. Speck entered the firm, the name being changed to Alden, King & Speck, and in 1890 Mr. John B. Gale removed from the city. Mr. Alden then practiced independently, but retained the same offices with Messrs. King and Speck. Later he retired from active practice and removed to Dorchester, Massachusetts. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party until the civil war, and after that troublous time he was a supporter of Republican principles. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity of Oberlin and Williams College, of the Ionic and Troy clubs, of Troy, New York, and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, of Troy, New York.

Mr. Alden was married, by Rev. John Mat-tocks, in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 1, 1868, to Mary Langford Taylor, born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, August 16, 1846. (See Taylor). Children: 1. Antoinette Spencer, married Theodore Pierpont, son of Theodore F. and Mary Augusta (Pierpont) Barnum, and lives in Troy, New York; one child, Mary Alden, born December 31, 1905. 2. Mary Curran, died at age of eight years. 3. John Gale, born 1878, died 1881. 4. Chloe Sweeting, born 1882, died 1883. 5. John Gale, born January 24, 1884; lives in Boston, Massachusetts; he received his education in the Troy Academy, Dorchester high school and Massachusetts Technical school; he is a yacht broker and designer; married, August 5, 1908, Helene, daughter of Richard and Harriet (Bray) Harvey, of Laurium, Michigan, and have one child: Harriet Harvey. 6. Langford T., born in Troy, New York, January 7, 1887; was educated in Troy Academy, Dorchester high school and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree of civil engineer in 1909; he is now in the employ of the Mexican Northern railroad in northern Mexico. He married, at El Paso, Texas, November 19, 1910, Louise Howard, daughter of Richard B. and Alice (Greene) Comstock; she was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1887, and was graduated from Smith College in 1908. 7. Charles Snow, born November 8, 1889; was educated in Troy Academy, the Naval Preparatory School, and is now (1911) in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, a member of the class which will graduate in 1912.

(The Snow Line).

(I) Nicholas Snow, immigrant ancestor, came in the second ship which carried the Pilgrims to this shore. He married Constance, who came to this country in the "Mayflower,"

with her father, Stephen Hopkins. Nicholas and Constance Snow lived at Eastham.

(II) Mark, eldest son of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, married Jane, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary (Collier) Prence, and granddaughter of William Collier. Among other children they had:

(III) Nicholas, who removed with his family to Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1729, possibly earlier. He married Lydia Shaw.

(IV) Jonathan, eldest son of Nicholas and Lydia (Shaw) Snow, married in Cape Cod, Thankful Freeman, whose line of descent is through Edmund, Major John to Edmund Freeman. Major John Freeman married Mary Prence, a granddaughter of Elder Brewster, of the "Mayflower." Jonathan Snow went with his father to Rochester, and died there. Among his children was:

(V) Mark, son of Jonathan and Thankful (Freeman) Snow, was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, and was in active service as a soldier during the revolution. He married (first) Hannah, daughter of Paul and Charity (Whittredge) Sears, her paternal line being through two other Pauls to Richard, the immigrant; through her grandmother Sears, she is descended from Major John Freeman, and through his wife from Elder Brewster. Mark Snow married (second) Susanna (West) Wheldon. Children by first marriage: Jonathan (see forward); Mark; Paul; Edmond; Charity and Thankful. By the second marriage: Loammi, afterward Loum, was a sea-captain from New Bedford, and some of his descendants are still there; Abner; West; and two daughters.

(VI) Jonathan, son of Mark and Hannah (Sears) Snow, went in 1791, with three others, from Rochester, Massachusetts, to Montpelier, Vermont, blazing their way. They then returned, married, and took their wives back with them to the new settlement. He married Lydia Hammet, of Long Plain, near New Bedford, Massachusetts, whose line of descent was through Barnabas, Micah, to Edward, the immigrant.

(VII) Hannah, eldest child of Jonathan and Lydia (Hammet) Snow, was born in 1792, the second white child born in Montpelier. She married Isaac Alden. (Alden VII).

(The Taylor Line).

(I) Simon Taylor, great-grandfather of Mary Langford (Taylor) Alden, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to this country in Burgoyne's army. He was in that army when it surrendered to the continental forces, in which were three great-grandfathers of Mrs. Alden—Silas Wickes, George Lang-

ford and Nathaniel Sweeting. Simon Taylor was paroled and went to New England. At the close of the war England was able to take back less than one-half of her paroled soldiers, and he remained in hiding until the British forces had left. About 1800 he came to Thompkins, Cayuga county, where he died. He married Ruth Chappell, of New London, Connecticut, whose direct paternal ancestors were four Georges, and had a family of thirteen children, among them being: Lucy, Mary, Henry, James, Richard Durfee, Simon, who died young, and others. The greater number of these married in central New York, then went farther west, some to Michigan, Wisconsin, California.

(II) James, son of Simon and Ruth (Chappell) Taylor, was born in New London, Connecticut, and died in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1880. His boyhood years were spent in Cayuga county, and he was admitted to the bar, served as judge, and lived in Penn Yan, New York, until 1856, when he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and after one year to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he made his permanent home. He married Maria Wickes, born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, 1794, died in Leavenworth, Kansas. (See Wickes). Children: 1. James Wickes (see forward). 2. Eliza, married Septimus Watkins, of Waterloo, New York; had three children; there are few descendants, among them being Mrs. Melvin O. Hecker, of Leavenworth, Kansas. 3. Charles, died unmarried, in Penn Yan. 4. Henry, drowned in Canandaigua lake. 5. Harriet Newell, married Claudius Broughton Brace, of Victor and Penn Yan, New York, who died in Leavenworth; children: i. Maria Porter, married Major James P. Kimball, U. S. A., and has one child. ii. Kate Scott, married Lieutenant William Gilpatrick, U. S. N. iii. Walter is a mining engineer in Denver, Colorado; married and has children. iv. Charles, married, and lived in St. Louis, Missouri, now living in Arkansas. v. James Taylor, graduated from Cornell University; was a lawyer in Kansas City, whence he went to the Klondike and died there of typhoid fever.

(III) James Wickes, eldest child of James and Maria (Wickes) Taylor, was born in Yates county, New York, and died in Manitoba, in 1893. He was educated in the schools of Penn Yan, then went to Hamilton College, from which he was graduated, and was in the same class as George Langford, who later became his brother-in-law. While at college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was admitted to the bar in the state of New York, then went to Cincin-

nati, Ohio, in 1842, and found he must study in a law office for one year before he could be permitted to practice in that state. He was a personal friend of Alphonus Taft, father of President Taft, and of Salmon P. Chase, being a clerk in the office of the latter, and having a partnership offered him. At this time the new party was forming, and Mr. Taylor accepted the editorship of the *Signal*, a short-lived political paper. He wrote the letter nominating Zachary Taylor for the presidency. He was prominent in literature, as well as in politics, commenced a "History of Ohio," one volume of which was published, and was an active participant in the Ohio state convention. He resided in a number of cities in Ohio—Cincinnati, Sandusky, Cleveland, Columbus—as editor of several papers and as a leader in political affairs. Until the civil war he was a Democrat, and after that a Republican or War Democrat. In July, 1856, he took his family, consisting at that time of his wife, four children, to St. Paul, Minnesota. He was accompanied by his father and mother, his sister Harriet, her husband and two children. The climate was too rigorous for Mr. Brace and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Brace took his family to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1857. Mr. Taylor was noted as an orator and scholar, and was greatly beloved. As an editor, he displayed exceptional ability, and at Washington he was a special commissioner of statistics of the great northwest territory, especially the Saskatchewan Valley, until about 1869. He was then appointed as consul to Manitoba, where his death occurred. He excelled in tact and diplomacy, and his report of the "Rehl proceedings to U. S. authorities, prevented severe friction between Great Britain and the U. S.," and Queen Victoria dictated a personal letter to him, thanking him for his efforts "for peace," and at his death the British flag, by her direction, was placed at halfmast on Windsor Castle.

Mr. Taylor married Chloe Langford, who was educated in the schools of Westmoreland and Utica, where her father was cashier of the Oneida Bank, and also at Miss Sheldon's Female Seminary, which was later known as Miss Jane Kelly's School, and was burned in 1865. (See Langford). Children: 1. Mary Langford (see forward). 2. Helen Antoinette, born 1848, died 1850. 3. Alice, born in 1851; married Charles J. Monfort, of St. Paul, and died leaving one daughter, Alice, married John W. G. Dunn, and has two children. 4. Harriet Brace, born 1854, died 1880. 5. Elizabeth, born January 8, 1856; was a member of the Art Students' League, of New

spent three winter months in Lansingburg "with relatives or friends," as the tradition goes. George Langford married in 1781, Abigail Elliott. (See Elliott). Children: 1. James, died unmarried. 2. Charles, was a mechanical genius, but unsuccessful, and had to receive help from his father; he married and went west, and Judge William Langford, of Walla Walla, Washington, is one of his descendants. 3. George (see forward). 4. Abigail, died young. James Langford was dissipated, and his father was impoverished by him, so that in his old age he and his wife were given a comfortable home by their son George.

(IV) George, son of George and Abigail (Elliott) Langford, was born in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and died in Utica. He lived for a time in Westmoreland, was one of the first organizers of Hecla Furnace, then removed to Utica, and was cashier of the Oneida Bank.

George Langford married, 1813, Chloe Sweeting. (See Sweeting). Children: 1. Mary, married Edward Curran, of Utica, New York; children: i. George Langford, married Cornelia Douglas, of Utica. ii. Major Henry Hastings, killed in battle of the Wilderness. iii. Philip, died unmarried. iv. Mary Langford, married Willard Peck, of Hudson, New York, and had; Philip C., Darius E. and Mary Curran. v. John Elliott, married Lilla Mulford, and has: Henry Hastings, Gerald and Eleanor. 2. George, graduated from Hamilton College, went to Marshall, Michigan, where he died of malarial fever. 3. Philip, died in infancy. 4. Philip, married Mary Thomas; had one child, Fannie, who is living with her mother in California. 5. Chloe, (see forward). 6. De Witt, deceased, married Mary Morrison, also deceased; children, all living in Vernon, Oneida county, New York: Mary M., Helen D., George and Gertrude Chloe. 7. Abigail, died in St. Paul, Minnesota; married William R. Marshall, who died in Pasadena, California; he served as major, colonel and general during the civil war, resided in St. Paul, Minnesota, and was governor of that state two terms; their only child, George, married Carolyn Rumbough, of Asheville, North Carolina, and he died leaving an only daughter, Alice. 8. Moreau, died unmarried. 9. Marie Antoinette, married William Austin, son of Joshua Austin and Electa (Dean) Spencer, of Utica, New York; they went to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1856, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Children: Sherwood Day, deceased; Charles Langford, married Margaret Clough, lives in St. Paul; Edward Curran, deceased; William

Austin, married Lilly White. 10. Charles C., lived in Utica, and married Louise Penfield, of Catskill, New York; children: Louise Penfield, deceased; several others died young. Mrs. Langford is also dead. 11. Nathaniel P., went to St. Paul, Minnesota, 1856-57, then to Montana on the first overland expedition. He was the first white man to climb Mount Langford, which was named in his honor. Later he was appointed bank examiner for the territories, and was one of the early settlers of Helena, Montana. He returned to St. Paul, where he married (first) Emma Wheaton, (second) Clara Wheaton. Has no living children. 12. Augustine G., went to St. Paul in 1856-57, and after a time to Pike's Peak, Colorado. After his marriage he settled in Denver, Colorado. He married Elizabeth Robertson, of St. Paul, who returned to that city with her three boys after the death of her husband; children, all married: Nathaniel, William and George. 13. Harriet White, died in infancy.

(V) Chloe, daughter of George and Chloe (Sweeting) Langford, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, and married, 1845, James Wickes Taylor. (Taylor III).

(The Elliott Line).

(I) Hon Andrew Elliott, the immigrant ancestor, came from Somersetshire, England, and the members of his line were very tall, dark and swarthy. (II) William. (III) John.

(IV) Nathaniel Elliott was in Beverly, for a time in Woodstock, where his children were born, and later settled in Southampton. He was in active service in the French and Indian war, and while on his way to New York passed through Chesterfield, Massachusetts. He liked the region so much that he had land granted him in Narragansett township No. 4, and settled there, but went later to Southampton, and settled in that part afterward set off to Westhampton. His death occurred just before the commencement of the revolutionary war. He married (first) in Beverly, Abigail Edmonds, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Edmonds, of Roxbury, who commanded a company at Annapolis Royal, and his sons settled in Woodstock, Connecticut. He married (second) Elizabeth —, who came with her step-daughter Abigail to Oneida county New York. Among the children of Nathaniel Elliott were: 1. Abigail (see forward). 2. Elizabeth, married Seth Hulburt and settled in Central New York. 3. John, was a soldier of the revolution and drew a pension; lived in Easthampton, and later removed to Ohio. 4. Francis, lived

and died in Southampton; was also a soldier of the revolution.

(V) Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Edmonds) Elliott, married George Langford. (Langford III).

(The Sweeting Line).

(I) Henry Sweeting, the first English settler of this family, is descended from the Van Swietens of Leyden, from which place he fled in 1580 to escape the persecutions of the Duke of Alva, according to the researches of Rev. Walter Sweeting, of Market Deeping, England. A large number of Dutchmen and Walloons took refuge in Southern England at that time and contributed greatly to the prosperity of that country, especially in the manufacturing industries.

(II) Lewis, son of Henry Sweeting, was of Somersetshire, England. He and all the men of the family were clothiers and men of education. The manor houses in which they lived are still in existence in Southern England.

(III) Lewis, son of Lewis Sweeting, was of Owey Stowey, Somersetshire, England.

(IV) Henry, son of Lewis Sweeting, was born in Somersetshire, England, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1728. He and his brother Lewis (tradition says), were in the Monmouth rebellion. They were taken prisoners at the battle of Bridgewater and were condemned to death, but "Bloody Jeffries" was willing to be bribed, and the father and the youngest brother not being involved, they were rescued, and taken to Bristol, where a sloop waited in readiness. They took refuge in Rehoboth, but it was not until 1687, when William and Mary ascended the throne, that they appeared and registered their lands. Mr. Henry Sweeting was a very wealthy man for the time, educated, and one of four only in Rehoboth who had the title of Mr. He married (first) Joanna or Joan —, who became the mother of two children. He married (second) Martha Cole (Hugh², James³); children: Henry; Lewis (see forward); Benjamin; John; Experience, married John Carey; Mary, married Noah Mason; Sarah, married William Walker; there were one or two other daughters.

(V) Lewis, son of Mr. Henry and Martha Sweeting, was born in Rehoboth, and his father gave him a valuable mill site near or on the site of Pawtucket Mills. About four years after his marriage he was taken ill with a violent fever, which lasted for six weeks, "a man nurse, etc.," all this being shown in the widow's account, besides "a trip to Boston for best morning." He was married in Wrentham, Massachusetts, to Zebiah, daughter of

John and Mary (Billings) Whiting, of Wrentham and Dedham; granddaughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting, of Dedham; granddaughter of William Billings, of Stonington, Connecticut; and great-granddaughter of John Dwight. Children: Joanna, who died in infancy; Lewis (see forward). Zebiah (Whiting) Sweeting went back to Wrentham with her two children to live with her father, and, in spite of "best morning," soon married Dr. William Ware, of Dighton and Norton, Massachusetts.

(VI) Dr. Lewis, son of Lewis and Zebiah (Whiting) Sweeting, was born in Rehoboth in 1723, and was brought up by his stepfather, with whom he studied medicine. He was a man of prominence in the community, and when Mansfield was set off from Norton it took in that part of the town in which he lived. He and his wife died in Manlius, New York. He married Abiah Cobb, of Norton and Taunton. (See Cobb). Children: 1. Zebiah, married Solomon Wetherell; children: i. Hannah, married — Sennett, in Rensselaer county; her daughter married — Scollard, one of whose descendants being Clinton Scollard, the poet of Oneida county, New York. 2. Abiah, married Job Gilbert, and has descendants living in Michigan and Wisconsin. 3. Lucy, married Spencer Pratt, and has descendants living in the vicinity of Boston. 4. Lewis, married and removed to Manlius, and many of his descendants are in the west. 5. Anna, married Captain Alexander D'Aubie, an aide of La Fayette, and lived in Lee, Massachusetts, and in Utica, New York. 6. Whiting, married, 1791, Sarah Kilbourne; children: i. Whiting, died unmarried. ii. Abiah, married — Worden, and has descendants in Syracuse, New York. 7. Eliphalet, married Lovina (Benton) Luce, and has descendants in New York and the west. 8. Nathaniel (see forward). 9. Mary, married Jacob Tyrrell. 10. John, married Mary Sessions, and has descendants in the far west. 11. Mason, married Judith Pratt, and has descendants in Lyons, New York, and its vicinity.

(VII) Nathaniel, son of Dr. Lewis and Abiah (Cobb) Sweeting, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, 1758, and died in Oneida county, New York. He was a pensioner of the revolution, during which time he was active and prominent. In the Lexington alarm his father, aged sixty, three sons, four sons-in-law, besides many cousins and other relatives, marched to Lexington, arriving just after the battle. Dr. Lewis Sweeting remained with the army until the "eight months' men" could organize and return, in order to keep the British in Boston. Nathaniel and his brothers

returned in a few days to Norton or Mansfield, re-enlisted for eight months, and when Dr. Lewis Sweeting returned he was placed on important war committees, etc. He served as a surgeon in the army, but no documentary proofs of this service have been found. Nathaniel Sweeting's pension describes the line of march to Dorchester Heights, where they were then stationed. At the end of eight months he re-enlisted. Later, about August 29, he was at Tiverton, as lieutenant, and was in charge of a boat and company intending to attack the British in Rhode Island, but the boat stuck fast on a bar, and the expedition failed. He was in the battle of Rhode Island. He was stationed at Fogland, in Little Compton or Tiverton, guarding the coast. The American headquarters were at the Wing house, and a little farther to the north La Fayette had his headquarters at the Brown house. About 1781 we find Nathaniel and his brother Lewis in a militia company in Stephtown (now Rensselaer county), Kilian Van Rensselaer having raised a regiment by promising large bounties of his lands to soldiers. After the war, until 1791, we find, where Stephtown, Berlin, Sand Lake and Nassau come together, in the high lands, Dr. Lewis Sweeting, Lewis Sweeting, Whiting Sweeting and Nathaniel Sweeting, and several of their sisters and their families. In 1791 Nathaniel and Eliphalet went to Oneida county. Dr. Lewis Sweeting and his sons, Lewis, John and Mason, went to Manlius, Onondaga county. Some time during the revolution Nathaniel Sweeting was on a "service of great peril," and acquitted himself so well that George Washington wrote him a letter commending him. This was probably the service of a spy, of which no records were kept. This letter was a highly prized treasure, and was packed in the box with Mary (Tyrrell) Sweeting's wedding china and her gold beads. This box broke away from the remainder of the load and went over Oneida Falls, the contents being entirely lost. Nathaniel Sweeting had had considerable experience with iron furnaces at Raynham, through the Cobbs of Taunton, his mother's family, and he was for a short time at Lee, Massachusetts. When he came to Whitestone he started the Hecla Furnace, and his brother Eliphalet started the first furnace of Oneida county, at Paris Hill. One of the descendants of Eliphalet is Mrs. Henry O. R. Tucker, of Troy, New York. From Whitestown, Nathaniel Sweeting removed to Westmoreland, where his death occurred. He married in Mansfield, Mary Tyrrell. (See Tyrrell). Children: 1. Nathaniel, married Ruby Phelps. 2. Almon, mar-

ried and went west. 3. Philip Belin, married Myra Barnard. 4. Chloe, see forward. 5. Anna, died unmarried. There were others who died young. There are very few descendants of his name; some in Michigan and a few in Oneida county, New York.

(VIII) Chloe, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Tyrrell) Sweeting, was born in Whitestown, New York, in 1794. She married, 1813, George Langford. (Langford IV).

(The Cobb Line).

(I) Augustine Cobb was in Taunton in 1670. He had a brother John, who also had a son Morgan, which would indicate that there was a connection with a Morgan family in an earlier generation. He married Elizabeth

(II) Ensign Morgan, son of Augustine and Elizabeth Cobb, was prominent in Taunton during the French and Indian war. He gave liberally to the First Episcopal church of Taunton. He married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin, and granddaughter of John Willis.

(III) Benjamin, son of Morgan and Abigail (Willis) Cobb, was born in Taunton and died just prior to the revolution. Several of his sons were active participants in the revolution and died young. Just before removing to Norton he married Mary, daughter of Ensign John and Mercy (Myrrick) Mason. Children: Captain John; Captain Benjamin; Colonel Silas; Mason; Abiah (see forward); and several daughters who married into the Briggs, Makepeace, Babbitt, Lane and other families.

(IV) Abiah, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Mason) Cobb, was born in Norton, and died in Manlius. She was a remarkable woman in many ways and the influence of her character was beneficially felt. She married Dr. Lewis Sweeting. (Sweeting VI).

(The Tyrrell Line).

(I) William Tyrrell, of Boston, is the first of whom we have record. He was a Scotchman, and his descendants have intermarried with the best families of Weymouth and Abington—Nash, Pratt, Kingsman, Simpkins, etc.

(II) Gideon was the son of William Tyrrell.

(III) Samuel, son of Gideon Tyrrell.

(IV) Alexander, son of Samuel Tyrrell, was born in Abington. He married in Weymouth, where he lived after his marriage, Mary, his cousin, who was a daughter of Jacob Tyrrell, granddaughter of William Tyrrell, and great-granddaughter of William Tyrrell. Children, all born in Weymouth: 1.



Robert R. Livingston

Jacob, married Mary, sister of Nathaniel Sweeting, mentioned above, and his descendants are throughout the west. 2. Job, married Abigail Cobb; he was captured by the Algerines, and, returning after many years, found his wife had married again; he went to Central New York, where he also married again, and where he died. 3. Mary (see forward). 4. Chloe, married Captain John Cobb, and died soon after without leaving children.

Tradition says that Alexander and Jacob Tyrrell, of Bridgewater, ran the gauntlet at Fort William Henry, and proof of this is found in the State House in Boston—the enlistment of Alexander in the troops at Fort William Henry and two or three records of his wounded condition, and his death in the hospital in Albany. The Tyrrells of Weymouth and Abington were noted as fast runners.

(V) Mary, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Tyrrell) Tyrrell, married Nathaniel Sweeting. (Sweeting VII).

Robert R. Livingston, LIVINGSTON jurist, son of Robert (q.v.) and Margaret (Howerden) Livingston, was born in New York City, in August, 1718, died at his country seat, Clermont, New York, December 9, 1775. He acquired an excellent education which thoroughly prepared him for the active duties of life, and he devoted his attention to the practice of law in New York City. He was a member of the provincial assembly, 1759-68, and also served in the capacity of judge of the admiralty court, 1760-63; justice of the colonial supreme court, 1763; a delegate to the stamp act congress of 1765; commissioner to decide upon the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts, 1767, and again in 1773, and a member of the committee of one hundred in 1775. He married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Henry and Janet (Livingston) Beekman.

Robert R. (2), son of Robert R. (1) and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston, was born in New York City, November 27, 1746, died suddenly at Clermont, New York, February 26, 1813. He was a student at King's College, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of A.B., 1765, and A.M., 1768, after which he pursued the study of law under the preceptorship of William Smith and William Livingston. He was admitted to the bar in 1773, and formed a partnership with John Jay, with whom he practiced in New York City, and upon his retirement from public life removed to Clermont, New York, where he engaged in agriculture and stock raising, being the first

to introduce gypsum in agriculture, and also introduced Merino sheep west of the Hudson river. Being a man of scholarly attainment and wide influence, he was chosen for positions of public trust and responsibility, fulfilling the duties thereof with ability and credit. He served as recorder of the city of New York by appointment of Governor Tryon, 1773-75, but was obliged to relinquish the position on account of his outspoken espousal of the patriot cause in the latter-named year. He was a member of the provincial assembly in 1775; was a delegate to the continental congress, 1775-77 and 1779-81, and was a member of the committee of five, comprised of Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Livingston and Sherman, appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence, but was obliged to return to his duties in the provincial assembly without signing the instrument. He was a member of the committee that drafted the state constitution adopted at the Kingston convention in 1777; he was chancellor of the state under the new constitution, 1785-1801, and in that capacity he administered the oath of office to President Washington, April 30, 1789; he was secretary of foreign affairs for the United States, 1781-83, and was chairman of the state convention at Poughkeepsie in 1788, to consider the adoption of the United States constitution. He declined the office of United States minister to France proffered by President Washington in 1794, and in 1801 the portfolio of the navy from President Jefferson, who also offered him the mission to France, which latter he accepted, resigning his chancellorship. While in France he formed a strong friendship with Napoleon Bonaparte; he also made the initial movement that resulted in the purchase of Louisiana from the French in 1803. He resigned from the office of United States minister to France in 1803, after which he spent some time in traveling through Europe, and while in Paris became interested in the invention of the steamboat of Robert Fulton, whom he assisted in his enterprise with his counsel and money, eventually becoming his partner. The first steamboat, owned by Livingston and Fulton, was built in France and was launched upon the Seine, but was a failure, and on returning to America they built and launched on the Hudson another steamboat, the "Clermont," in 1807, which was named in honor of the Livingston home in New York.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Livingston by the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1792. He was a founder of the American Academy of Fine Arts in New York in 1801, and was

its first president; was president of the New York Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, and upon the reorganization of the New York Society library in 1788, he was appointed a trustee. He published many essays and addresses on fine arts and agriculture. His statue, with that of George Clinton, forming the group of the most eminent citizens of New York, was placed in the capitol at Washington by act of congress. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, made in October, 1900, his was one of the thirty-seven names in "Class M, Rulers and Statesmen," and received only three votes, his votes in the class equalling those for Richard Henry Lee and Stephen A. Douglas, and exceeding those for Martin Van Buren, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, John J. Crittenden and Henry Wilson.

Mr. Livingston married Mary, daughter of John Stevens, of New Jersey. Children: Elizabeth S., married Edward P. Livingston. Margaret M., married Robert L. Livingston.

Robert Easton, the emigrant ancestor and founder of the Albany, New York, family herein recorded, came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1818. He was of Scotch origin; his father, James Easton, is supposed to have been of the Fifeshire (Scotland) family. It is not known positively when Robert Easton was born, but probably about 1775, at Carnmoneytown, near Belfast, county Antrim. He is designated there as a "small farmer," working leased land on the domain of the Marquis of Donegal, the family all being Scotch Presbyterians. He married and his children were born at this place. He was in comfortable circumstances until two rainy seasons in succession destroyed the crops (1816-17). To avoid going in debt for seed, wheat, and potatoes for another season, he decided to sell out his stock and emigrate. In 1818, with his wife and eight children, he sailed from Belfast, Ireland, for Montreal, Canada. Soon after his arrival at that city he died suddenly of an illness contracted while in search of suitable land on which to locate. His wife survived him but a few months. He married, in Ireland, Eliza, daughter of Ephraim Craig, of Carrickfurgus. Tradition places the Craigs among the Covenanters in the early part of the seventeenth century, when a company of these persecuted people left Scotland and colonized in the north of Ireland. Children: Jane, James, Ephraim (of further mention), Eliza, Charles, Margaret, Matilda, and Robert. Of these only four mar-

ried: 1. Jane, born 1797, married Robert Stewart, July, 1823, at Montreal, later locating in Albany, New York; children: Robert, James, Ephraim, Eliza, all died unmarried. 2. Eliza, born 1808, died December 10, 1883; came to Albany in 1823, later removing to New York City, where she married Andrew Mills; children: Anna, married Orville Bennett; Fannie, married C. M. Mather; John; Isabel and Andrew (2). Andrew Mills (1), born in New York City, 1806, died there, June 23, 1879. He was extensively engaged in shipbuilding for many years, and at the time of his death was president of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, being succeeded by his son Andrew (2). 3. Charles, died July 4, 1869; followed the other members of the family to Albany, later settling in New York City, where he became prominent as a very wealthy cotton broker. He married Deborah —, who died July 1, 1879, aged eighty-one years; children: Charles (2) married — Taber, of Albany; Louisa; Henry; Walter, unmarried; Mary E., married Edward Fuller; Alfred, married — Ford (had Anna, married Charles Lane Poor); Frederick, married — Williams (had Charles Philip, Walter, and Isabel). 4. Ephraim, through whom the line continues.

(II) Ephraim, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Craig) Easton, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in Carnmoneytown, about 1801, died July 2, 1879. He accompanied the family emigration to Canada, residing in Montreal until his marriage in 1824, when with his bride he came to Albany, making the journey (which consumed two weeks) in a sleigh, bringing with them all their belongings. In 1833 he became a naturalized citizen, and the same year bought his first piece of property, and until his death always owned the home he occupied. He married, in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada, January 24, 1824, Eliza Patterson, widow of John Walker. She was born, June, 1796, in the parish of Kiltart, situated on Lake Allen, county Leitrim, Ireland, eldest child of William and Nancy (Trimble) Patterson. William Patterson owned or had a life lease of a large farm on the Whitlaw (or Whitan) domain, of which his father, Mark Patterson, was the agent. Mark had two sons, William and John, and four daughters. William died at Kiltart, January 14, 1803, comparatively a young man, and is buried in the Louders family vault within four miles of Ballinamore. At his death the farm reverted to his brother John, the widow and seven children going to live among her own people, the Trimbles, of Manor Hamilton, Leitrim county. Nancy was a

daughter of James Trimble, a native of Fermanagh county, and his wife Dorothy James, who had other children—Mary, Betty, Dolly, James, John, William—the latter having been educated for the ministry. In 1812 Nancy Trimble Patterson died, and her children, Eliza, John, and Jane, were taken by relatives. Eliza went to live with her Aunt Betty Algee, and in 1818 married John Walker, son of a well-to-do farmer. In the fall of 1819 they left Belfast for Montreal, Canada, accompanied by her sister Jane and brother John Patterson. In March, 1820, her daughter Eliza (2) was born, and in April of that year her husband, John Walker, died in Montreal. Eliza Walker (2) married in Albany, New York, December 27, 1838, George Ovens, born in Wiltshire, England. Eliza (Patterson) Walker married (second) January 24, 1824, Ephraim Easton, and died on Christmas day, 1886, at Albany, in her ninety-first year. She was a woman of strong character, staunch and steadfast, a loyal adherent of the Church of England, as were her ancestors. At the time of her death she was the oldest communicant of the Church of the Holy Innocents, and it seemed especially fitting that she was laid to rest on Holy Innocents Day.

(III) Charles Patterson Easton, only child of Ephraim and Eliza (Patterson) Easton, was born at Albany, New York, October 10, 1824, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, March 3, 1885. He received his education in private schools and at the Albany Academy. In 1838 he started his business career as a tally boy in the Albany lumber district; from this subordinate position he rose to the highest. In 1847 he engaged in the retail lumber trade on his own account with more pluck and energy than cash capital. In 1857 he established himself in the wholesale lumber business and became one of the largest dealers. As his sons grew up to manhood they were admitted as partners in the business, and the firm of C. P. Easton & Company was recognized as one of the most sagacious and reliable in the district, maintaining a credit and an integrity unsullied. In religious and charitable undertakings Mr. Easton was very prominent, being a faithful working Christian; he was zealous in Sunday school work of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he joined at the age of eighteen, although he had been brought up in the Episcopal church. Mr. Easton was a Republican in politics, having joined that party at its formation. He was for several years member of the Republican general committee, and its president for one year. He was candidate for member of assembly in 1872, and for state senator in 1873, but in

both instances was defeated. He had never sought political distinction and in both cases the nomination sought the man. He was frequently a delegate to the Republican state conventions; in 1872 was an alternate and in 1880 a delegate to the national convention. He was one of the renowned three hundred and six that stood by General Grant to the last ballot, and received one of the bronze medals commemorating that struggle. In 1878 Mr. Easton was appointed by the legislature one of the commissioners to enlarge Clinton prison, and in 1880 he was appointed by the same authority a member of the commission to erect the new city hall at Albany. Governor A. B. Cornell appointed Mr. Easton, January, 1880, on his military staff as quartermaster-general, with rank of brigadier-general. In 1865 Mr. Easton was elected a member of the Board of Public Instruction, and was successively re-elected for a period of sixteen years, seven of which he was president of the board. All of these years he devoted himself untiringly to the educational interests of the community, especially to the advancement of public school methods. He was the author of the preamble and resolution providing for the organization of the Albany Free Academy, afterwards called High School, which was adopted by the board in July, 1867. When opposition became most positive and powerful, when others faltered and despaired, his faith and determination never wavered, and finally he succeeded in securing an appropriation for a high school. When its rapid growth made enlargement and better accommodation necessary, he became the leader of the public sentiment which demanded and secured the new building. This building has for some years been inadequate and now (1911) it is about to be abandoned as a high school for a new and modern building in the West End of Albany. In the Albany high school, founded largely through his agency, Mr. Easton achieved the greatest success of his public life, and as long or wherever the institution exists in Albany it will be a monument to his labor and public spirit. At the time of his death, he was a director of the National Exchange Bank; a trustee of the Albany Orphan Asylum; manager of the Albany County Bible Society; an ex-president of the Young Men's Association, and a charter member and trustee of the Fort Orange Club. In every one of the many positions Mr. Easton was called on to fill, he displayed marked executive ability, sound judgment, strict fidelity, and the plainest common sense.

Charles Patterson Easton married Mary J. Boyd, at Albany, New York, January 26,

1847, the daughter of Jesse Condé and Eley (Noble) Boyd (see Boyd), born August 9, 1827, in the fourteenth township of Warren county, New York, near Johnsburch, where her father was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, having a saw-mill at that place. When she was four years old the family removed to Albany, where she grew to womanhood, for some years attended the Albany Female Academy, and married before she was twenty years old. Hers was a beautiful Christian character, her life spent in quiet, loving devotion and willing service to her family and home, in which she found her greatest happiness. She died October 30, 1903, in her seventy-seventh year. Nine children were born to Charles P. and Mary Boyd Easton:

1. William, born January 23, 1848. He began his education at the early age of five years, attending a small private school, then a public school, then Professor Charles Anthony's Classical Institute, afterward finishing with a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. In 1863, when fifteen years of age, he started as tally boy in his father's lumber yard, and in 1869 became a partner in the business, which was carried on successfully until 1902. In that year the business was closed out; this was thought advisable because the wholesale lumber trade had become in a measure diverted from Albany. In 1902 William Easton, with his brothers, Frederick and Irving B., bought a large tract of timber in Canada, and as soon as the mill was built began the manufacture of lumber. The firm was changed in 1904 to a corporation of the same name, and in 1906 the brothers retired from the business. Mr. Easton was prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. He has several times held office on the Board of Lumber Dealers and Young Men's Association; was trustee, 1890-93, of the Fort Orange Club; was one of the founders and a trustee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and a trustee of the First Reformed Church. In 1896 he was presidential elector. William Easton married, February 21, 1882, Caroline Allen Newton. Her father was John Milton Newton, who through his mother, Martha Whiting, was a descendant of Governor William Bradford. Her mother, Jane Pierson Allen, was a descendant of several of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. Their children: Helen Newton, born March 10, 1883; Mary Boyd, born November 6, 1886.

2. Charles P., Jr., born December 22, 1849; died April 23, 1858.

3. Mary Boyd, born September 28, 1851; died September 21, 1858.

4. Edward Easton, born April 17, 1854 (see forward).

5. Alice Easton, born January 13, 1857. A graduate of the Albany Female Academy, several times an officer of the Alumni Association, identified from its beginning with the work of the Young Women's Christian Association; a charter member of Gansevoort Chapter, D. A. R.; married, February 4, 1880, Arthur W. Pray, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 8, 1855, died at Albany, New York, July 21, 1898, son of William Hanum Pray and Elizabeth Sawin Bird, grandson of John Hancock Pray, the founder of the well-known carpet business in Boston, Massachusetts, 1817, and ninth in descent from Quinton Pray, the first of the name to come to New England in 1639. Mr. Pray came to Albany in 1877 as salesman for the firm of A. B. Van Gaasbeek & Co., carpet dealers, where he remained until his death in 1898. In 1874 Mr. Pray enlisted as a private in the Massachusetts volunteer militia; in 1875 he received his first commission as second lieutenant; in September, 1876, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in November, 1876, was honorably discharged. Very soon after locating in Albany he enlisted as a private in Company A, Tenth Battalion, N. G., State of New York, and was successively elected sergeant, second and first lieutenant. Resigning from the Guard, December, 1892, he became an active member of the Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets. Mr. Pray ranked high as a soldier and a gentleman. He will always be remembered for his genial companionship and as a generous host.

6. Frederick Easton, born January 5, 1859, in Albany, has spent his life in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. He received his early education in the public schools and attended the Delaware Institute at Franklin, New York. On the death of his father he became a partner with his brothers William and Edward in the lumber business. For nearly ten years he was a prominent member of Company A, Tenth Battalion, and is now an active member of the Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets. He has been an active member of the Capital City Republican Club since 1872, having held the office of president, chief of staff, and lieutenant. He is also active in Masonic circles, being a member of Temple Commandery, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was twice elected secretary and treasurer of the Board of Lumber Dealers; was manager three years and vice-president one term of the Young Men's Association, of Albany. In politics Mr. Easton has always been an ardent Republican, displaying deep

interest in party affairs. On January 22, 1895, Governor Levi P. Morton appointed him superintendent of public buildings of the state of New York, which position he held for four years. Frederick Easton married, June 13, 1883, Mary Young, daughter of John C. Young and Mary Sigourney. The latter is a lineal descendant of Andrew Sigourney, the Huguenot refugee, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1686. Their only child, Alice Easton, born March 5, 1884.

7. Isabel Easton, born August 19, 1860; died May 17, 1864.

8. Howard Easton, born February 2, 1863; died June 30, 1864.

9. Irving Boyd Easton, born November 22, 1868. Early in life he first attended Miss Shank's private school, afterward the public school; in 1882 entered the class of 1888, Albany Academy, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1891 with degree B. L. While a pupil at the academy he was president of the Beck Literary Society, 1887, first lieutenant of the Academy Battalion, and an editor of *The Cue*. In 1897 he was a member of the committee that organized the Alumni Association, was its second president, and in 1899 an alumni trustee of the academy. On entering Cornell he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; was editor-in-chief of the *Cornell Daily Sun*, 1890-91; manager of the Cornell football team in 1890-91; and of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club. Following his graduation in 1891, Mr. Easton and his mother spent one year traveling in Europe, then he entered the Albany Lumber District. After some time spent there he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and later to New York as the local representative of C. P. Easton & Company. From there he went to Canada, where the firm bought a large tract of timber and entered upon the manufacture of lumber. In May, 1907, Mr. Easton went to New York as manager of the Robinson & Edwards Lumber Company, of Burlington, Vermont, and in April, 1909, engaged on his own account in the wholesale lumber business in New York City. Mr. Easton is a member of the Fort Orange and University clubs at Albany, having been secretary 1897-99, and trustee, 1899-1902, of the former. While residing in Quebec, Canada, he was a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec Yacht Club, Snowshoe Club, and an honorary member of the Royal Canadian Artillery Mess. In New York, Mr. Easton is one of the governors of the Alpha Delta Phi Club; a member of Cornell University Club; the Lumberman's Club, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

(IV) Edward Easton, born April 17, 1854.

He attended for a while the Albany Academy, then became a pupil in the public school, and in 1868 entered the Albany Free Academy, graduating at the end of a four-years course with the class of 1872. As a business man, Mr. Easton's whole career has been identified with the Albany lumber district, where he started first as a tally boy, then as clerk and bookkeeper, and in 1876 as a partner in the firm of C. P. Easton & Company. In 1902 he retired from that firm and established a business under his own name, dealing exclusively in cypress lumber. In 1906 the Easton Cypress Company was established, of which Mr. Easton is president and treasurer. In 1884 he removed to Loudonville, a suburb of Albany, where he now resides, and where he has proved himself most efficient as school commissioner and in Sunday school work. Mr. Easton is a member of the Friendly Few, the Fort Orange Club, the Lumberman's Club of New York; he has held office in the Board of Lumber Dealers, and has been a director of the National Exchange Bank (now the First National) since 1886, when he took his father's place on the board. Edward Easton married, January 25, 1876, Sarah Frances Jones. Her father, Isaac Jones, is the son of Abraham and Jane Jones, who was the daughter of Roland Jones and Margaret Davies, all natives of Wales, and early settlers of Albany. Her mother, Elizabeth Poinier, is the daughter of Thomas Jefferson Poinier and Jemima Paris, a descendant of the Schenectady family of that name. Children of Edward and Sarah (Jones) Easton: i. Charles P. (3), born January 8, 1877, died July 2, 1888. ii. Edith, born July 3, 1878, married October 15, 1902, Ernest Livingston Miller, son of Ernest J. Miller, and Jessie McNaughton, daughter of Dr. Peter and Jane Guest McNaughton; their children: Jané Guest Miller, born May 5, 1905, and Edith Easton Miller, June 18, 1908. iii. Edward, Jr., born April 1, 1880, of whom further. iv. Mary Boyd, born January 17, 1882 married, January 25, 1908, Andrew Thompson, son of David A. and Margaret McNaughton, daughter of Dr. James and Caroline (McIntyre) McNaughton; their children: David A. Thompson, born November 18, 1908, and Margaret McNaughton Thompson, March, 1910. (See Thompson family). James and Peter McNaughton were brothers. v. Roland Jones, born August 26, 1884; educated at public school in Loudonville, and Boys' Academy in Albany, is associated with his father in lumber business in Albany lumber district, is a member of Troop B., N. G. S. N. Y.; married, July 2, 1909, Ellen M. May; their child, Elizabeth Easton, born

April, 1910. vi. Elcy Noble, born October 29, 1886, died February 29, 1897. vii. Arthur Boyd, born October 5, 1888. viii. Robert Poinier, born June 23, 1890. ix. William Easton, born July 10, 1892. x. Lillian Alice, born March 15, 1894. xi. Condé Philip, born December 5, 1896. xii. Adrian Noble, born May 14, 1898; died January 14, 1899.

(V) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) and Sarah Frances (Jones) Easton, was born in Albany, April 1, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Loudonville; prepared at Albany Boys' Academy; entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1902. Having decided upon the profession of law, he entered Albany Law School, being graduated LL. B., class of 1904. He at once began the practice of his profession in Albany, continuing alone until 1909, when he formed a law partnership with Ellis J. Staley, under the firm name of Easton & Staley, with offices at 83 State street. He was clerk of the Municipal Civil Service Commission in 1906-07, and second assistant corporation counsel of the city of Albany two years, 1907 to 1909. Mr. Easton is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and of the Albany Young Men's Christian Association. His college fraternity is Alpha Delta Phi, of Yale. His fraternal orders are the Masonic and the Elks. His social clubs are the Fort Orange, Albany, University and Country, of Albany, and the Alpha Delta Phi, of New York City. His political clubs are the Unconditional and the Young Men's Republican, both of Albany. Edward Easton (2) married, June 8, 1904, Martha (Van Antwerp) Stanton, only child of Josiah R. and Kate (Van Antwerp) Stanton, the latter daughter of John Van Antwerp. (See Van Antwerp and Stanton). Children of Edward and Martha Easton: Kate Van Antwerp, Edward (3), John Van Antwerp, Mary Boyd.

(The Boyd Line).

Alan, First Lord High Steward of Scotland, married Margaret, daughter of Fergus, Earl of Galloway, and had five children, the third being Simon, progenitor of the Boyds. Alan died in 1153, and Simon, his third son, became the second Lord High Steward of Scotland. Robert, son of Simon, being of fair complexion, was called "Boilde" or "Boidell" in Gaelic, meaning Boyt or Bo—"fair or beautiful." This became a surname, and Robert Boyd, "the Fair," is the common ancestor of all of the name Boyd. He died prior to 1240 A. D., and left a son, Sir Robert Boyd. Dean Castle, long the residence of the ancient family of Boyd, stands about a mile from Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, on the west coast

of Scotland. The descent to the American Boyds during the centuries has been in many instances through younger sons of whom no record has been kept in the register's office of Scotland. They are first on record in America at Londonderry, where Boyds settled in 1718. They were Scotch-Irish who had gone into northern Ireland from Scotland about 1688, there married, and bred the hardy pioneer Scotch-Irish who perpetuated their home names in the new towns they created. The name is next found in New York City and Pennsylvania, where they settled prior to the revolution. There was also an early settlement in Virginia. The Boyds, like all the Scotch-Irish, were hardy, energetic, desirable citizens, and in settling in a new country usually chose the rugged country instead of the more fertile river bottoms, as did the Dutch. This was due to their early environment, as each chose location in accordance with youthful surroundings.

(1) John Boyd was born in the year 1725, of Scotch parentage, and as conclusive evidence shows, was of the Kilmarnock family, some of whom settled in the north of Ireland, county Antrim, where he was either born or taken by his parents at an early age. He married, in 1757, in Ireland, Ann Logan, born 1739, and with his wife and three children arrived at New York in 1762. With John Boyd was his brother-in-law, John Rogers, who married Agnes Logan just before the party started for America. John Boyd resided at Albany until 1793, when, as appears on the sessions' record of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder, he removed to the country with his family, meaning Johnstown, New York. John Rogers, who was a wheelwright, accompanied him and there they erected saw mills, and there John Boyd died, July 6, 1799. His wife, Ann (Logan) Boyd, survived him, dying in Albany, New York, February 9, 1815, aged seventy-six years. They are both buried in Johnstown, New York. Children:

1. John L., born October 8, 1758.
2. Nancy (Agnes), born February 26, 1760, died February, 1851; married Peter McHench, May 11, 1786; had five children, including William, who married Margaret, daughter of David and Margaret (Maxwell) Boyd.
3. James Boyd (see forward).
4. Alexander, the first born in America, September 14, 1764, died 1854. He was a prosperous farmer of Schoharie county, New York, owning much land and many slaves. In 1813 he was elected to congress as a Whig. He was a deacon of the Dutch Reformed church for many years. He married Eliza-

beth, daughter of Peter Becker. Children: i. John, born July 29, 1784, married Kate Van Epps; no issue. ii. Helen, born December 10, 1785, married James Van Gaasbeck, M. D., of Schoharie county; seven children. iii. David, born November 3, 1788, married Nancy Van Derzee; nine children. iv. Ann Boyd, born March 7, 1791, married George Dial; had issue. v. Albert, born March 1, 1793, married Ann Heron; seven children. vi. Peter, born August 25, 1795, married Laney or Helen De Voe; four children. vii. James, born December 6, 1797, married Emily Stimpson; two children. viii. Margaret, born February 10, 1800, married John C. Van Vechten; nine children. ix. William A., born September 13, 1802, married Margaret Dougherty, who died 1830; two children; married (second), Sarah M. Sternberg; five children. x. Nancy, born February 2, 1805, married Daniel Larkin; four children. xi. Alexander (2), born February 26, 1807. xii. Hugh, died young. xiii. Delia, born July 15, 1812, married Jehiel Larkin; no issue.

5. Hugh, born January 25, 1767, died December 29, 1816; married January 14, 1796, Catherine Staats.

6. David, born December 4, 1770, died November 3, 1834, at Schenectady. He was a prominent man of Schenectady, and one of the organizers of the Mohawk Bank, one of the oldest banking institutions of the state. For a great many years he held the position of cashier. February 5, 1823, he was elected county judge, serving until January 31, 1825. In 1826 he was elected mayor of Schenectady. In 1812 he was presidential elector. He married, March 7, 1793, Margaret Maxwell, born December 29, 1772, died October 14, 1856. Children: i. Euphemia, born January 24, 1794, died March 15, 1851, unmarried. ii. Hugh M., born December 8, 1795, died May 7, 1847, married Mary Dow. iii. Margaret, born December 16, 1797, died October 18, 1852, married William McHench. iv. David M., died in infancy. v. Ann, born August 30, 1802, unmarried. vi. John H., born ——— 9, 1805. vii. Ursula Jane, died in childhood. viii. Ursula Jane (2), born September 24, 1811, died 1877, married George H. Thacher (see Thacher). ix. David, born December 4, 1815; graduate of Union College; died unmarried, December 12, 1865.

7. Dr. Thomas, born April 19, 1772, died in New York City, March 18, 1856. He practiced medicine over sixty years, fifty of them in New York City, and at the time of his death was the oldest physician in the city. The press of the city spoke of him in most complimentary terms at the time of his death.

He married, October 22, 1793, Sarah Graham, daughter of Rev. Chauncey and Elizabeth (Van Wyck) Graham. She was born January 11, 1770, died August 16, 1844. Children: i. Elizabeth, married John H. McCall, died February 12, 1881. ii. John Thomas, born July 4, 1797, died June 8, 1859, married Hannah Agnes Shea. (The founder of Boyd's City Express, New York City). iii. Theodore C., born September, 1799, died August 7, 1843, married Sarah P. Cummings. iv. Margaret A., died February 27, 1841, married Alexander Chalmers. v. William H., a physician, died September 6, 1837, at New Orleans. vi. Maria, died October 21, 1879. vii. Sarah Matilda, died June 6, 1881.

8. William, born September 14, 1775, died April 24, 1840; was captain of a passenger sloop running between Albany and New York for a number of years; then engaged in the jewelry business with William Shephard, continuing later under the firm name of Boyd & Mumford; he married, May 29, 1809, Hannah Hook, born 1783, died February, 1856; children: i. Catherine Hook, died in infancy. ii. John, died in childhood. iii. Thomas Hook, died in infancy. iv. Thomas Hook, died in childhood. v. William, born 1817, died April 6, 1895. vi. Howard, born May, 1819, died July 27, 1889, married Mary A. Morrow. vii. Catherine (2), born September, 1821, died November 22, 1880, married Stephen R. Schuyler. viii. Anna Mary, died in childhood.

9. Hamilton, born February 17, 1778, died September 20, 1820. In association with his brother, Captain Hugh Boyd, he operated a line of river sloops with headquarters at Troy, New York. Tradition says Hugh and Hamilton Boyd were pilots on the first steamboat that ever came to Albany from New York. Hamilton Boyd married (first) Ann Bradshaw (second) Eliza Kirby, who died January 15, 1824; children: i. James Hamilton, died young. ii. Mary Ann, born 1804, died March 3, 1878, married James Peter Boyd, a grandson of James and Jane Boyd, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1774. iii. Edward Hugh, born May, 1815, died 1884.

(II) James, second son and third child of John and Ann (Logan) Boyd, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, February 2, 1762, died at Albany, New York, February 22, 1839. He was an infant in arms when his parents came to Albany. He grew up and was educated in that city and became a well-known public man and prosperous farmer of the town of Glenville, Schenectady county. He served in the revolutionary war as private under Colonel Philip Schuyler from October 28, 1779, to November 4, 1781. He owned a fine

farm in Glenville, but through endorsement of notes lost it, and removed to Johnsbury, Warren county, New York, where he operated a saw mill. He later removed to Albany, New York, where he was public weighmaster many years. For fourteen years he represented Glenville on the Schenectady county board of supervisors; was elected to the state legislature in 1811, reelected in 1812, and held other offices of trust. He married, at Schenectady, January 16, 1783, Alida Condé, of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, granddaughter of Adam Condé, constable of Albany, New York, in 1724, and high constable in 1725. He removed to Schenectady, where he was killed in the Buelkental Indian massacre in 1748. He was called a "Hollander," but there is a well-founded belief in the family that he was a Huguenot descendant of the French Condé family, who fled from France to Holland to escape persecution. He married, November 30, 1736, Catherine DeGraaf, daughter of Jesse and Aaltie (Hennion) Ackerman, of New York, and granddaughter of Claas Andriesse De Graaf, born 1628, the early settler of Schenectady, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Brouwer, of Albany. Jesse De Graaf was his oldest son, and was for a time held captive in Canada by the French and Indians. Adam Condé and Catherine De Graaf had Johannes, Susannah, Alida, Jesse (see forward), Eva and Adam (2). Jesse Condé was born in Schenectady, March 13, 1743, died 1818. He settled in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, in 1775, where he died. He married, July 5, 1762, Parthenia Ogden, born July 14, 1744, died December 11, 1817, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of Westchester county, New York. Jesse and Parthenia (Ogden) Condé had twelve children, Alida, Jonathan, Jonathan (2), Adam, Albert, John, Wilmot, Jesse, Susannah, Nicholas De Graaf, Isaac and Jesse (2). Alida, eldest of these children, born June 16, 1763, at Schenectady, died at Albany, August 4, 1838. Tradition says she received from her parents a peck of gold (which may be a fable) and a family of negro slaves (which is a fact) as a marriage portion. She married James Boyd, January 16, 1784. Children: 1. Catherine, born November 17, 1785, married Jacob Viele. 2. John, born February 12, 1787, died January 21, 1887, lacking a month of completing a full century of years; he was a captain in the war of 1812, and married Maria Vedder. 3. Ann, born 1792, died at New Orleans, March, 1830; married Charles Vedder, and had James, Catherine, and other children. 4. Parthenia, born November 29, 1794, married, February 18,

1813, Christopher Whittaker. 5. Wilmot, born December 29, 1796, died March 20, 1877; married Charles Taylor Brown, July 21, 1814, and died March 20, 1877. 6. Margaret, born October 25, 1800, died June 4, 1878; married Frederick N. Clute, 1819. 7. Susan, born December 18, 1801, died August 9, 1895; married Nathaniel Griffing, July 20, 1823. 8. Jesse Condé (see forward). 9. Nancy McHench, born November 5, 1807, died May 18, 1883; married Jesse Martin Van Slyck. James and Alida Boyd were buried in the Dutch Reformed church cemetery, Albany; later they were removed to Rural Cemetery; when the former was taken for Washington Park.

(III) Jesse Condé, son of James and Alida (Condé) Boyd, was born in Schenectady, New York, June 5, 1803, and died at Montague, Michigan, June 6, 1891. He was a farmer of Johnsbury, then weighmaster of Erie canal freight; later a lumber dealer of Albany. He removed to the west and engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Chicago; leaving there, he resided on a farm five miles north of Dixon, Illinois. He was of Grand Detour, Michigan, and Aurora, Illinois, and after losing his wife returned to Chicago, where he lived with his children until 1889, when he exchanged some city property for a farm near Montague, Michigan, where he moved at the age of eighty-four years, again began farming, and there died. He is buried in Graceland cemetery, Chicago, Illinois. He married, January 15, 1824, Elcy Noble, born in Johnsbury, New York, January 8, 1805, died at Aurora, Illinois, July, 1872, daughter of Edward and Mary (Leach) Noble. Edward was born in Ireland, October 12, 1772, died in Johnsbury, March 12, 1857. He came to the United States in 1795. He was a member of the Methodist church, and his home in Johnsbury was noted for its hospitable entertainment of the ministers of that denomination. He married, April 23, 1801, Mary Leach, born in Westchester county, New York, February 5, 1782, died October 5, 1849, daughter of William and Elcy (Ward) Leach. Children: 1. Margaret, died 1852, unmarried. 2. Jane, married John Fuller. 3. Elcy, born January 8, 1805, married Jesse Condé Boyd. 4. John, married Ellen Armstrong. 5. Sally, married Joseph Leach. 6. Mary, married William A. Potter. 7. William, married Caroline Stewart. 8. Edward, married Eunice Fish. 9. Orrilla, married Harvey Schermerhorn.

David Noble, grandfather of Elcy (Noble) Boyd, was born at Terrahen, Ireland, died at Arlington, Vermont, July 14, 1807. In 1795 he came to the United States. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church,

and eminent for his piety and many virtues. He died in the pulpit at the close of a sermon. He married, in 1768, Margaret Caruthers, born in Holywood, Fermanagh county, Ireland, about 1752, daughter of William. She died in Ireland, February 28, 1790, aged thirty-eight years. They had seven children, of whom Edward was the second. Archibald Noble, great-grandfather of Eley (Noble) Boyd, was born in Terrahen, Fermanagh county, Ireland. The family were noted for great strength and moral integrity. They were originally members of the Church of England, but later became followers of John Wesley, a faith their descendants in the United States have adhered to with great uniformity. He married Eleanor Jamison, who died in Ireland. They had eight children, of whom David was the third.

Children of Jesse Condé and Eley (Noble) Boyd: 1. Alida, born January 25, 1826, married Hiram Burton, born at East Greenbush, New York. 2. Mary J., born August 9, 1827, married Charles P. Easton (see Easton). 3. Margaret, born December 22, 1828, married Thomas R. Ferris. 4. James, born June 22, 1831, married Sarah J. Locke, Chicago, Illinois. 5. Edward. 6. John. 7. William, died in infancy. 8. David, born July 4, 1839. 9. Robert, born in Albany, July 13, 1841; married (first) Celia Stowe, (second) Helen Pitcher. 10. Charles Lansing, born in Albany, May 11, 1843, married Melvina Locke, Chicago, Illinois. 11-12. Caatherine, Caroline (twins), born and died November 23, 1845.

Melchort De Forest, of

DE FOREST Asvesnes, France, was the father of Jean De Forest, the first Protestant of the De Forest family, and was the grandfather of the first De Forest emigrant to America. He married Catharine de Fosset, of Mons. Jean, their youngest son, married Anne Maillard, and settled in Holland along with thousands of his countrymen, Walloons and Huguenots.

(I) Jesse, son of Jean and Anne (Maillard) De Forest, was born about 1575. There is no important information concerning him after December 1, 1623, when in a tax list of Leyden, Holland, opposite his name is the entry "gone to the West Indies," which may have meant anywhere in North or Central America. Up to 1606 he appears as a merchant residing at Sedan, France, and in 1615 he appears in the Walloon registers of Leyden, where he was residing in 1620, the time of the departure of the Pilgrim fathers for America. He conceived the design of plant-

ing a colony of his own people in the New World, and this design he carried from year to year and from state to state until he had brought it to execution. He gathered a colony of fifty or sixty Walloon and French families, "all of the Reformed faith," and prayed the King of England to grant them a settlement in Virginia and "to maintain them in their religion" by undertaking their protection and defence. The petition or demand was signed by fifty-six men, mostly heads of families, the first of whom was Jesse De Forest. They prayed the King that he would grant them a territory of sixteen miles in diameter where they might cultivate fields, meadows, vineyards, etc., and article seventh of the petition reads:

"Whether they would be permitted to hunt all game, whether furred or feathered; to fish in the sea and rivers, and to cut heavy and small timber, as well for navigation as for other purposes, according to their desire; in a word, whether they might make use of everything above and below ground, according to their will and pleasure, saving the royal rights and trade in everything with such persons as should be there to privilege."

The petition was not acted upon favorably. He continued his enrolling, and looked for aid from Holland in getting the colony to America. Here Jesse De Forest disappears from distinct sight. It seems clear, however, that his first and perhaps only colonizing venture, was to that part of South America which the Dutch called the "wild coast," or Guinea. To this region two successive bands of settlers were despatched from Leyden in 1623. The fleet which Jesse De Forest accompanied sailed out of the Neuse, twenty miles south of Leyden, December 23, 1623. Nothing further is known of him. He was a man of fixed purpose, which he carried into execution, but whether he sleeps beside the Oaypok or beside the Hudson is not known. He had aroused and directed the emigrants who founded New York as well as those who established a dwelling place in Guinea and among the Caribbean Islands. He married Marie du Cloux, and their seventh recorded child, Isaac, is the founder in America of the De Forests of Schenectady.

(II) Isaac, son of Jesse and Marie (du Cloux) De Forest, was baptized at Leyden, Holland, July 10, 1616. With his brother, Henry, then thirty years of age, Isaac, who was ten years his junior, quitted Amsterdam, October 1, 1636, in a small vessel called the "Renssalaerwyck," which belonged to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first patroon. They reached New Amsterdam in safety and settled upon the broad fertile flat called "Mus-

coota," now the site of Harlem, upper New York City. Henry had a grant of two hundred acres; Isaac, a strip of one hundred acres along the Harlem river and part of the later day Morris Park. Henry, the wealthier and apparently the abler of the two brothers, died July 26, 1637. The interests of his widow were safeguarded by Dominie Evarardus Bogardus, as her attorney. She married again. Isaac was still unmarried, and for several years remained at Harlem raising tobacco and selling it at New Amsterdam for transport to Holland. On June 9, 1641, he married "Sarah du Trieux of New Amsterdam, spinster," daughter of Phillip du Trieux and Jacqueline Noiret, founders of the Truax family of America. He became a wealthy tobacco dealer and brewer of New Amsterdam, and was appointed in 1658 by Governor Stuyvesant and council a "great burgher." When the English fleet took New York in 1664 he was one of the persons of distinction seized and held. His will is dated June 4, 1672. He died in 1674. His widow died in 1692. Their children were: Jesse, born 1642, died young; Susannah, born 1645, married Peter De Reimer; Gerrit, born 1647, died young; Michael, born 1649, died young; John, born 1650, "chirurgion," or physician; Philip, born 1652, a cooper; Isaac, born 1655, a baker; Hendrick, born 1657, a glazier; Maud, born 1666, married Bernard Darby; David, born 1669, a glazier.

(III) Philip, fifth son of Isaac and Sarah (du Trieux) De Forest, was born in New Amsterdam, in 1652. He became the founder of the Albany branch of the De Forests. He married, January 5, 1676, Tryntje, daughter of Isaac Kip, and removed to Albany. He served as high sheriff, and held many offices. He died in 1727, and was buried August 18 of that year. Children: 1. Sara, baptized in New York, January 2, 1678. 2. Susanna, baptized in Albany, April 1, 1684. 3. Mertje, July 25, 1686. 4. Isaac, February 20, 1689. 5. Jesse, January 13, 1692, married Neeltje Quackenbush. 6. Catrina, November 25, 1694. 7. Johannes, September 12, 1697, married Marie Quackenbush. 8. David, September 8, 1700, see forward. 9. Abraham, February 21, 1703, married Rebecca Symonse Van Antwerpen.

(IV) David, fourth son of Philip (of Albany) and Tryntje (Kip) De Forest, was a farmer. He married Abigail Van Alstyne, November 8, 1717. Children: 1. Philip, baptized February 21, 1719, died young. 2. Philip, May 1, 1720. 3. Jeanette, March 11, 1722. 4. Marten, May 14, 1724, see forward. 5. Catharine, September 15, 1728. 6. Susanna,

September 26, 1731. 7. Maria, April 21, 1734. 8. Jacob, March 3, 1737. Marten, Philip and Jacob lived on adjoining farms in North Greenbush, Rensselaer county, New York.

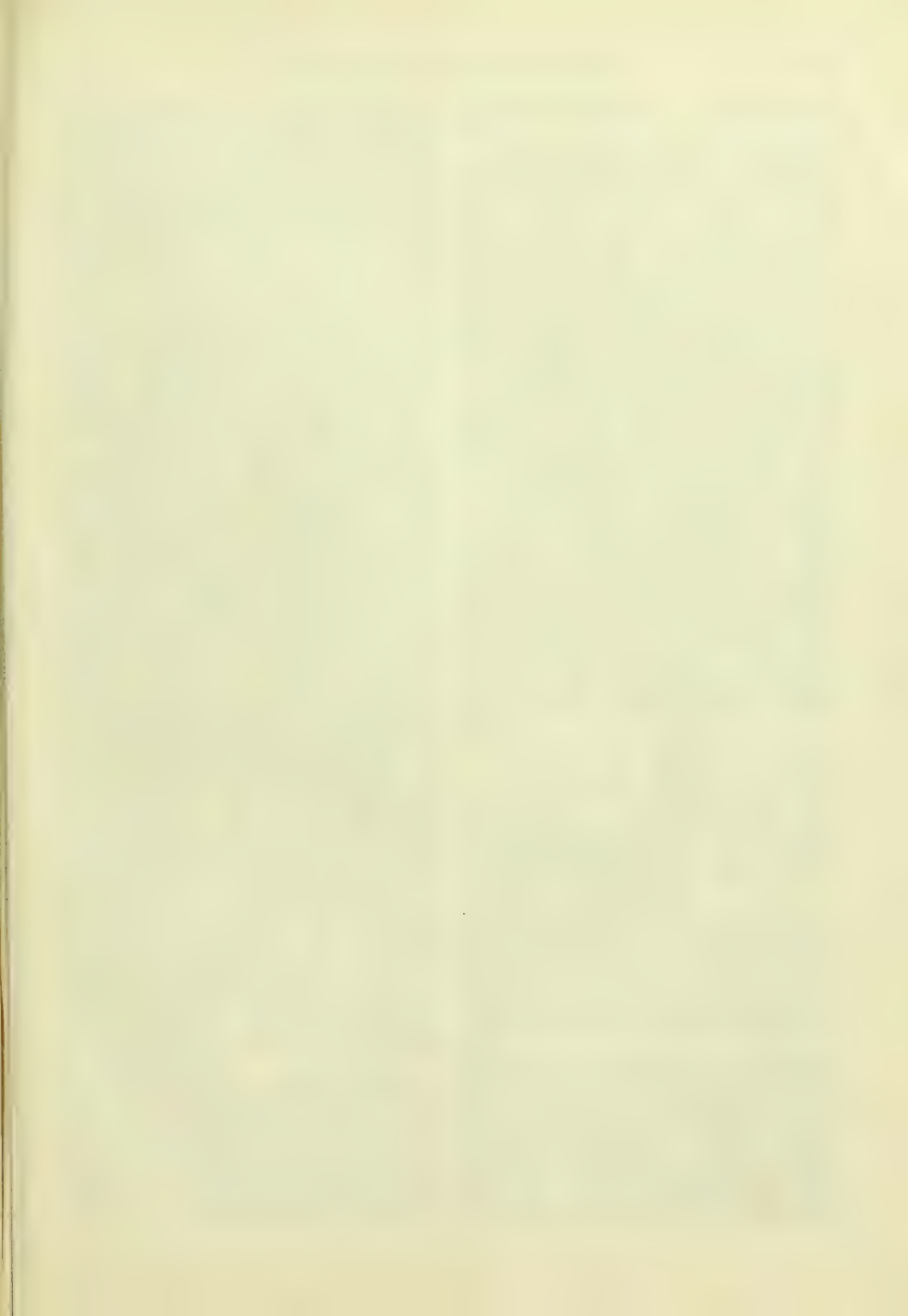
(V) Marten, third son of David and Abigail (Van Alstyne) De Forest, was baptized May 14, 1724. He was a farmer of Greenbush, Rensselaer county. He married Tanneke Winne. Children: 1. Catarina, baptized September 15, 1751. 2. Peter, baptized April 15, 1753. 3. David, September 21, 1755. 4. Phillipus, January 15, 1758. 5. Willem, April 13, 1760. 6. Catharine, May 6, 1762. 7. Rachel, born March 23, 1764. 8. Jannetie, born September 14, 1766. 9. Marytje, January 29, 1769. 10. Jacob, see forward. 11. Daniel, baptized August 4, 1774.

(VI) Jacob, fifth son of Marten and Tanneke (Winne) De Forest, was born in Greenbush, New York, May 28, 1771, died in the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady county, New York, June, 1854. He went to Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, in 1780. In 1809 he went to Rotterdam, and late in life removed to the village of Schenectady. He married (first) February 2, 1794, Anna Lansing, who bore him five children. He married (second) July 30, 1808, Mary Wiley, died April 11, 1859, who bore him four children. Children: Cornelia, married Andrew White; Jacob, born October 23, 1797, married Anna Schermerhorn, and had twelve children, of whom the eldest was Colonel Jacob De Forest, a distinguished soldier and officer of the civil war, died 1909; Tenetta; Sarah; Obadiah Lansing (see forward); Anna; John; Marten; and James.

(VII) Obadiah Lansing, son of Jacob and Anna (Lansing) De Forest, was born in the town of Rotterdam, New York, August 8, 1806, died April 17, 1859. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in addition learned the trade of cooper. Leaving the farm he located in Schenectady, where he had a shop and worked at his trade. He was active in local politics, and was a leader. He was elected deputy sheriff on the Know Nothing ticket, and in 1855 was elected sheriff of Schenectady county, serving three years, 1856-59. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in Rotterdam, Sarah Vedder, born in Rotterdam, March 19, 1808, died February 18, 1867 (see Vedder). She was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. Children: 1. Ann Lansing, born November 29, 1826, died July 20, 1849, during the epidemic of cholera that devastated the section in that year; she was unmarried. 2. Rebecca, born October 20, 1829; married Ste-



Henry S. De Forest





phen D. Gates, of 1006 Union street, Schenectady; she survives him and is a resident of Schenectady. 3. Jacob, born November 29, 1832, died January 28, 1895; like his father, was sheriff of Schenectady county; he married (first) Agnes Dorn; one living daughter, Anna, unmarried; married (second) Alice Turnbull, now deceased; children: Henry, Mellia, Burdella. 4. Ella Vedder, born February 27, 1837, died February 19, 1895; married Christopher Van Slyck, deceased. 5. Frank V., born April 11, 1843; he is now retired from business and resides at 105 Brandywine avenue, Schenectady; married Rachel Schraff; children living at the present time: Walter, Nellie, Frank V. Jr., Belle, William, Martha, Jay and May. 6. Henry S., mentioned below. 7. Lansing, mentioned below.

(VIII) Henry S., third son of Obadiah Lansing and Sarah (Vedder) De Forest, was born February 16, 1847. He was educated in the high school of Schenectady and at Poughkeepsie Business College. He has for many years been actively engaged in the real estate business in Schenectady, transacting a very large business in this line. He is a director of the Citizens' Trust Company, in which he is the largest stockholder. He served as city recorder of Schenectady from 1881 to 1885, and as mayor from 1885 to 1887 and from 1889 to 1891. During his business career he has erected more than twelve hundred houses in Schenectady, and his own home, located on the corner of Union street and Seward Place, was erected at a cost of \$150,000, being the finest in the city. Mr. De Forest is an exceedingly energetic and enterprising citizen, and is highly regarded in the community. He is a member of St. George Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Mohawk and Golf clubs. Mr. Henry S. De Forest was elected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket on November 8, 1910, in the Twenty-third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Albany and Schenectady. He carried both counties, his plurality being over 1900. His Democratic opponent was Hon. Curtis N. Douglas, of Albany, a brother-in-law of Governor John A. Dix, who was elected on the Democratic ticket at the referred to election of November, 1910.

Henry S. De Forest married, September 6, 1876, Lucy E., daughter of Harmonus Van Epps. Children: 1. Beulah De Forest, married William Howard Wright, son of Professor Thomas W. Wright, of Schenectady; children: Lucie De Forest, died, aged five years; Vivian; Elva; Henry De Forest. 2. Pearl De Forest, married George K. Morris, of

Amsterdam, New York, a manufacturer; no issue.

(VIII) Lansing, fourth son of Obadiah Lansing and Sarah (Vedder) De Forest, was born August 17, 1849. He learned the trade of machinist, after which he went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he was for nine years employed as foreman of the railroad company's machine shops. In 1895 he returned to Glenville and now resides there. He is a member of the Reformed church, and a Democrat in politics. He married, November 12, 1873, Philena C., born in Rotterdam, New York, May 13, 1856, died in Glenville, May 14, 1910, daughter of Richard D. and Cordelia (Gregg) Cook, both natives of Schenectady county, New York. Richard D. Cook, son of Richard M. Cook, was a photographer of Schenectady; he enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and was captain of a company of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in which he enlisted; he died in the military hospital at Elmira, New York, June 1, 1865, of disease contracted in the army. His wife, Cordelia (Gregg) Cook, died three weeks previous to his death. They had one child, Mrs. De Forest, above mentioned. Children of Mr. and Mrs. De Forest: 1. Lansing B., born September 12, 1874; a farmer of Glenville; married Ella E. Baldwin, of Wisconsin; children: Ruth M. and Helen. 2. Ella Vedder, born June 7, 1881; married Charles Kline, a farmer of Glenville, resides with her father.

Jasper Van Wormer,
VAN WORMER son of Peter Van Wormer and Mary Van

Dyke, was born near Crane's Village (Glenville), Montgomery county, New York, May 23, 1822, and for the greater part of his life resided in Albany, where he became one of the leading men of the city.

He was of the old Dutch stock which settled the provinces of New York and New Jersey, and in the line of descent, extending over more than two centuries since arriving in America, he lost none of the best traits of their sturdy character—was energetic, progressive, strictly honest and most companionable.

Henri Van Wormer was the original American ancestor of this family, who came with a brother from Wormer, Holland, about 1655, and first settled in New Jersey, but later on moved up the Hudson river and located in this locality, after which time the descendants spread throughout the northern part of New York state. The same family was ably represented in the revolution by Lieutenant Henry

Van Wormer, of the Continental army, of the Fourteen Albany County Regiment, and his son Abram served in the war of 1812 with distinction. In this way the family turns to imperishable records connected with the founding of the nation.

When Mr. Van Wormer was twenty-one years of age he came to Albany to make his way in the world, that is, expecting better opportunities than in mid-state, and he not only found these, but made excellent use of them as they were presented to his attention, for his life work was a success. His more active business career dates from the year 1847, when he became associated with Michael McGarvey in the retailing of stoves. About twenty years later, in 1866, the firm then known as Van Wormer & McGarvey built a foundry of some size and commenced the manufacture of stoves. At this time Albany was becoming recognized throughout the country as a great stove manufacturing center, and in large measure it was due to the factory of this firm, who were practically among the pioneers and supplied the enormous western trade. After the death of Mr. McGarvey, in 1876, the business was conducted under the title of J. Van Wormer & Co., and it then expanded considerably until it was regarded as one of the prime industries of the city. In 1905, Mr. Van Wormer, in advanced age, retired, but continued his interest in banking affairs.

Upon the organization of the Albany County Savings Bank in 1874, Mr. Van Wormer was made a member of the board and was elected its vice-president. In 1883 he was chosen president of this bank, which office he held up to the time of his death, and three years after his election the bank took steps towards erection of its handsome edifice on the historic site of the birthplace of General Philip Schuyler, which ancient building then gave way for this step in improvement of property. Mr. Van Wormer was regarded by the leading business men of Albany as an excellent adviser in banking matters, one who could be progressive and at the same time hew close to the line of conservatism so as not to involve the institution with undue risk, and he was made a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Albany. He was also an incorporator of the Albany Trust Company, and retired from the board to be succeeded by his son. For more than twenty years he served as an inspector at elections of the New York Central railroad, which meetings were always held in Albany, and on retiring was again succeeded by his son.

He was deeply interested in the religious ac-

tivities of the city, and was a member of the First Lutheran Church. He was an incorporator of the original Young Men's Christian Association, in 1867, and when he died there was only one survivor of that board. He was its treasurer from 1886 until his death. He was one of the earliest members of the Holland Society of New York, joining it October 25, 1886. He was a member of several other organizations, and held in highest respect by all his business associates in the most prominent affairs of the city. Although a man advanced in years and at times not enjoying very good health, he was to be seen nearly daily on the streets, and gave the appearance of one possessing considerable energy, active in movement, and keeping abreast of public matters up to the last. His residence, No. 252 State street, was among the handsomest in the city, and it was here that he died November 4, 1907.

Mr. Van Wormer married at Albany, New York, September 20, 1848, Mary Louise, daughter of John T. and Gertrude Bridges, and she was residing at No. 252 State street in 1911. Children, born in Albany, New York: 1. William Henry, married, at Albany, Belle McGarvey. 2. Julia, married, at Albany, Nicholas Swits Walls. 3. Emma, educated at Albany Female Academy. 4. Frederick, died at Albany, September 29, 189—; received his early education at the Albany Academy; graduate of Williams College, afterwards graduating from the School of Mines of Columbia University, and engaged in architecture with Marcus T. Reynolds, at Albany. 5. Edwin, married Helen Adams, at Albany; educated at the Albany Academy. 6. Mary Louise, married at Albany, April 18, 1895, George Comstock Baker, born at Comstock, New York, April 29, 1868, died there, February 2, 1908; attorney; was son of Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.; graduate of Union University; post-graduate course at Cornell; engaged in law department of Delaware & Hudson railroad; member of Masters' Lodge; deputy attorney-general of New York; president of Albany Camera Club; president of New York Society of the Second War with Great Britain; member of Society of Colonial Wars; regent of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution; member of the Fort Orange Club, Psi Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi societies.

John Williams, son of Colonel Joseph and Rebecca (Lanier) Williams, the former a soldier in the revolutionary war, grandson of Nathaniel Williams and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hicks) Lanier, and a great-grand-



Gen. John Williams

son of John Williams, the immigrant, was born in Surry county, North Carolina, January 29, 1778, died in Knoxville, Tennessee, August 10, 1837. Three of his brothers were active and prominent in public affairs, Lewis serving as representative in congress, and Robert and Thomas L. were distinguished jurists. Upon the completion of his literary studies, John Williams pursued a course of study in law in Salisbury, North Carolina, was admitted to the bar in 1803, and began practice near Knoxville, Tennessee. He served as captain in the Sixth United States Infantry from April, 1799, to June, 1800, and served as captain in the regular army in the war of 1812, also as colonel of a regiment of East Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, which he had raised and which he successfully led into Florida against the Seminoles; he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-ninth United States Infantry, June 18, 1813, and subsequently served under General Jackson against the Creek Indians in Alabama, participating in the battle of Horse-Shoe Bend, March 27, 1813. He completed the unexpired term of United States Senator George W. Campbell, resigned, served from December 4, 1815, to March 3, 1823, officiating as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was defeated for re-election in 1823 by Andrew Jackson. He was charge d'affaires to the Central American Federation by appointment from President John Quincy Adams from December 29, 1825, to December 1, 1826; subsequently a state senator, and declined a justiceship in the supreme court of Tennessee. He married Melinda, daughter of James and Mary (Lawson) White.

PUMPELLY This family has contributed three generations to Albany citizenship, coming here from Owego, New York, before which time the family resided at Salisbury, Connecticut, and previous to that period lived in Pembroke, Massachusetts.

The Pumpelly arms: Argent chassé azure on a pale gules, accosted by two roses in base (on the azure); a fleur-de-lis or; a chief of the last an eagle displayed sable. Crest: On an esquire's helmet, ornamented with a wreath of the colors and lambrequins of azure and argent, a ship on stormy waves. Motto: *Telle est la vie* (Such is life). To this description, which appears on the John H. Pumpelly tree, is added the following note: "The above-mentioned crest was used by the representatives of Numa Pompilius far back in Roman times, first on coins, as the prow of a ship, and afterward as a full Roman galley. James

Pumpelly, of Owego, used it on his seal in 1809; Harmon Pumpelly used it in 1825, and John Pumpelly, the father, used it on a seal, at Pembroke, about 1760."

(I) The first to bear the name of Pumpelly in America was Jean Pompili, whose family came from Avignon, and whose ancestors came there from Spoleto, Italy, in the train of Cardinal Abornoz. His son:

(II) Jean Pompili, was a sea captain at Plymouth, and was knocked overboard by a boom and drowned, a short time before the birth of his son, John Pumpely (Pumpelly, or Pompilie). His wife, who was a Miss Monroe, married (second) a Rev. Mr. Glover.

(III) John, son of Jean Pompili, ran away from home when about fifteen years of age, and was next heard from when he enlisted September 15, 1755, as a drummer-boy in Captain John Loring's company of His Majesty's Foot, serving until December 17, 1755. He was patriotic, for he enlisted time and again; made the entire campaign of the French and Indian war, and was made sergeant for distinguished bravery, carrying despatches alone; he was a member of Captain Samuel Thaxter's company, to Fort William Henry, at the southern end of Lake George, through a decidedly wild and hostile country, when the forest wilderness was practically filled with bloodthirsty savages. He was sergeant of Captain Abel Keen's company, at Lunenburg, March 30 to November 1, 1758. He was one of the Crown Point expedition, and at one time a member of Rogers' Rangers; also a messmate of Daniel Webster's father. He was engaged in the siege of Louisburg, and at the side of General Wolfe when he fell mortally wounded on the Heights of Abraham in 1759, assisting to carry that brave general from the firing line to die. He was a commissary under General Israel Putnam at the time of the battle of Saratoga, in October, 1777, with rank of third lieutenant. Another enlistment records that he entered Captain John Loring's company as drummer, April 22, and served until November 5, 1756. He took the oath of fidelity to the state, January 25, 1778. After his second marriage and taking up his residence at Salisbury, Connecticut, he became superintendent of the Connecticut Iron Mine and Furnace, an establishment engaged in casting, cannon used in the revolution, and he had a corps of fifty men so employed under him. After leaving the army he was for a time an architect. In 1803 he removed with his family to settle at Danby, Broome county, New York, near Owego, where his son, Hon. James Pumpelly, had settled and become a man of wealth. During the latter part of his

life he was a surveyor and also managed his farming interests. He died July 11, 1819. His portrait is yet in his granddaughter's house.

John Pumpelly married (first) Eppen Hillebranz Meijer, a lady of birth, of Dutch extraction, by whom he had the following children: 1. Bennett, married E. Merrill. 2. Barnet, served through much of the revolution. 3. Elizabeth, died young. 4. John, married Mary French. 5. Eppen, married Seth Samson. 6. Samuel, married Sarah True.

John Pumpelly married (second) Hannah Bushnell, of Salisbury, Connecticut. She was born in 1756, died at Owego, New York, December 31, 1832, daughter of Captain Samuel Bushnell, of Salisbury, who was a sea captain and came from Saybrook. The arms of the Bushnell family, used ever since coming to this country, are as follows: Argent, five fusils in fess gules, in chief three mullets sable. Crest: On a ducal coronet a wivern, sans feet.

Children of John Pumpelly and Hannah Bushnell: 1. John, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, 1775, died at Owego, New York; married Mary Pixley Tinkham (daughter of Col. David Pixley and widow of Rev. Dr. Samuel Tinkham) who was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, May 11, 1777, died at Owego, New York, June 4, 1848; three children: George James, Lydia Abbey and Frederick Henry. 2. Charles, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, 1776; removed to Owego, New York, in 1803; died there in 1855; married, September 2, 1803, Frances Avery, born January 9, 1775; children: John Charles, Mary Ann, Susan Isabella, Frances Eliza, Catherine Ann, Harriet Amelia, Stella Avery, Caroline Augusta, James and Lydia Abbey. 3. Jerusha, died without issue. 4. Maria, born 1786, died 1855; married, at Owego, Abner Beers; children: Harmon Pumpelly, Dr. Eli, David, Emma, Abner, Frances, John James, Mary Pumpelly, Charles, Edward, and John James. 5. William, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, June 17, 1788; president of the Bank of Owego; died there in 1876; married (first) Sarah Emily Tinkham (died 1822), daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary Tinkham; one child, Sarah Emily; married (second), October 24, 1824, Mary H. Welles (born Athens, Pa., May 6, 1803; died at Paris, France, December 4, 1879), daughter of George Welles; children: John Hollenbeck, Susan Mary, Marie Antoinette, Josephine and Raphael. 6. Harriet, born 1791, died August 25, 1863; married, March 3, 1809, David Quigg, merchant, of Ithaca, New York, who was born June 2, 1781, died December 17, 1862; children: Ben-

jamin D., Emeline, Harriet M., John William, James, Edward and Helen. 7. Harmon, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, August 1, 1795, died at Albany, New York, September 28, 1882; married (first) Delphine Drake; (second) Maria Brinckerhoff (see forward).

(IV) Harmon, youngest child of John Pumpelly and Hannah Bushnell, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, August 1, 1795. He resided in Albany, New York, most of his life, and when he died there, September 28, 1882, was one of the oldest men in that city, besides being one of the most conspicuous and esteemed.

At the age of six years he removed with his father's family to Owego, New York, where his youth and manhood were spent. He early learned to rely upon his own resources, and without much further education than that which he received from constantly reading well-selected books, he set out in the battle of life with an equipment in which sturdy energy and indomitable perseverance more than compensated for any lack of training. He was an omnivorous reader, and from every book he gleaned some useful knowledge, laying it by for future service. Among other accomplishments of a practical kind he gained a knowledge of surveying, and at the age of twenty-one was found in that occupation in connection with his brother James, who had charge of the extensive Harper and Caton estates in the vicinity of Tioga county, New York. His energy of character and spirit of enterprise soon led him beyond the routine of surveying. He threw into everything he did his habits of promptness, forethought and integrity, and almost everything he touched prospered. Much of his time in those years having been occupied as land agent for several large capitalists of New York City, he began the purchase and sale of lands on his own account, and thus laid the foundation of his large fortune. Together with his brothers he dealt in lumber and cattle, always displaying unusual tact, and not infrequently clearing goodly sums in his transactions. He was made president of the board of trustees of Owego in 1835, and so long as he remained there was the foremost man of the place. He was captain of a cavalry company noted for the beautiful uniforms they wore and the fine horses they rode; before this he was lieutenant of rifleman.

About 1841 he married and then removed to Albany. Having no business save the care of his property, which had gradually accumulated on his hands, he had been but a few years in that city when he became identified with its three oldest business institutions, the

Albany Savings Bank, the Albany Insurance Company, and the Albany Gaslight Company, and was soon elected president of all three of these large corporations. Aside from his private or social position, this gave him a prominence in the city's big affairs practically beyond all other men. The energy and prudence which he exercised in the administration of these concerns contributed much to their financial prosperity and the high position they have occupied in the confidence of the community.

After the death of his first wife he placed his two children at school and went to Europe, traveling in splendid style in a beautiful carriage with four horses and postillions in blue livery and an outrider also in blue. He went to Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Germany.

He continued to be successful in all that he undertook, and preserved all his mental faculties to the very last day of his life. He enjoyed excellent health, for he had been endowed with a wonderfully vigorous constitution. A great lover of good horses and an accomplished equestrian, he undoubtedly prolonged his life several years by his daily habit of horseback riding. He never lost his love of books, and notwithstanding his diminishing eyesight, was a constant reader until his fatal illness. His life was singularly happy, undoubtedly due in large measure to personal traits of character, moral and mental, which insured success and commanded respect of his fellow-men. He was an affectionate husband and father, a faithful and genial friend. He was truly all of these, and in every relation he undeviatingly proved himself a man of high principles and upright life. His Christianity was large and broad, well-informed, and based upon an earnest faith. For many years he was a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Albany, and for the last seven years of his life was senior warden of the parish. To his memory a beautiful window has been placed in the nave of that handsome edifice.

Following his death, the vestry of St. Peter's church bore testimony to the fact of "his even temper, his sagacity, his unyielding fidelity and his genial manner made him at once a wise counsellor, a discreet leader and a charming companion. He loved the church and contributed liberally towards its support. Though a man of strong will and positive opinion, he was broad and charitable towards those with whom he differed in deed and doctrine. He left a record of a life unsullied; in character a true, Christian gentleman."

The directors of the Albany Gaslight Company testified: "For the last thirty-six years,

Mr. Pumpelly was president of this board and chief manager of the affairs of the company. He was a man of marked business capacity, of excellent judgment, of stern dignity, and of great fidelity to his trust. The prosperity it enjoyed is due to him."

Harmon Pumpelly married (first), at Owego, New York, November 16, 1830, Rev. Mr. Putnam officiating, Delphine Drake, and he married (second), at Albany, New York, October 19, 1841, by Rev. John A. Yates, Maria Brinckerhoff, daughter of Peter Brinckerhoff, of New York City, and his wife, Elizabeth Bleecker, daughter of Rutger Bleecker and Catherine Elmendorf. Maria Brinckerhoff was born in New York City, January 30, 1803, and died at the Pumpelly home, No. 1, Elk street, Albany; by her he had no issue.

Delphine Drake was born at Owego, New York, April 11, 1811, and died at Owego, February 27, 1839, aged twenty-seven years, ten months and sixteen days. She was the daughter of Judge John Reuben Drake and Jerusha Roberts. Judge Drake was born at Pleasant Valley, New York, November 28, 1782, and died at Owego, March 24, 1857. He was a projector of the New York & Erie railroad; supervisor, 1813; first judge of Broome county, 1815-1823; reappointed that year and served until April 18, 1838; member of congress, 1817-1819; member of assembly, 1834; president of Owego village, 1841 to 1845, inclusive; in 1823 was one of three commissioners to supervise the construction of the first Tioga county courthouse; a man of great vigor of mind and body, and throughout his life a factor in affairs of the county and that portion of the state where he lived; Master of the Free Masons' lodge of Owego. His father was the Rev. Reuben Drake, a Baptist minister, owner of large property, living in a fine, stone house, and married Phoebe Sherwood. His father was William Drake, a large land owner and a man of wealth. The coat-of-arms of the Drakes is yet to be seen on a ring belonging to Judge Drake; it is a shield argent, and a hibern taillet nowed sable.

Harmon Pumpelly and Delphine Drake had issue:

1. Adeline Jerusha, born at Owego, New York, April 27, 1832; residing in 1911 at No. 7 Elk street, Albany; married at Albany, May 13, 1874, James Kidd; no issue (see forward). She is a woman possessing the kindest of instincts towards all with whom she comes in contact, and her unknown acts of charity are of daily occurrence. Her home is regarded as one of the leading salons in Albany, where people of note and refinement are wont to

master of Albany and held office 1858-61. He was in 1863 and for a number of years a member of the board of water commissioners, and did all he could towards the adoption of the system to yield an adequate supply. He was one of the first board of trustees of the Albany City Savings Institution when incorporated, March 29, 1850. When the Albany Railway Company was incorporated, September 14, 1863, he was a member of the board, and upon organizing was elected the first president of that concern, which was one of the most important in the city. He was a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank and a director of the Albany Insurance Company. In many respects he was a self-made man, imbued with public spirit and ever ready to help others to do as he had done. Charities likewise engaged his attention as a delight, and he gave to the Albany Guardian Society the site for its Home for the Friendless, which was opened, free from debt, May 5, 1870, at the corner of Clinton avenue and Perry street.

Securing a position in the dry-goods house of Isaac W. Staats, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, on beginning his business career, he applied himself with such perseverance to his vocation, that he was enabled six years later to engage in the business for himself in the Athenaeum Building on Broadway, north of State street. After a few years he turned his attention to a new branch and opened a carpet store on the prominent corner of Broadway and State street. He was a Whig in politics, and when given office in recognition of personal worth and for efficient party services, always filled the same with unimpeachable integrity.

His home was at No. 7 Elk street, and he died there May 20, 1879. The Albany Gas-light Company's directors voiced the sentiment: "He had long been a member of the board and a constant and sagacious trustee of the many interests he was called to preserve. His judgment was always the result of careful consideration and his action was both prudent and wise." The Albany Savings Bank testified: "His excellent business qualifications and experience, his strict integrity and sound judgment, made his services useful, and the kindness of his heart made intercourse pleasant." The Albany Insurance Company directors subscribed: "An intercourse of many years has made this board the witness of his great integrity and stability of character, of his uniform courtesy and urbanity of manner; his sound and practical judgment, together with the value and warmth of his friendship."

Probably no institution in Albany missed his

assistance so much as St. Peter's Episcopal Church of which society he was a member, and which resolved: "With profound grief and a deep sense of personal bereavement, the Vestry of St. Peter's Church records the death. He was for many years one of the most influential citizens of this community. His quiet courtesy, his wise forethought, his high sense of mercantile honor and unimpeachable integrity, gave him an eminent position among his associates. He was a man of singularly sound judgment and honorable life, of large and discriminating charity, and of a thoughtful and intelligent concern in questions touching public good. He was devotedly attached to the parish of which he was for many years vestryman, and he had an unflagging interest in its welfare. He was prompt to aid every department of its religious and charitable work with judicious counsel and generous gifts, and at the same time unremitting in his attendance."

James Kidd married (first) Jane Maria Shepard; by whom: 1. James, the well known artist, and who held various military commissions. 2. William, born at Albany, March 7, 1842; residing in Washington, D. C., in 1911; married, June 23, 1869, Caroline Minerva Martindale, who was born at Batavia, New York, October 17, 1851, daughter of General Martindale; by whom: Harry Martindale, and Jane Martindale, who married Amasa J. Parker, Jr. 3. Robert, born at Albany, March 7, 1842 (twin). 4. Howard, born at Albany; married Elizabeth (daughter of Judge Nott), who died at Scarsdale, New York, January 22, 1911.

James Kidd married (second), Adeline J. Pumpelly, at Albany, New York, May 13, 1874.

The maternal ancestor of
STOCKWELL Ulysses G. Stockwell, of
Albany, New York, is

John Wetherbee, born in England and an early settler at Sudbury and Marlboro, Massachusetts. The earliest form of the name in New England was Witherby, but has since passed through several changes, as Wetherby, Witherbee, Wetherbee, Weatherby, etc. The New York family generally use the form, Witherbee. John Wetherbee married (first) in Marlboro, Massachusetts, September 18, 1672, Mary Howe, born June 18, 1654, died in Stow, Massachusetts, June 5, 1684, daughter of John and Mary Howe. He married (second) Lydia More, who survived him.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Howe) Wetherbee, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, March 26, 1675. He resided

in Stow, Massachusetts, where he died about 1720. By wife Catherine he had seven sons and one daughter.

(III) Hezekiah, son of John (2) and Catherine Wetherbee, married, April 23, 1728, Huldah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gove) Martyn. They resided a short time in Marlboro, where their eldest child was born. In 1729 he removed to Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and there resided until his death. The exact date of his demise is not known, but was prior to 1759, as on that date intentions of marriage were published between "Abel Platts of Rowley, Canada, to Phebe Wetherbee, daughter of Widow Wetherbee from over beyond Mulpus." Mulpus is the name of a brook in Lunenburg. Widow Huldah Wetherbee married (second) January 12, 1773, Deacon Ephraim Peirce, of Lunenburg, whom she survived, later removing to Rindge, New Hampshire, with her children. Children: Benjamin, died young; Thomas; Phebe, died young; Sarah, married Noah Dodge, a soldier of the revolution; John; Abraham; Hezekiah; Rachel; Benjamin (2), a soldier of the revolution; Mary; Kezia.

(IV) Thomas, son of Hezekiah and Huldah (Martyn) Wetherbee, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, November 27, 1730. He removed to Rindge, Massachusetts, between 1777 and 1780, and to New Ipswich, same state, in 1800. He married, April 22, 1756, Hannah Munroe, of Carlisle, Massachusetts. Children, all born in Lunenburg: 1. Thomas, August 7, 1757; married Maria Sawtell. 2. Daniel, December 16, 1758; married Hepsibah Merriam. 3. Hepsibah, February 28, 1760; married Nathan Hewett. 4. Isaac, September 2, 1761; married Hannah Knapp. 5. Sarah, March 30, 1763; married (first) Joshua Heald; (second) a Mr. Hamblin; (third) a Mr. Nesmith. 6. David, of further mention. 7. Hannah, February 16, 1766; married Tilley Mason. 8. Lucy, August 4, 1767; married Gregory Fairlie. 9. Josiah, March 17, 1769; married Lavina Hyde. 10. Martha, October 16, 1771; married Benjamin Bacheller. 11. Molley, November 14, 1773.

(V) David, son of Thomas and Hannah (Munroe) Wetherbee, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, May 31, 1764. He removed to the state of Maine, later settling in Washington county, New York. He served in the war of 1812 against Great Britain and received an award of money for his services. After the war he removed to Oswego county, New York, where he died. He married, in Massachusetts, Esther Hathorne, of the Massachusetts family of Judge Hathorne, the

"Witchcraft" judge, and of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the distinguished author.

(VI) Waldron S., son of David and Esther (Hathorne) Witherbee (as the name is now used in the family), was born in 1802 (perhaps in Connecticut, where David may have lived for a time); came to Washington county, New York, in 1818, settled in the town of Dresden, where he died in 1883, aged eighty-one years. He was collector of the town in 1865; a prosperous farmer; member of the Baptist church; a Republican in politics. He married Paulina Guilford, born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, in 1810, died 1876. She was also an active member of the Baptist church. Children: 1. Marcena, of further mention. 2. Robins M., born November 16, 1843; became a leading wholesale and retail merchant of Whitehall, New York; a veteran of the civil war and prominent in his community; married Mary L. McLaughlin; children: Minnie E., married Emmet L. Gray; Clayton R.; Ada J. 3. Waldron. 4. John J., of Dresden, New York.

(VII) Marcena, daughter of Waldron S. and Paulina (Guilford) Witherbee, was born in the town of Dresden, Washington county, New York, in 1833, died in 1870. She married Isaac Hall, the revolutionary soldier and the adopted son of Abraham Stockwell, born 1792, a prosperous farmer of Dresden, married but without children. Abraham was no doubt a descendant of Abel (3) Stockwell, of Marlborough, Vermont, born in Massachusetts, 1744, kept an inn which was a great resort for the "Green Mountain Boys" during the revolution, served as a soldier during almost the entire revolutionary period, received a soldier's grant of land in New York state. His father, Abel (2) Stockwell, born in 1708, was the first actual settler of Marlborough, Vermont, where he was sheriff and inn keeper. Sessions of court were frequently held at his inn. Abel (1) Stockwell was of Salem, Massachusetts, had a brother Quinton who was captured by the Indians from his home in Deerfield, Massachusetts, September 19, 1677, taken to Canada, ransomed in 1678 and returned to his home by way of Albany, New York. Isaac Hall was born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, March 23, 1838. He was educated in the public schools. After his adoption by Abraham Stockwell (whose name he took legally) he lived in Dresden, Washington county, where he grew to manhood. He was a boatman on the canal and river, later worked at the carpenter's trade. His residence is now (1910) at Ticonderoga. He married Marcena Witherbee. She was a devout Congrega-





Yours Truly
W. J. Stockwell

tionalist. Children: 1. Abraham, born 1863, died February 6, 1905; married but had no children. 2. Ulysses G., of further mention. 3. Dorcas, died in infancy.

(VIII) Ulysses Grant, second son of Isaac and Marcena (Witherbee) Stockwell, was born in Dresden, New York, April 6, 1867. He was educated in the town schools of Dresden, New York, and West Haven, Vermont, and at Troy Business College, where he was graduated in 1886. He began his business career as a life insurance agent in Troy, New York, and was so successful and well adapted to the business that he made rapid strides upward. He was appointed general agent for the state of Vermont by the Washington Life Insurance Company, with offices at Rutland, and continued until 1890. For the following three years he was manager for the United States Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Scranton and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From 1893 to 1896 he was superintendent of agencies for the Netherland Life Insurance Company with offices in New York city and Albany. This company retiring from business, Mr. Stockwell assumed a similar position with the American Life Insurance Company, continuing with that company until 1898. In that year he retired from the life insurance field and has since been engaged as a real estate operator and general contractor in Albany. He has been a potent factor in the improvement of the city, where he has erected two hundred and twenty-five dwellings. His greatest activity has been in the erection of houses and modern apartments, in the latter having introduced features and conveniences hitherto unknown in Albany. He is a man of great energy and has gained his prominence in Albany solely by his own force of character and acknowledged reliability in business dealings. He is well-known and highly respected by all who know him. He is of the Presbyterian faith, and a Republican in politics. He holds all degrees in the Masonic order except the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite. He is affiliated with Temple Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; Champlain Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, of Whitehall, New York; DeWitt Clinton Council, No. 22, Royal and Select Masters; Temple Commandery, No. 2; Knights Templar; Cyprus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Albany Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He married, June 30, 1891, Florence, daughter of William and granddaughter of Samuel Clark, born in Sharon, Vermont, who had children: Harry, Emmeline, Amanda and William. William Clark was born in 1819, and died

1899. He married, March 26, 1844, Eveline, daughter of William Porter, of Quechee, Vermont. Children: Helen, William, John, Samuel, Florence, who married Ulysses G. Stockwell. Children: Anna Porter, born April 6, 1893; Florence C., May 30, 1901; Helen, June 7, 1904.

COLVIN

Hon. Verplanck Colvin, superintendent of the New York State Land Survey, was born in Albany, New York, January 4, 1847. His father was the Senator, Hon. Andrew James Colvin, who was born at Coeymans, Albany county, New York, April 30, 1808, and died at Albany, July 8, 1889. Senator Colvin married, in Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, September 2, 1845, Margaret Crane Alling, born at Newark, New Jersey, March 19, 1812, died in Albany, New York, June 25, 1900.

The Colvins are a family of ancient English lineage, the first appearance of the name in English history occurring in the old chronicles, wherein it is stated that Colvin, Duke of Colchester, or Kaer-Colvin ("*Colchester*" equivalent to "*Colvin-town*"), became King of Britain and rejected the authority of the Roman Emperor. The Roman general, Constantius, being sent against him with an army, a truce was made and Constantius married Helen Colvin, daughter of the king. The son of this union was Constantine, afterwards Emperor of Rome, and called "The Great," who was the first Christian emperor.* His mother, Helen, was the Saint Helena, of the ancient Catholic Church, so honored as the discoverer at Jerusalem of the remains of the "true cross" on which the Savior died, which facts may be found more fully brought out in Geoffrey's British History, chapter vi., Grafton's Chronicles; Heylyn Chronicles, p. 273.

(1) The progenitor of the Colvin family in America was John Colvin, who was the paternal great-grandfather of Hon. Verplanck Colvin. He was born in Scotland in 1752, near Castle Douglas, of renowned memory, and came to this country from there in 1772, settling at Nine Partners, New York, where he married Sarah Fuller. She was born in Connecticut, April 25, 1754, and was a descendant of a Mayflower Pilgrim. They subsequently removed to Coeymans, Albany county, New York, where he died January, 1814. Near this place he owned a large farm, situated west of Coeymans village or landing, on the Hudson river. He was a large man, possessing great physical strength as well as

*See ancient English Chronicles of Britain (Grafton, 1568, p. 86-87-88-89), and Peter Heylyn's great "*Cosmographi*," Kings of Britain, p. 273.

strong mental qualities, was of high character, a man of integrity and eminent for his piety. In 1811 he was member of assembly, being elected on the same ticket with Stephen Van Rensselaer, Abraham Van Vechten and Abel French, all prominent men of his day in New York State.

(II) James Colvin, eldest son of John Colvin and Sarah Fuller, was born at Coeymans, New York, July 11, 1776, and died in Albany, New York, May 6, 1846. He married Catherine Huyck Verplanck, which brought a wealth of ancient American history into the family. She was born in Coeymans, June 30, 1778, and was the granddaughter of David Verplanck (son of Isaac Verplanck, tenth child of Abraham 1st), whose first wife was Ariaantje Coeymans. From her he inherited a great part of the Coeymans Patent in Albany and Greene counties, a very ancient patent or manorial grant, located before the Van Rensselaer Patent of Rensselaerwyck, or Albany.

David Verplanck was born April 14, 1695, and married (first), July 16, 1723, Ariaantje, daughter of Barent Pieterse Coeymans, born at Coeymans, October 19, 1672; (second) a Miss Brouwer; (third), Catrina Boom, November 10, 1752. David Verplanck's father was Isaac Verplanck, who was baptized June 26, 1641, and married Abigail Uytendbogart. Isaac Verplanck's father was Abraham Isaacse Verplanck, of New Amsterdam, who emigrated to that place from Holland at a time when there were only fifteen houses on Manhattan Island, and was commander of the Dutch forces there under Governor Kieft in the first war with the Indians. In the house of the Verplancks at Fishkill, New York, where some of the family settled in 1682, the Society of the Cincinnati was formed. When he died he left 8,500 acres of the Coeymans Patent to each of his four children: Johannes, Ariaantje, Harriet and Isaac Davids.

Ariaantje Coeymans, wife of David Verplanck, was the daughter of Barent Pieterse Coeymans, who purchased the enormous tract bearing his name. He was the son of Pieter Coeymans, also a miller, the progenitor of his family in America, who came from Utrecht in 1636, and he married the daughter of Andries De Vos. Barent, first owner of the mill at Coeymans, had litigation with the Patroon Van Rensselaer, because he had dealings before the Patroon with the native Indians for the tract of land measuring ten or twelve miles along the Hudson river. It was decided in Coeymans' favor in 1714, and he obtained a patent from Queen Anne confirming the en-

tire tract to him. Upon a commanding site, near the Hudson river, was erected the old stone mansion, the oldest building in the place, and still an object of great interest, once called the "Coeymans' Castle."

(III) Hon. Andrew J. Colvin was born at Coeymans, New York, April 30, 1808, and died at Albany, New York, July 8, 1889. He was corporation counsel of Albany; district attorney for Albany county, the first ever elected in that county, and state senator during 1860-1861. He was author of the act giving women their legal rights, and of the act abolishing the death penalty, which was restored after he left the senate. He was noted for his patriotism during the civil war, and was chosen by the legislature to be president of the joint session of the New York State assembly and senate, selected by the legislature to receive Abraham Lincoln on his visit to Albany, which was the only reception ever given by the state to the martyr President.

Andrew James Colvin married, at Newark, New Jersey, September 2, 1845, Margaret Crane Alling, daughter of Prudden Alling and Maria Halsey, of Newark, New Jersey. She was a niece of Colonel John Ford, and related to General Prudden of the revolutionary army, and by marriage of her aunt, Matilda (Rosekrans) Halsey, to General Ebenezer Foote of the Continental army, an old Delaware county family. She was a descendant of Roger Alling (1st) progenitor of the family in America, who came to this country in 1639, settling in New Haven, Connecticut.

When the Rev. Mr. Davenport proposed to found Yale College, Roger Alling was the first to respond and say he "would send his son" there. Roger Alling's eldest son Samuel married Sarah Winston, of the old Cecil (Churchill, Marlborough) families; their eldest son, Samuel, Jr., married, at New Haven, in 1690, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Curry, and removed to Newark, New Jersey, 1702; their son, Samuel Alling (3d), the deacon, married Abigail Prudden, granddaughter of Rev. John Prudden (2nd), minister of the first church of Newark. They had a son, John Alling (3rd), first of Newark, who married Abigail Young of Newark; their son, John Alling (4th), born in 1746, at Newark, married Martha Crane, of Newark, a descendant of Jasper Crane. The third son of this John Alling (4th) was Prudden Alling, of Newark, born October 20, 1779, who married, March 16, 1806, Maria Halsey. Prudden Alling died at Newark, January 31, 1857. Their youngest daughter was Margaret Crane All-

ing, who was the mother of Verplanck Colvin.

Prudden Alling in later life had vessels plying between Savannah, Georgia, and Newark, New Jersey, and when he closed his business at the former place, drove all the distance in his carriage to Ballston, New York, to visit his relatives, the Ball family. He owned many negro slaves, but gave them all their freedom, as did also the Colvin family, setting them free in Albany county before the act emancipating slaves in New York state was passed.

Of interest to the family is the fact that a daughter of the Mr. Ball mentioned, married a Pierson, and was called by the Allings, "Aunt" Pierson. Her father, Mr. Ball, was a confidential officer of General Washington; was captured by the Hessians on Staten Island, and had his toes crushed by the butts of the muskets of these soldiers, and finally was killed by these soldiers. The Ball family was related to General Washington's mother.

Prudden Alling had an uncle, General Prudden, who married a Miss Ogden, of Newark, New Jersey. General Prudden was high sheriff of Morris county when Washington had his headquarters there at and after the revolution, and he took his nephew, Prudden Alling, then a child, to Washington's camp. It was there afterwards that the portrait of Prudden Alling was painted, showing him in scarlet coat and powdered hair in a queue, now owned by Alling Ward, in Ohio, son or grandson of General Prudden's sister. A portrait of Washington was painted in the same style, and is now in the national capital. General Prudden brought up his nephew, Prudden Alling, from childhood. John Alling (4th), maternal great-grandfather of Verplanck Colvin, in 1775 joined a company of minute men of the American patriots and was chosen third lieutenant. He was in the battles fought at Newark and elsewhere. The family records published tell of his severe fighting, face to face, with the British, musket in hand, at Newark. In April, 1782, he was wounded, by a bayonet, in the thigh, and died December 2, 1795, aged forty-nine years. Prudden Alling, Verplanck Colvin's grandfather, was twenty years old when President Washington died, and his acquaintance with and relationship to Washington was a valued feature of his life.

(IV) Hon. Verplanck Colvin, son of Hon. Andrew James Colvin and Margaret Crane Alling, was born at Albany, January 4, 1847. He was educated at home, then at the Albany Academy, and afterwards by private tutors. At a later period he was for a short time an

instructor in surveying, engineering and geodesy at Hamilton College, New York. At Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, whither his family removed shortly after the outbreak of the civil war, he indulged his taste for outdoor life and laid the foundation of his love for topographical science by preparing topographical maps of the country. He next studied law under his father, practicing successfully in the minor courts, but inclined more and more to scientific pursuits.

He kept up his interest in topography and military map reconnaissance; allied himself closely with the Albany Institute (one of the oldest and most eminent scientific and literary organizations in America, dating to 1791), and organized a very successful course of free scientific lectures in the State Geological Hall, Albany. Continuing his topographical and geological studies in 1865, he began his exploration of the Adirondack wilderness, corrected many errors in existing maps of that region, and during several successive summers continued this line of work so pleasing to him by natural bent. In 1870 he made the first ascent and measurement of the height of Mt. Seward, and about that time discovered the remarkable errors of the local variations of the compass needle in northern New York, which render bearings taken in most parts of these mountains valueless without long, skillful study. It was during this winter that he killed a huge bear in close combat in the snow, near Lake Pleasant, Hamilton county, in the Adirondacks.

In 1869 he made a critical topographical and geological survey of the Helderbergh mountains of New York, finely illustrated by his sketches. A brief abstract of this work was published by the Harpers—who had the famous engraver, Harry Fenn, prepare the wood cuts—and Mr. Colvin was paid by the Harpers at the same rate as General George B. McClellan and Horace Greeley, then among the most famous writers in America. This gave Verplanck Colvin a high position in American literature and led to more important work, among which was his intimate acquaintance with the great New York State Geologist, James Hall (who afterwards brought Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, when the latter was president of the Royal Society of Great Britain, to see Mr. Colvin). Mr. Colvin learned much from James Hall on geology; and the mathematics of meteorology and astronomy from Professor George W. Hough, late of the Dudley Observatory and Dearborn Observatory.

During the latter part of the winter of 1870 he traveled extensively through the

Southern States, and by pen and pencil illustrated his account of these journeys. In 1871 he crossed the great plains to Colorado, visiting Wyoming, Nebraska and the Black Hills, and was the first to ascend, describe and map highest peaks in the Rocky Mountains, subsequently writing an article for *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "The Dome of the Continent," which caused the name "Dome State" to be first applied to Colorado. He was elected an honorary member of the Rocky Mountain Club of Denver, an honor rarely conferred, such honor being limited to a few special explorers of the Rockies, including Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan. In 1871 Mr. Colvin urged the creation of the Adirondack park and forest preserve. In 1872 he induced the New York state legislature to make the first appropriation for the state survey in the Adirondacks, and he was accordingly appointed superintendent of that valuable work, as well as of other state surveys; and in the same year he traced the Hudson river to its highest lake source, Lake Tear of the Clouds, on the southern flank of Mt. Marcy, and he was the first to visit and name this lake and source of the Hudson.

In 1873 he was appointed one of the Commission of the State Parks of New York, having been the first to recommend making the Adirondack Forest Preserve, and in this commission was associated with William A. Wheeler, later vice-president of the United States, and Horatio Seymour, governor of New York.

In 1875 he made the first true measurement with level and rod of Mt. Marcy, the highest peak in New York state, proving its altitude to be 5,344 feet above sea level. His services have been of great value to the state and science at large, and the highest mountain on the eastern shore of the lower Ausable lake, in the eastern Adirondacks, bears his name. This title was given to the lake by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, New York, in the New York *Independent*, many years ago. Mr. Colvin was the first man to climb this mountain, and he has climbed and measured all the highest peaks of the Adirondack region.

In 1876 he explored the headwaters of the Moose river and Beaver river region, finding numerous lakes never before placed on any map. In 1877, while exploring on snowshoes among the mountains at the head of Red river, he encountered an enormous panther, which had just killed a deer, and he killed the panther by a single shot from his rifle.

In 1881 he was called upon to lecture on higher surveying and geodesy at Hamilton

College, New York, at the suggestion of his friend, the great astronomer, Professor C. H. F. Peters (who was the discoverer of thirty-six of the minor planets of our solar system); and, at this time, Mr. Colvin was the guest of President Darling.

In 1882 he was chosen, with Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, one of the New York delegates to the first American Forestry Congress, and read an important paper before that learned body.

In 1883 he was given full and complete charge of the New York State Land Survey, which office he held a great many years. In 1888, when the national government was proposing to erect new gun foundries for the great cannon which have proved so excellent, he showed in an able paper that the most secure location for the factory was at the Watervliet arsenal, near Albany, that city being "*the sole unconquered capital of the world.*" Congress adopted his views, and he was called into consultation by the ordnance officers of the United States army. In recognition of this service the Albany Burgesses' Corps presented Mr. Colvin with a handsome sword. In 1891 he was nominated for the office of state engineer and surveyor, and polled 538,000 votes, being 4,000 ahead of the candidate for governor.

In 1893 he represented the state of New York in the reception to the Duke of Veragua and family, the descendants of Columbus, at the capitol, and traveled with them to the lakes and mountains of this state, in this manner establishing a friendship with that family which has since been maintained by correspondence.

Mr. Colvin was chosen president of the ancient scientific society, the Albany Institute, to succeed the late Leonard Kip, the gifted author. As such he conducted it upon a high basis of learning, following his ideas that this organization was the leader in higher educational matters at Albany and the people should be made acquainted with all recent discoveries and inventions by listening to the descriptions given by the originators themselves. In this way he secured men of wide note to discuss topics of valuable historical, scientific and technical concerns of the day. His own paper, mathematically proving from the records given by Plutarch, that this continent was known to the Phenecians and Carthaginians, is very important.

From the allusions made to Plutarch to the position of the star Saturn, to the direction of the sun at its extreme northerly elongation about the time of the first century of the Christian era, to the length of the days and nights

at the extreme north point reached by the voyagers, to their account of stopping at Britain, and the distance sailed on the outward voyage to this continent, the height of the tides, the ice in the rivers, the warmth of the tropical climate of the countries upon the Mexican Gulf, and the voyage directly eastward, back to Carthage, Mr. Colvin has worked out, by astronomical and geographical formulæ, on the basis of the observations of the Egyptian astronomer, Ptolemy, even the latitudes, directions and distances of the points referred to in the text of the ancient Roman writer, nearly two thousand years ago; and proved the knowledge of this continent by the ancients.

Mr. Colvin's paper "On the true path of the moon in space," showing that the earth and moon move around the sun like projectiles in wave-like curves, always concave toward the sun, and that, hence, the moon never goes around the earth in a circular or elliptical orbit, has made clear a very obscure question in astronomy and greatly facilitated the study of that science.

His address to the Grand Army of the Republic, delivered at Albany in 1896, was memorable, showing that the issues of the civil war were not closed when the military conflict ceased; but that the industrial problems which arose enter into the later political conditions, particularly in the competition of cheap negro labor in the South with white labor in the North, and that these issues are not to be finally settled without full consideration of the rights and wrongs of the human race through all of the historic conditions of the preceding ages of effort for civilization, the freedom to do right, and prevention of wrong, which were the underlying causes leading up to the civil war, and in the same way to the more recent Spanish-American war of 1898.

In 1898 Superintendent Colvin offered the services of himself and the chief officers and employees of his department to the state for military service in a letter to the adjutant-general; but the state militia was given preference, and he was ordered by the governor to continue his work in the civil service. His department was the only New York state civil division tendering its services for this war.

Mr. Colvin's chief work has been in higher engineering and geodesy, much of the results of which has been published by the state in the form of reports to the legislature; but in addition to these are numerous pamphlets and a variety of publications made by him at various times. Many of his writings have been copiously illustrated or accompanied by valu-

able topographical maps, designs, plans and designs of things devised to improve and facilitate engineering work. They are considered far from being what is termed dry, and engage the thought of many a reader wishing to be well informed on New York state affairs especially appertaining to the Adirondack region. In this line he is the inventor of a portable boat to be used in making explorations; made improvements in telescopes, and discovered a method of securing the mean temperature of the atmosphere independent of the thermometer, by observations on the velocity of sound. He is the author of "First Ascent of Mt. Marcy," published by the state in 1871; "The Helderberg Mountains," illustrated, Harper's, 1871; "The Dome of the Continent," Harper's, 1872.

He has also acted as consulting engineer on many important works, in the location of railroads, etc.; has been president of the Schenectady and Albany Railway Company, and a director and officer in other railroad companies. He was consulted in regard to the eastern extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway by Lord Mount Stephen and Sir William Van Horn, of that important corporation.

In his geographical explorations he has made large additions to knowledge. His map sketch of the snowy range of the Rocky Mountains around Gray's Peak, made in 1870, was the first ever published, and has not been materially changed by any subsequent and more expensive and elaborate surveys.

In 1883, Seth Green, then superintendent for the State Fishery Commission, published an estimate that there were only three hundred lakes and ponds in New York state, and Mr. Colvin was called on to give an account of those which he knew in the Adirondacks and northern counties of New York, and furnished a list of those which he had either personally visited or which had been located by survey or reconnaissance, amounting to upwards of one thousand in that portion of the state alone, while there are many small ponds which have no names.

Under the law he was given charge of the surveys of all state land and the re-location and restoration of boundary lines which might be in litigation or dispute between the state and private parties. His surveys were made by law *prima facie* evidence in the courts of New York, when certified under his hand and official seal.

In 1902 Mr. Colvin was elected president of the New York Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a railroad reorganized in 1905, from three separate companies previously

chartered by the state of New York, viz.: The New York & Albany railroad (150 miles); the Schenectady & Albany railroad (18 miles); and the New York Northern railroad (nearly 200 miles). The united stock of these railway companies already authorized by law (forming the new company of 1905) is \$10,150,000, and bonds authorized and recorded are \$6,000,000, covering the right-of-way acquired. The work of constructing these railways was begun under the late President Joseph H. Ramsey, the former president and builder of the Albany & Susquehanna railroad, the \$100 stock of which now commands \$270 per share in the market. About \$2,000,000 has been expended upon the construction work of the consolidated new company (the New York Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and its completion is greatly desired by the people along its line.

Mr. Colvin is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, honorary member of the Club Alpine Francais of Paris, the Adirondack Club, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, honorary member of the similar society in Great Britain, Sons of the Revolution, corresponding member of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, Massachusetts, and Sierra Club of California; was the first honorary president of the Adirondack Guides' Association, president of Albany Chamber of Commerce, of the Scotch "Burns Club" of Albany, the New York State Historical Society, Albany Institute, life member of the National Geographic Society, a foundation member of the Fortnightly Club, and he is also allied with several other organizations of similar nature.

Mr. Colvin is not married. He resides in the old homestead of the Colvin family in Albany, situated in his park among the great trees in the heart of the city of Albany, in the large and beautiful place known as "The Elms," on Western avenue, it being the same place in which his grandmother and his father previously resided; and the spacious grounds have been a garden since old colonial times.

The Chase family is of ancient English origin, the name being derived, no doubt, from the French word "chasser," to hunt. The family seat of the branch from which the American one now considered is descended, was at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, through which runs the river Chess, giving its name to the town. The Chase arms are: Gules: four crosses patance argent, two and two, on a canton azure, a lion passant or.

(I) Thomas Chase, of Chesham, a descendant of the ancient family.

(II) John, son of Thomas Chase, was also of Chesham.

(III) Matthew, son of John Chase, was of Chesham; married Elizabeth Bould, daughter of Robert Bould.

(IV) Thomas, son of Matthew Chase, was of Hundrech parish, Chesham.

(V) Richard, son of Thomas Chase, was born in Hundrech, Chesham, England, baptized August 3, 1542, married Joan Bishop, at Chesham, April 16, 1564. They had ten children, two of whom, Aquila and Thomas, came to America, and with William Chase (not a brother so far as any proof can be shown) are the ancestors of nearly all of the name in America who claim early descent.

(VI) Thomas, eighth child and sixth son of Richard and Joan (Bishop) Chase, born in Hundrech parish, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England, was baptized July 18, 1585. He is the American ancestor of Judge Emory A. Chase, whose line of descent follows: Thomas came to America about the year 1636. In 1639 he was one of the early settlers of Hampton, New Hampshire, as was Aquila Chase, his brother, who remained until 1646, when he returned to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he died in 1670. Thomas lived hereafter in Hampton, where he died in 1652. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, in 1642, who survived him, and married (second), August 26, 1653, John Garland, whom she also survived, and married (third), February 19, 1677, Judge Henry Roby. Children: 1. Thomas, born 1643, died in Hampton, unmarried. 2. Joseph, born 1645, resided in Hampton; was taken prisoner in the assault on Major Waldron's, June 27, 1689; married, January 31, 1671, Rachael Partridge, of Salisbury. 3. Isaac, of whom further. 4. James, born 1649; married, September 2, 1675, Elizabeth Green. 5. Abraham, born August 6, 1651; "was killed in ye Wares," in 1676.

(VII) Lieutenant Isaac, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Philbrick) Chase, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, April 1, 1647, died in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, May 19, 1727. He is buried in the old cemetery on the hill overlooking the harbor at the village of Vineyard Haven, where his tombstone is yet to be found, though not wholly legible. It records that "Here lies the body of Isaac Chase, who died May ye 19, 1727." He married (first), February 20, 1673, Mary Perkins; (second), October 5, 1675, Mary Tilton, who survived him until 1746, aged eighty-eight years. Children: 1.

Thomas, born November 19, 1677; married, February 21, 1704, Jean Smith. 2. Rachel, born October 25, 1679; married July 19, 1700, Samuel Knight. 3. Isaac, born February 21, 1681; married, April 3, 1702, Mary Pease. 4. Abraham, born January 10, 1683; married (first) Abigail Barnard (second), March 5, 1732, Mercy Nickerson. 5. James, born January 15, 1685, married Rachel Brown. 6. Mary, born January 17, 1687; married, June 14, 1704, Beniah Weeks. 7. Joseph, of whom further. 8. Jonathan, born December 28, 1691; married Mehitabel ——. 9. Hannah, born November 25, 1693; married, December 31, 1712, Nathan Pease. 10. Sarah, born October 15, 1695; married, June 27, 1716, Samuel Cobb. 11. Priscilla, born November 12, 1697; married, November 18, 1718, Nathaniel Folger. 12. Elizabeth, born September 7, 1703, died unmarried, 1719.

(VIII) Joseph, son of Lieutenant Isaac and Mary (Tilton) Chase, was born February 26, 1689, and died May —, 1749. He married Lydia Coffin, of Nantucket, September 16, 1714. She was a great-granddaughter of Tristram Coffin (Trustee), of Nantucket. She died July 17, 1749. Children: 1. Abel, of whom further. 2. Mary, born February 9, 1721; married, October 4, 1748, David Dunham. 3. Priscilla, married, March 17, 1741, Henry Smith. 4. Demaris, born May 12, 1724; married Peter Ripley. 5. Lydia, married Shuball Dunham. 6. Rachel, married, July 9, 1769, Thomas Gwin. 7. Joseph, supposed to be drowned. 8. Thomas, married (first) Anna Fields; (second) Elizabeth Collins. 9. Sarah, born April 7, 1735; married, October 1, 1755, Seth Pease. 10. Benjamin, born May 14, 1737.

(IX) Abel, son of Joseph and Lydia (Coffin) Chase, was born October 9, 1719, died January 25, 1808. He married, February 14, 1744, Mercy Mayhew, born February 23, 1725, died February 25, 1807. A few years before their death they spent with their son Zephaniah, and were buried on the farm in the Chase cemetery, hereinafter mentioned. Children: 1. Benjamin, born December 23, 1745, died at Hudson, New York, November 3, 1816; married, February 27, 1768, Elizabeth Bronk, born April 22, 1746, died October 25, 1801. 2. Zephaniah, of whom further. 3. Henry, born October 5, 1756, died unmarried, July 8, 1832.

(X) Zephaniah, son of Abel and Mercy (Mayhew) Chase, was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, March 14, 1748. He married (first), October 10, 1772, Abigail Skiff, born at Chillmark, Martha's Vineyard, July 4, 1748, died at Chillmark,

March 27, 1784, daughter of Joseph and Remember (Gibbs) Skiff. He married (second), January 16, 1785, Widow Love (West) Skiff, born October 5, 1756, at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, died July 8, 1832, at Jewett Center, New York. Children of first marriage: 1. Benjamin, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, twin of Benjamin, who died when eighteen days old. 3. Joseph, born December 2, 1775, and died July 2, 1831; married, November 10, 1805, Jemima, daughter of Lambert Howk; children, John, Samuel and Isaac. 4. Thomas, born October 18, 1777, died, unmarried, in Hudson, New York, January 22, 1821. Children of second marriage: 1. David, born March 1, 1786, died August 27, 1871; married (first), October 13, 1818, Abigail Pratt, (second) February 13, 1850, Charlotte Johnson; children, all by first marriage: Eunice, Emmeline, Harriet, David Nobel, Polly, Lucy Ann, Charles Pratt, and Abigail. 2. West, the first child born after the removal to New York, January 25, 1788, died September 7, 1792. 3. Charles, born September 9, 1790, died April 24, 1844; married, November 30, 1809, Nellie (or Eleanor) Howk, born October 3, 1789, died June 10, 1868. Children: Cynthia, Electa, Almira, Levisa, Esther, Lucy, Eliza, Manley, Charles Wesley, D. Fletcher, Horace W. and Lambert Charles. 4. Abigail, born October 28, 1792, died December 15, 1848; married, May 23, 1811, Jared Johnson, born July 1, 1786, died November 18, 1851; children: Tamesiu, Betsey, Abigail, Orra and Orvilla. 5. Elizabeth, born February 23, 1795; married, March 17, 1814, Anson Bushnell; children: Alvin, Horace, Eunice, Mary Etta, and Lewis. 6. West (2) born May 30, 1797, died May 22, 1880; married, September 30, 1817, Julia M. Newton, born May 5, 1800, died November 29, 1879; children: Newton, Eunice, Laura (died in infancy), Laura Elizabeth, Phidelia Ann, Caroline and Jane Estelle. 7. Peter, born January 18, 1799, died July 6, 1799. 8. Rebecca, twin of Peter, died at Hunter, New York, April 15, 1863. She preserved some of the personal articles of her father, Zephaniah, which she handed down to her children and grandchildren, among them a pocket-book now the property of Judge Emory A. Chase, given him by Dr. Frank Baldwin, of Brooklyn, New York, her grandchild. She married, November 15, 1818, Richard Howk, born July 10, 1792, died at Hunter, New York, May 6, 1874, son of Lambert Howk. He served in the war of 1812 under Colonel Robinson. Children: Abi and Ann. Zephaniah's brother Benjamin was a sea captain, and he had been on several whaling voyages with him, although he was a joiner or cabi-

net-maker by trade. Seeing no prospect for his boys but a seafaring life, he determined to find a place where land was cheaper and rear his boys on a farm. One of his relatives owned a large tract of land near Binghamton, New York, and offered to give him a farm if he would begin a settlement there. He owned some real property at Vineyard Haven, on Martha's Vineyard, which he sold for two hundred and fifty dollars preparatory to his seeking a home in the western wilds. With the proceeds of his property he took his second wife, Love, and their son David, then a little more than a year old, and his sons by his first wife, Benjamin, aged thirteen, Joseph, aged eleven, and Thomas, aged nine, and started on his long and dangerous journey. He reached Hudson, New York, probably by means of a slow sailing sloop from Martha's Vineyard. From a document in the possession of Judge Emory A. Chase, it appears that they were in Hudson, August 1, 1787. At Hudson they learned that the difficult part of the journey lay before them, a journey through forests infested with bears, wolves, panthers and other wild animals, and that there was only a crude road through the forest. Indians yet roamed the forests of eastern and southern New York. Zephaniah purchased a yoke of oxen and a lumber wagon and started on his journey to Binghamton, taking his wife and children and such tools and personal property as he had with him in the primitive conveyance. How he crossed the Hudson river, tradition does not disclose, but it was probably by boarding some sailing vessel and landing at Catskill, New York. From Catskill to Binghamton the road led over the Catskill mountains, and the entire journey was through an almost unbroken forest, with only a few settlers' cabins along the way. They proceeded to the valley of Batavia-kill, west of the eastern range of the Catskills, and, while resting near a well-known high rock, standing within what is now the village of Windham, at a cabin built against said rock, in which lived an early settler, a man who had come from Binghamton on foot informed them that, owing to an unusual wind, many trees were blown across the road, and that it would be impossible to get through with a wagon. While waiting, somewhat undetermined what to do, he met one Thomas Harriot, who offered to sell him his farm situated on the Schoharie-kill at a point ten miles up that stream from the junction of the Batavia-kill with it at a point ten miles below where they were at what is now Prattsville. He concluded to buy this farm and agreed to give, upon reaching the farm, the oxen as part payment

for the same. How they reached the farm is told hereinafter. The house the settlers found was only two logs high, covered with bark, but a blockhouse was in course of erection, and this Zephaniah and his sons finished before the cold of winter, and here shortly afterwards their son West was born, the first Chase born in the Catskills. There was no saw mill within twenty miles of the farm at which logs could be sawed into material adapted for use in completing the house and from which to make furniture, so all such materials were made by Zephaniah and his sons by hewing the logs into blocks or splitting them and shaving or planing them into boards by the use of axes and other tools brought from Martha's Vineyard. Some of the furniture made by Zephaniah is in the possession of his descendants. The deed from Thomas Harriot is dated August 19, 1787. Here the family continued to live, and they cleared away the forest which covered the valley, as well as the high lands, and here all of the children of the second marriage, except David, were born. Zephaniah subsequently built a more pretentious house, which is still standing. The homestead farm in 1787 was in the town of Woodstock, Ulster county, New York. It was subsequently included in the new town of Windham and in Greene county. In subsequent divisions of the territory it became successively a part of the town of Lexington and of Jewett. It is now a part of the town of Jewett, Greene county, and the postoffice is Jewett Center, New York. Zephaniah was a Baptist, but few of his descendants are of that faith, many being Methodists or Presbyterians. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. In the record of revolutionary soldiers for the state of Massachusetts in the state library at Albany is the following: "Chase, Zephaniah, private, Captain Smith's (Seacoast Company), service from September 1, 1776, to November 21, 1776, two months and twenty days." He died in Lexington, New York, May 30, 1828, in his eighty-first year, and is buried in the family burial plot in the cemetery on the hill north of the house which he built and which is known as the "Chase Cemetery."

(XI) Benjamin, eldest child of Zephaniah and Abigail (Skiff) Chase, was born at Holmes Hole, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, January 21, 1774, and died at Jewett Center, New York, February 28, 1862. When Zephaniah and his family on their westward journey reached the point on the Batavia-kill mentioned, where the farm was purchased, Benjamin (then a lad of eleven years) was sent with the oxen and goods down the Batavia-kill, ten miles, until he reached the Scho-

harie-kill, and he was directed to then follow that stream easterly ten miles to the farm that was to be their future home. Zephaniah took his wife and the three youngest children, including David, the baby, and crossed the mountain range on foot through what is now Jewett Heights, a much shorter route, being guided to his destination by marked trees described to him by the man from whose cabin they started. The physical and mental character of Benjamin is shown in his willingness to undertake and ability to direct and consummate the hard and dangerous journey. The father knew what he could expect of him, or he would not have entrusted the boy's personal safety and the safety of the property in such an undertaking. He made the trip in safety and the family was reunited at the designated spot. His life was spent at the homestead farm and a farm near it which he purchased; he engaged in farming, lumbering and tanning, and was also an officer in the local militia. He lived to be eighty-eight years old.

He married, August 4, 1799, Lydia Skiff, who died January 12, 1829, aged forty-nine years, a daughter of his stepmother, Love (West) Skiff, by her first husband. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born March 14, 1800, died July 5, 1883; married, September 17, 1820, Luman Whitcomb; children: Louisa, Horace, Lucy, Almira, Lydia, Mary, Ogden, Newton, Lewis M. and Augusta. 2. Lydia, born July 22, 1802; married, March 31, 1822, Orrin Burgess; children: Alvin, Caroline, Harriet, Sayres, Charles W. Dwight and Addison. 3. Benjamin, born February 1, 1804, died July 13, 1895; married, May 6, 1827, Elizabeth Burgess, born May 27, 1803, died July 15, 1889; children: Ann Eliza, Mary Elizabeth, Cyrus W. and Martha. 4. Abigail, born March 17, 1807, died January 21, 1821. 5. William, born June 17, 1809, died at Fitchville, Ohio, June 17, 1888; married (first), October 27, 1836, Parmalia Wolcott, born January 28, 1817, died August 15, 1849; married (second), February 28, 1850, Elizabeth A. Jump, born March 22, 1817, died at Fitchville, July 28, 1893. Children of first marriage: Alvin Bushnell, Mary Francis, Watson Dwight; children of second wife: Ella Eutha and Sarah Libbie. 6. Lucinda, born March 26, 1811, died October 31, 1878; married, March 30, 1830, Matthias H. Chittenden, born May 1, 1807, died February 9, 1881; children: Mary Jane, Alanson H., Albert W., Sarah R., and Edward B. 7. Mary, born April 9, 1813, died March 25, 1879; married, September 9, 1835, Samuel W. Cook, born April 1, 1881, died June 29, 1893; children:

Julia H., Gideon J., Mary, Laura J. and Elizabeth. 8. Sarah, born June 28, 1816, died at Hopkins, Michigan, May 17, 1879; married, May 30, 1841, Peleg W. Chamberlain, born July 16, 1812, died April 17, 1879; children: Albert P., West C., Helen A., Lydia A., Mary J., Emerson H., Edward A. and Julia H. 9. Albert, of whom further. 10. Ira, born October 23, 1821, died January 29, 1901; married, May 20, 1850, Esther Chase, a kinswoman; children: Alvin, Theodore and Minnie.

(XII) Albert, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Skiff) Chase, was born at Lexington, New York, January 4, 1819. He lived with his parents on the old homestead until the death of his mother, January 12, 1829, after which he went to live in the family of his uncle, Charles Chase, on a farm two miles below what is now the village of Hunter. He attended the district schools, and when twenty years old returned to Lexington and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twenty-five years, becoming one of the largest contractors in that part of the county. He married, September 1, 1844, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Jewett, Laura Orinda Woodworth, daughter of Abner and Betsey (Judson) Woodworth, born April 7, 1822, died at Hensonville, June 2, 1906. After their marriage they resided for about one year in the town of Lexington, when they moved to Hensonville (1845) and he there carried on an extensive lumber and contracting business for many years. Subsequently he purchased a large farm in the outskirts of the village, and after erecting new buildings thereon made it his home for the rest of his life. He died there October 13, 1902. He was a Republican in politics, and held the office of justice of the peace of the town. He was an active supporter of the Methodist church at Hensonville, and for twenty-six years the superintendent of its Sunday-school. The children of Albert and Laura O. Chase were all born at Hensonville, New York: 1. Saphrona E., born June 2, 1845, died January 7, 1862. 2. Lydia Augusta, born April 4, 1847, died March 31, 1880; married, January 4, 1871, Cyrus E. Bloodgood; child: Albert Chase, born November 23, 1871, now a lawyer and resident of Catskill, New York, married Annie Howland. 3. Abner, born October 19, 1848, died September 25, 1850. 4. Emory Albert, of whom further. 5. Demont L., born March 4, 1860, now a resident and business man of Hensonville, New York; married, November 16, 1881, Josie A. Osborn, born November 23, 1860; children: Leona L. and Elbert Osborn.

(XIII) Judge Emory Albert Chase, son of Albert and Laura Orinda (Woodworth),

Chase, was born at Hensonville, Greene county, New York, August 31, 1854. He was educated at the village school and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, after which he taught school for several years, in the meantime preparing for the legal profession. On March 27, 1877, he entered the law offices of King & Hallock, at Catskill, New York, and after a thorough course of preparation was admitted to the bar May 6, 1880. In that year Mr. King retired and a new legal firm was formed by Mr. Hallock and W. Irving Jennings under the name of Hallock & Jennings. Mr. Chase was given an interest in the business, but his name could not appear as a member of the firm, as at that time he had not been admitted as an attorney-at-law. The firm name was afterwards and in 1882 changed to Hallock, Jennings & Chase. On September 22, 1890, Mr. Hallock retired, but the firm continuing in the name of Jennings & Chase. They became well known as able, conscientious lawyers, and had a very large and profitable clientage. Mr. Chase was successively admitted to the United States district and circuit courts and the United States supreme court. His practice frequently took him before the state and Federal courts, and he was everywhere recognized as a successful lawyer and a man of the highest character.

In 1880, the year he was admitted to the bar, he was the candidate of his party for district attorney of Greene county, but although he ran far ahead of his ticket he was defeated by 211 votes. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Catskill board of education and served continually in such board until 1896, the last five years being as president. He also served one term as supervisor of the town of Catskill, and for many years was the village counsel. In 1896 Mr. Chase, who had now been in active political and professional life since 1880, was nominated by the Third Judicial District Republican Convention for justice of the supreme court of New York. He was opposed by the Democratic candidate, Frank H. Osborn. At the election following he received a majority of 12,680 votes, and was the second supreme court judge ever elected by the Republican party in that judicial district. Before assuming the duties of his office he retired from the law firm of Jennings & Chase, his place being taken by his opponent for the judgeship, Frank H. Osborn. Judge Chase made his first appearance on the bench at the January trial term of 1897, at Schoharie, and at the close of his first trial term received an engrossed copy of complimentary resolutions adopted by the Schoharie County Bar. As he went from county to

county in the Third District he won the highest encomiums from the lawyers and the press for his fair, impartial rulings, his unflinching courtesy and rapid methods of disposing of business. January 8, 1900, he was designated an associate justice of the appellate division, third department, by Governor Odell; December 31, 1905, he was designated as an associate judge of the Court of Appeals under the constitutional amendment of 1899, by Governor Higgins. At the expiration of his term of fourteen years in 1910, Judge Chase was unanimously renominated by the Republican convention of the Third District held October 5, 1910. At the Democratic convention, held a few days later, he was paid the high and unusual compliment of a unanimous nomination by his political opponents, the nominating speech being made by the unsuccessful candidate of fourteen years earlier, Frank H. Osborn. He said in part: "He is a man of irrefragable character, an able lawyer and an ideal judge." During that part of his term in which he was engaged as a trial justice he frequently by invitation presided over terms of court in New York City and other parts of the state, and many noted cases were tried before him. While he has been a justice of the Appellate Division and a judge of the Court of Appeals, hundreds of opinions have been written by him which appear in the law reports and make a part of the judicial history of the state. The New York State Bar Association, in endorsing his renomination, said:

"His judicial career, both in trial and appellate courts, and especially as a member, by designation, of the Court of Appeals, is and has been distinguished for, and characterized by such eminent judicial qualifications and great legal learning and ability as to make it most fitting and desirable that his services be retained by the public. Therefore, the New York State Bar Association, by its duly authorized committee, hereby urges the unanimous renomination and election of Mr. Justice Chase, irrespective of party, to the end that the judiciary may, as far as possible, be kept free from politics, that the public may retain the services of a tried, upright and most worthy judge, and, as we hope, if not expect, if re-elected, he may continue to adorn the bench of the Court of Appeals as one of its appointed members."

At the election on November 8, 1910, Judge Chase received the vote of the two great political parties and was re-elected for another term of fourteen years. When Governor-elect Dix became governor on January 1, 1911, his first act was to re-designate Judge Chase, together with his former associate, Judge Frank H. Hiscock, to the Court of Appeals, pursuant to said amendment to the constitution adopted in 1899. Judge Chase is now engaged in the performance of his duties as a judge of that

court. Soon after Judge Chase took office as a justice of the supreme court, January 1, 1897, he resigned from most of the trust and business enterprises in which he was interested. He has retained his position as vice-president of the Catskill Savings Bank, and a director of the Tanner's National Bank. He is a member and a trustee of Christ Presbyterian Church of Catskill, and a liberal supporter of all good causes in his home town. He is deeply interested in historical and genealogical matters and has given much time to the preservation of his own family history. He is a vice-president of the Chase-Chace Family Association, which held its first reunion in the historic meeting house of the First Religious Society in Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 30, 1900. This society embraces the descendants of William, Thomas and Aquila Chase, the latter being the progenitor of Judge Salmon P. Chase, everywhere known as the "Great Secretary of the Treasury" and the "Father of the Greenback."

Judge Chase married, at Prattsville, New York, June 30, 1885, Mary E. Churchill, daughter of Addison J. and Elizabeth (Houghtaling) Churchill, born October 23, 1861. Children: 1. Jessie Churchill Chase; she is a graduate of the Catskill high school, and (1909) of Smith's College, with the degree of A. B. 2. Albert Woodworth Chase; he graduated at Phillips Andover Academy, and is now a sophomore at Yale University.

John D. Parsons, Jr., was born in Albany, New York, January 2, 1847, and died at his home in the same city, December 16, 1904. He was the son of John D. Parsons and Eleanor Bowne, and his father was the son of Stephen Parsons and Hannah Thorne, residents of Albany, New York.

Mr. Parsons was regarded as one of the best known and most influential financiers, not alone in the city of Albany, where he resided all his life, but throughout this section of the state, where he had banking affiliations in other cities, and also had a large circle of acquaintances among the more prominent financiers of New York City. Those who enjoyed his intimate companionship found him to be a cheerful, optimistic and faithful friend. Everyone could say of him that he made an excellent citizen. He was a far-seeing, shrewd financier, and a kind, devoted husband and brother, a loyal friend.

He received his preparatory education at local institutions and in Professor Collins' private school at Albany, then entered Union College. After his college days he began his

professional career at once, finding employment under his father in the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co., proprietors of one of the largest printing establishments in the state, his father being a member of it, and there he remained for some time. Later on he commenced business on his own responsibility as a law-book publisher, but retained his position as superintendent of the Weed, Parsons & Co. concern. About 1888 he sold out the law-book business to Bancroft, Whitney & Co., of San Francisco.

His more important career, as a banker, began in 1885, when he was elected a director of the National Exchange Bank, then located on Broadway, in the same building with the Exchange Savings Bank. At a meeting of its directors, held February 15, 1887, he was chosen president, and he continued to hold this position until the time of his death. He made it a progressive institution, and by the wisdom of conservatism in his transactions succeeded in winning the confidence of Albany's best men of business and merchants. Comparison of its standing when he entered upon his management with the bank's condition when it ended, although it had previously been governed by sagacious minds, shows a steady advancement.

In 1900, he turned his attention to the organization of the first trust company ever established in the city of Albany, which was formed March 20, 1900, and on organization as the Albany Trust Company, May 1, 1900, he was chosen its first president, and he remained such until he died. He was much concerned in the erection of the building, and chose as a site one of the most prominent corners of the business section of Albany, the northwest corner of State street and Broadway, directly opposite the postoffice, and where for nearly a century had stood one of the city's landmarks, known as the Marble Pillar Building. Following the designs executed by Marcus T. Reynolds, architect, the trust company erected one of the notable edifices of the city, and opened there September 5, 1904. Mr. Parsons felt he had taken a propitious step in advancement of the city's interests, and well was proud when the new institution opened its doors, and he received the congratulations of his friends. Besides holding these two offices as president, Mr. Parsons was a director of the Schenectady Trust Company, of the Adirondack Trust Company of Saratoga, of the Syracuse Trust Company and of the Troy Trust Company.

His home at No. 233 State street was unusually handsomely furnished, because the power to buy was coupled with capacity to

choose, and he possessed more than one oil painting by the Old Masters, that by Sir Joshua Reynolds possibly the choicest because of its rare beauty. He created a handsome country estate at Cedar Hill, where he built a spacious house that many guests might be welcomed, its veranda affording an admirable view of the Hudson river skirting his plateau, and the grounds laid out with skill. He was fond of good horses and driving, but his taste was especially for fine types of books, and as an ardent collector of special lines of autographs he probably was surpassed by but few in New York state. It is known that he cleverly planned a "corner" for the letters of several persons of note, and thus possessed the only specimens extant. So eager was he in the pursuit of this fascinating hobby that he made distant trips a number of times with the sole object of acquiring a rarity, and it delighted him more when it depended not so much on the size of the check as upon the sagacity to ferret it out and find the proper method to guarantee it for his collection. He was particularly desirous to complete his set of letters of the mayors of Albany, which required locating sixty specimens, a task he found to be far more difficult than gathering those of the presidents and vice-presidents, because those written by the nation's chief executive were more generally saved by recipients. He also took delight in good specimens of precious stones, securing them for their beauty.

Mr. Parsons had a wide affiliation with bodies of men other than the six institutions already named. He was a member of the Fort Orange, the Albany and the Albany Country clubs of Albany, of the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. He belonged to the First Reformed Dutch Church congregation, and was formerly a trustee. He was extensively concerned in Masonic institutions, and was a member of Masters Lodge No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, the Ineffable and Sublime Lodge of Perfection, Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Albany Sovereign Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Cyrus Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Unquestionably, Mr. Parsons was intensely interested and patriotically devoted to the up-building of his native city. Although a man of splendid charities, possessing a warm heart for those in whom he took concern, he distributed his largesse without ostentation, and as a rule avoided publicity in his giving, yet none the less were his contributions joined in every public cause or for philanthropic extension of a charity meriting his bounty. Be-

neath his business reserve, a quiet, dignified exterior, but far from coldness, palpitated a heart fresh and as kindly as a child, ready ever to be cordial and never counting upon a return.

His death came suddenly in the early morning hours of December 14, 1904, and was due to heart failure. It came as a severe shock to the business community, who had seen him only the previous day in apparently as excellent health as he had seemed to them at any time. It is true that he had been complaining of ill-health for a year or more; but this was not known in business circles, and he had busied himself in arranging his affairs so as to be able to take an extended recreation by traveling after the holidays. He had no child, and was survived by his wife, a brother, H. Bowne Parsons, and four sisters—Mrs. John P. Failin, Mrs. George M. Beadle, of Syracuse, Mrs. Walter M. Newton, and Miss Ella D. Parsons, of Albany.

Mr. Parsons married, at Albany, November 9, 1870, Miss Agnes Evans Chase, daughter of Sylvanus Goodnough Chase.

The Albany Trust Company's trustees voiced the following sentiment regarding the one who had created the institution:

"A deep sense of personal loss is experienced by each of us in the death of the genial, whole-souled, enthusiastic friend, the invariably cheerful, sanguine and buoyant counsellor, the loyal, unswerving, devoted confidant, the ever-ready, resourceful adviser; a man who formed the most intense and enduring friendships, and who, when he admitted one into that circle, would never hear or entertain any suspicion of wrong in him 'he grappled them to his heart with hooks of steel.' He was distinctively an Albany man, with business interests in our midst, which he established and carried on so successfully. To the subject of banking, he brought the trained and educated mind, the untiring industry, unquestioned integrity, and that attractive personality which had distinguished him in college and in business. The formation of the Albany Trust Company was due to his forethought, energy and the reputation which he had achieved. He was a man of warm heart and generous impulses, and he was frequently importuned for financial assistance and responded with alacrity."

Among other sincere expressions recorded by the National Exchange Bank, the directors said: "Mr. Parsons was generous to all in need, and always ready to aid liberally every charitable case. His extreme modesty and dislike of ostentation have kept his acts and achievements from the public gaze."

This family was originally from FREAM France, where the name was Frère. They were Huguenots, and suffered the persecutions that drove so





Yours truly
Wm. H. Frear.

many Frenchmen from their native land into exile. The Frères went to England, where the spelling of the name was changed to Frear; others of the family fled to Holland, where the name became Freer. The family was founded in the United States by Joseph Frear, grandfather of William H. Frear, of Troy, New York. Through intermarriage his family traces descent from the earliest settlers of Long Island, New York, Vermont and Massachusetts, through the Roe, Overton, Davis, Bradley, Presby, Wright and Wadsworth families.

(I) Joseph Frear was born in England, April 2, 1777, died in Binghamton, New York, January 3, 1851. He came to America, settling in Quebec, Canada, in 1814, where he pursued his trade of contracting ship joiner. He was a deep and devout Christian nature. He joined the church when but a lad and began religious work very early. In Quebec he was a Christian worker among the sailors of the water front, helped to establish the first Sunday-school and a place of meeting over which was raised the first Bethel flag ever seen in the harbor. He removed after a time to New York City, where he joined the Broome Street Dutch Reformed Church, becoming deacon and elder. He later removed to Ellenville, Ulster county, New York, where he was active in the church, serving as elder several years. In 1849 he removed to Binghamton, New York, where he united with the Congregational Church. His religious life covered a period of half a century of honorable Christian endeavor, and his performance outran his profession. He was honored and respected wherever he was known. Not the least of his virtues was his patient self-denial for the betterment of his family. He married, in England, Eleanor Lee, who died at Binghamton, New York, April 17, 1851, aged seventy-two years, two months, sixteen days.

(II) William, son of Joseph Frear, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, August 1, 1816, died in Troy, New York, February 15, 1882. He was quite young when his parents settled in Quebec, where his boyhood was spent and education received. From Quebec he went to New York City. In 1839 he removed to Ellenville, Ulster county, New York, where he engaged in trade. In a short time he transferred his home and business to West Cocksackie, New York, where he continued for forty years an honored citizen. He closed his long and useful life a resident of Troy, New York. He was a man of high principle, strict integrity and great industry and energy. He joined the Stanton Street Baptist Church, New York City, when six-

teen years of age, and was a faithful member of that denomination also during the early years of his residence at Cocksackie. Later he joined the First Dutch Reformed Church, Upper Cocksackie, which he served as deacon, elder and superintendent of Sabbath school many years. He was a member of Ark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Cocksackie. During his latter years in Troy he was a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He always supported the Republican party. His remarkably cheerful disposition made him the friend of old and young. He married, September 3, 1839, Deborah Ann Davis, daughter of Anselm Davis and Abigail Overton, born July 24, 1819, at Coram, Long Island, died in Troy, New York, May 5, 1898. Children: 1. William H., of further mention. 2. Mary Emma, born June 19, 1843, died March 31, 1850. 3. Anna Minerva, born September 6, 1846, died October 12, 1883. 4. George, born September 15, 1849, died March 2, 1850. 5. Mary Emma (2), born April 13, 1851, died September 10, 1852. 6. Isabella Dorothy. 7. Edwin Augustus, married Eliza Eddy Haskell, October 23, 1895; children: Augusta Haskell, born September 11, 1897; Titus Eddy, December 26, 1898. 8. Martha Bessac, married Professor Charles Wellman Parks, April 14, 1887.

(III) William Henry, son of William and Deborah Ann (Davis) Frear, was born in West Cocksackie, New York, March 29, 1841. He was educated in the public school of District No. 6, of which his father was a trustee, and at Cocksackie Academy. His ambition at that time was for a professional career of either law or architecture, but in 1857 during a school vacation, he clerked for a while in the store of Barnet Gay to fill a temporary vacancy. Here he found his true vocation, and from that little Upper Cocksackie store he advanced rapidly yet surely to his proud position of "Troy's leading merchant." He remained with Mr. Gay two years, then was with John Flagg & Co., dry goods merchants of Troy, for six years. This was his last subordinate position. He had saved a small capital which, added to that of Sylvanus Haverly, his partner, stocked and furnished a small dry goods store at No. 322 River street, Troy, where as Haverly & Frear they opened for business March 9, 1865. His share of the capital, \$2,000, was obtained by his savings and the aid of his father, mother and wife, all of whom had faith in the young man. The enterprise was successful; the industry, self-denial and application of the partners compelled success. In 1868 they admitted, or

rather consolidated with John Flagg, Mr. Frear's former employer, and removed their business to the store, Nos. 3-4 Cannon Place, in Washington Square, opening April 9, 1868, as Flagg, Haverly & Frear, the latter as manager. January 2, 1869, Mr. Haverly withdrew, leaving the firm of Flagg & Frear. October 27, 1869, Mr. Frear purchased all other interests in the firm and for twenty-five years was the sole owner and manager. It was during this period that his peculiar talents had full sway, and the commercial instinct now fully aroused, developed into a passion or force that carried all before it, and made the name of Frear known far and near as the synonym for enterprise, originality and square dealing. He superintended all important details of his business, was buyer and advertiser, and in the early years salesman and often bookkeeper. He introduced modern advertising, and was the first merchant to insert a full page "ad." in a Troy newspaper; introduced the delivery system in his part of New York state; employed advertising methods far in advance of contemporaries, even in the largest cities, some of them startling in their originality; established a mail-order department; adopted the cash system of making purchases; added department after department until fifty-three different stores were under one roof; in fact, the great store throbbed and thrilled with the resistless energy of its untiring master. He adopted as his store motto, "*Par negotiis ne que supra*" (Equal to his business, but not above it), and this expresses the man. There never has been a moment when, although every nerve and muscle were strained to almost the breaking point, he was not equal to the business, and his grip firm on its important details, but "not above it," applies equally well. Not for him was the leather chair and the mahogany desk, but the thick of the fray; yet when the golden flood of prosperity came none knew better than he how to enjoy it. His life is one of the wonders of the commercial world, yet, while he is proud of the name he has carved for himself among America's great merchants, he does not ascribe it to anything but good hard business sense put into circulation, personal attention, fair dealing and a thorough knowledge of his business. He has the largest store and the largest business in Troy, constantly employs over four hundred people, and has preserved photographs of nearly all his present and former employees, as well as copies of all his advertisements. After twenty-five years under his own name and management, he admitted his brother, Edwin A. Frear, and his eldest son, Charles W., to the firm, which

became, May 24, 1894, William H. Frear & Company. On December 2, 1899, Mr. Frear's second son, William B., was admitted to partnership in the firm, making a very valuable addition to the managing force, but the sign, "Frear's Troy Cash Bazaar," still remains, and the business, greater than ever, goes on under the same skillful direction.

In addition to developing a business of incalculable benefit to Troy, Mr. Frear has borne his full share of the city's improvement. He is known as a very large real estate owner, probably the largest in the city. He has bought and improved store, hotel and residence city property, and added a suburban mansion to the beauties of the residential section. He was quick to respond to the call of humanity when the Burdett building burned in February, 1896, with destructive loss of life and property, and as treasurer and chief almoner of the Relief Fund, he gave a great deal of time and money to the work. When his own store was partially destroyed by fire in December, 1893, he resumed trade on the fourth day thereafter, under a temporary roof, and handled his usual Christmas trade. As a staunch Republican, he has often responded to the demands of his party, although having no desire for public office. He was a member of the Troy Centennial Committee of one hundred in 1889, the Citizens' Association of 1892, and of the Committee of Public Safety in 1894. He served on the staff of Brigadier-General Alonzo Alden with rank of captain, and is an associate member of Griswold Post, G. A. R. He has many outside business interests, being a director of the Security Trust Company, a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, trustee of the Samaritan Hospital; and was for many years a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Troy Young Women's Association, a director of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, member of the committee for Old Home Week, Troy, 1908, and member of the committee of Hudson-Fulton Celebration of 1909; member of Troy Republican Club and Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the largest contributors to the building funds of Rensselaer Inn and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Fund, Spanish-American war, and one of thirty citizens who founded the permanent home of the Fresh Air Fund at Grafton.

His restless energy in his more active years was strikingly displayed while on his summer vacations. A volume, title "Five Weeks in Europe," "A Photographic Memorandum," is the joint work of his pen and camera, and is the record of one of his vacations. Appended

to each photograph is an appropriate extract from his letters home, descriptive of the scene depicted. During later years Mr. Frear has given himself more time and opportunity to satisfy the artistic side of his nature, which, had he not gone into business, would perhaps have led him into the world of art as a producer, instead of a patron. He is a connoisseur in oil paintings, and has a large and costly collection of the masters in his Troy home. Among his treasured mementos of great men and events is the table used by the Japanese and Russian commissioners at Portsmouth Navy Yard, New Hampshire, as they deliberated the terms of the treaty of peace between their respective nations. The treaty was drawn up and signed on the table, which was purchased and presented to Mr. Frear by his sister. His library, paintings and surroundings bespeak the cultured, artistic gentleman, who now able to satisfy all his finer impulses is devoting himself to the beautiful and sentimental with the same interest and same methods that half a century ago he attacked life's problems from the standpoint of an enthusiastic youth. A retrospective view over his fifty years of active business life cannot fail to bring him both satisfaction and pride.

Mr. Frear married at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1863, Martha Frances Wright, born in Lanesboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles Wright, of Pownal, Vermont, and Martha M. Bradley, of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, a descendant of early colonial settlers. Mrs. Frear has been a wise counselor and faithful supporter all through the years of business strife, and shares with her husband the satisfaction that comes after a well-earned victory. She is a member of the Episcopal church, Daughters of the American Revolution, Troy Girls' Club, Women's Improvement League, Friends of the Sisterhood of St. Paul's Church, Women's Auxiliary Young Men's Christian Association, is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Troy Hospital, and one of the managers of the Episcopal Church Home. She is hospitable and social in disposition, and is charitable and benevolent to the institutions that are worthy. Children, all born in Troy, New York:

1. Charles Wright, educated in the public schools, Mount Anthony Seminary, Bennington, Vermont, and graduated from the classical department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in the class of 1880, where during the course he was leader of the orchestra. Afterward took a special course in the junior year at Williams College. He was admitted to the firm of William H. Frear &

Company, May 24, 1894. He was a volunteer in the Spanish-American war. He was a private in Company A, Second New York State Infantry, and was transferred to the 203rd Regiment, and warranted as sergeant-major August 4, 1898, subsequently promoted to second lieutenant, Company E, same regiment. He was commissioned battalion adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, in the Second Regiment, New York State National Guard, April 20, 1899. He is a director of the National City Bank; member of the Army and Navy Club of New York City; member of M. D. Russell Post, Spanish-American War Veterans; Sons of the Revolution; Troy Club; Chamber of Commerce of Troy; Pafraets Dael and the Laureate Boat Clubs. He married, June 28, 1910, Mary E. Gurney, of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

2. William Bradley Frear was educated in the public schools of Troy and finished the grammar school course at School No. 5, being the first in his class. He was fourth in a class of ninety in entrance examination for admission to the Troy high school, June 18, 1887. Upon graduation therefrom, June 30, 1891, he was second in the class, securing the classical honor and delivering the salutatory address. He was also a student at the Troy Business College night school. He entered Williams College the following fall, graduating in June, 1895, with the degree of B. A. During these four years, in addition to the regular routine of study, he was prominently identified with the best interests of the college. He was a member of the track and the class athletic teams; president of the Dramatic Association, and leader of the college choir and quartette. He was with the Glee Club on its well-remembered trip to St. Louis in 1894, and was director of the music for the College Centennial in 1893. He has long been favorably known in musical circles as a cornetist. He was admitted to the firm of William H. Frear & Company, December 2, 1899. He has the inventive quality, and holds United States Patent 34,825, granted July 23, 1901. He was captain of Arba Read Fire Company in 1901, filling the office satisfactorily in every respect, and had full charge of the company's famous trip to the Buffalo exposition. He is a director of the Security Trust Company; was the first president of the Alumni Association of the Troy high school; a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Travelers' Association, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, Troy Golf Club, Troy Vocal Society, Troy Club, Williams College Alumni Association, Zeta Psi Fraternity, and Sons of the Revolution. He is a member and

trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Troy, New York. He married Edna Russell Jayne, of Brooklyn, New York, February 1, 1905. Children: Carolyn Russell, born December 5, 1905; Frances Wright, November 8, 1907; Edna Jayne, March 23, 1910.

3. Edwin Henry Frear, educated in city schools, Troy Academy, Preparatory School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and Troy Business College. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, Troy, New York, of the Island Golf Club, Rensselaer County Republican Club, Troy Young Men's Christian Association, and is now with William H. Frear & Company.

At the time of going to press, HUDSON investigation of this line has not been completed. All that can be definitely stated is that T. (Thomas) Hudson and his brother, of New Jersey, moved into what was then Albany county, New York, about 1800. The probable line is as follows:

(I) Jonathan Hudson, born in England, 1658, died April 5, 1729; married, June 17, 1686, Sarah ———, and resided in Lyme, Connecticut.

(II) Jonathan (2) Hudson, born January 6, 1690, married, May 30, 1728, Mary Jennings. From Shelter Island, New York, Jonathan came to New York state; was a resident of Westchester county, and died in Albany, in 1745.

(III) John (3) Hudson, born about 1730, settled in New Jersey. He was a private in Captain William Platt's company, First Regiment of the Jersey Line, Continental Army. Of his family nothing can be told further than that the initial of one of his sons was T., supposed to have been Thomas.

(IV) T. (Thomas), supposed to be son of John (3) Hudson, was born in New Jersey about 1750. He married S ———, of whom nothing further can be told. He served in the Somerset county militia of New Jersey during the revolution. He spent the last years of his life with his son Samuel, in either Cherry Valley, New York, or Esperance, New York. He was the ancestor of that portion of the Hudson family that settled in the upper Hudson valley—Troy and vicinity. He had a brother who moved to Edinburg, New York, where he died and is buried, and who was the ancestor of that portion that settled in the vicinity of Galway, New York, where many of them have lived ever since. This brother had a son Abraham, who was born in 1781, died 1870, and married Sally Johnson, of New Jersey, whose sister mar-

ried the son of Thomas Hudson (IV). They had five children: Nathaniel, Lucinda, Polly, Johnson and Samuel, the last being still alive at the age of ninety, and living at Galway; he married Lucinda McOmber, and they had four children, all living: Sarah L., George E., Charles William and A. Edgar. T. (Thomas) (IV) had two sons: Samuel, of whom further mention, and Daniel, a soldier in the war of 1812, who took part in the Plattsburg campaign.

(V) Samuel, son of T ——— and S ——— Hudson, was born in New Jersey, in 1781, died July 15, 1853. He is buried in Mt. Ida Cemetery, Troy, New York. He was a man of education, and after coming to New York state taught school at Cherry Valley and Esperance in Otsego and Schoharie counties. He married Phoebe Johnson, died March 16, 1851, daughter of Abram and Mary Johnson of New Jersey. Children: Thomas, died in California, unmarried; Daniel, of further mention; Eliza, taught in a private school in Troy for forty years; Johnson, removed to Michigan, serving in the civil war in a regiment from that state.

(VI) Daniel (4), son of Samuel and Phoebe (Johnson) Hudson, was born in Esperance, Schoharie county, New York, in 1813, died in Troy, New York, in 1879, and is buried in Schenectady, New York. He was a paper-box manufacturer in Troy, retiring about five years before his death. He established a fire brick works on Second street, Troy, which is still in operation under the name of the Ostrander Brick Company. He was a man of the utmost integrity, with mental attainments of a high degree. He was an earnest Methodist, and was one of the first organizers of the Third Street Methodist Church, and later in his life was for years a prominent active member of the Second Street (now Fifth Avenue) Methodist Church, which he served in an official capacity. He married Mary Ann MacHenry, born and buried in Schenectady, died in Troy, 1687. The MacHenrys are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mary Ann Hudson being the third generation in the United States. Children, born in Troy: 1. Thomas, born in 1835, and died in Troy, in 1861, where he was a dealer in dental supplies; he married Lorena Downing, of Troy, and had two sons—Herbert, now living in Watervliet, and in the employ of the Union R. R. Co. (1910), and Walter, now living in New York (1910). 2. Samuel, born 1836, died 1890; he was a prominent volunteer fireman in Troy, at one time being captain of the Osgood Steamer Company. Identified with the Republican party, he was

clerk of the board of excise in Troy for several years. 3. Myra, born in 1838, died in Waterbury, Connecticut, May, 1910; married George P. Chapman, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who died in 1898. She was a second wife. 4. William Henry, of further mention. 5. Edward B., born in Troy, September 3, 1846, entered the drug business in 1861. For ten years he was located in San Francisco as manager for the Pacific coast of the Wm. S. Merrill Chemical Company. During and after the San Francisco earthquake he was instrumental in preserving and reestablishing their business in that territory. He married Mary Watson, of Troy, New York, in 1876, who died in Albany, New York, in 1897, leaving no children. Edward B. Hudson is still alive (1910). He is now connected with the Lewis Co-Operative Company, Kansas City, manufacturers of Safety Poison Cabinets for Druggists. He is a member of the Albany Commercial Travelers' Club. 6. Charles Daniel, a lawyer of keen mentality, who practiced in Watervliet for many years, now a resident of New York. Married Ruth Crow, of Troy, and has one daughter, Mabel, born in 1876, a school teacher in New York City. Two children of Daniel and Mary Ann Hudson died in infancy.

(VII) William Henry, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (MacHenry) Hudson, was born in Troy, New York, July 21, 1843, died in that city August 9, 1897. He was educated in the public and private schools, and at an early age entered the employ of the Manufacturers' National Bank as messenger boy. He received successive promotions during his twenty-eight years of service with that institution, rising to the position of teller. He also organized the firm of Moore & Hudson (1867) to do a general life and fire insurance business, which became a well-known and prosperous firm, and still exists under the firm name of Hudson & Thompson. He was reared in the Methodist faith of his parents, but after his marriage attended the First Presbyterian Church of Troy. Politically he was a Republican. He was an able man of business, most genial in his social relations, and held in high esteem in the community. He married, May 30, 1866, at Hudson, New York, Jennie, daughter of Captain Henry Waldo (see Waldo). Children: 1. Henry Waldo, of whom further; 2. Ralph Clark, born in Troy, November 23, 1875. He removed to New York in 1895, and entered the employ of A. J. Cammeyer, the largest retail shoe house in the world, as a clerk, and is now (1910) general manager. He was a member of the Troy Citizens' Corps, and on his removal to New York enlisted in

Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard, and saw service in the Spanish-American war. He ranked as corporal; was at San Juan and Santiago, returning as lieutenant. He married, December 4, 1909, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in New York City, Mrs. Harriett Corbett, of San Francisco, California.

(VIII) Henry Waldo, eldest son of William Henry and Jane (Waldo) Hudson, was born in Troy, New York, March 3, 1870. He was educated in the public schools and Troy Academy. He entered his father's office, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the insurance business in all its branches and detail. This business, established by William Henry Hudson in 1867, has continued under several firm names, the present name of Hudson & Thompson being established in 1905, the son, Henry Waldo, being senior partner. Henry Waldo Hudson was for a time in the employ of Geo. B. Cluett's Sons of Troy, and in 1888 entered the employ of the United National Bank of Troy as junior clerk, continuing with that institution until 1901, having reached the position of paying teller. In the meantime he had been admitted as a partner with his father, under the firm name of William H. Hudson & Son. In 1901 he removed to Hoosick Falls and became assistant treasurer of the Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Company. He was also assistant auditor, and in 1906 was elected auditor. In 1907 he was chosen treasurer, which office he now fills (1910). He is a member of several clubs in Troy and Hoosick Falls, and is a Republican. He married, June 5, 1901, at Rutland, Vermont, Mary Lucretia, daughter of Henry Arthur Sawyer.

The lines of descent of Mary Lucretia (Sawyer) Hudson lead to the very oldest and best known of the Pilgrims, including the Brewster, Standish, Stafford, Putnam, Prence and Paddock families. The elder line may be that of Brewster, although the Standish line is equally ancient in America.

(The Brewster Line).

(I) Elder William, "Mayflower" passenger and first colonial governor, married Mary.

(II) Patience, daughter of Elder William Brewster, married Colonial Governor Thomas Prence.

(III) Mary, daughter of Governor Thomas and Patience (Brewster) Prence, married Major John Freeman, an officer of King Philip's war.

(IV) John, son of Major John and Mary (Prence) Freeman, married Sarah Merrick.

(V) Mercy, daughter of John and Sarah

(Merrick) Freeman, married Deacon Chillingworth Foster.

(VI) Mary, daughter of Deacon and Mercy (Freeman) Foster, married David Paddock, of an old English family.

(VII) Foster, son of David and Mary (Foster) Paddock, married Damson Raymond.

(VIII) Anthony, son of Foster and Damson (Raymond) Paddock, married Rahama Marshall.

(IX) Betsey, daughter of Anthony and Rahama (Marshall) Paddock, married Palmer Stafford.

(X) Lucretia, daughter of Palmer and Betsey (Paddock) Stafford, married David Sawyer.

(XI) Henry Arthur, son of David and Lucretia (Stafford) Sawyer, married Julia Putnam.

(XII) Mary Lucretia, daughter of Henry Arthur and Julia (Putnam) Sawyer, married Henry Waldo Hudson. (See Hudson VIII.)

(The Stafford Line).

John and Thomas Stafford, younger sons of Lord Stafford, of Staffordshire, England, came to the American colonies in a vessel of their own and settled at Scituate, Rhode Island. Both married. Thomas married Mary Cleveland, and moved to Stephentown, New York, thence to Danby, Vermont, later to Plattsburg, New York. Children: Rowland, Palmer, John, Deborah, Stutely, of later mention, Nancy, Joseph and Francis.

(II) Stutely, son of Thomas and Mary (Cleveland) Stafford, married (her second husband) Rebecca (Doty) Irish, April 2, 1780. She was then twenty-one years of age, had been a widow nearly three years, and had been the wife of John Irish nearly five years. She was a granddaughter of Francis De Long, a French officer, and Heilcha Van Skalk, of Amsterdam, Holland, who married in America and lived on Long Island, New York. Their children were: Ora, Elias, Rachel, Maricha, Lucretia and Zonacha. Lucretia De Long married Joseph Doty, and first settled at Fishkill, New York, later removed to "Nine Partners," Dutchess county, New York. Children: Peter, Rhoda, Jacob, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Patty, Nancy, Lydia, Mary Ann. Rebecca Doty married John Irish, in 1772. They removed to Timmough, Vermont, where he was killed by the Indians, July, 1777. She married Stutely Stafford, April 2, 1780. They lived at Danby, later in Wallingford, Vermont. By her first marriage she had Lucretia, Joseph and Rhoda Irish; by her second marriage she had Merriam, Nancy, Palmer,

Ormond, Holden Marbury, Sylvia, John and Mercy.

(III) Palmer, son of Stutely and Rebecca (Doty-Irish) Stafford, married Betsey, daughter of Anthony Paddock, a great-grandson of Elder William Brewster. (See Brewster.) Children: Mehala, Rahama, Lucretia, Sylvia, Rebecca, Benjamin, Bourdman, Jay, Stutely, and Darius, and Eveline.

(IV) Lucretia, daughter of Palmer and Betsey (Paddock) Stafford, was born at Wallingford, Vermont, 1813, died at Aurora, Illinois, December 3, 1893. She married David Sawyer, of Timmough, Vermont, son of David Sawyer, and a descendant of Miles Standish, of the "Mayflower" and early Pilgrim days. He was born September 25, 1807, died at Moira, New York, December 31, 1859. Children: Anson, Henry, Persis, Palmer, Noah, Malinda.

(V) Henry Arthur, son of David and Lucretia (Stafford) Sawyer, was born at Timmough, Vermont, March 19, 1834, died at Rutland, October 6, 1899. He married, at Rutland, Vermont, May 15, 1866, Julia, daughter of James Madison Putnam, great-grandniece of Israel Putnam. She was born at Ludlow, Vermont, November 15, 1841. Children: 1. James, married Helen Bradford Webb; children: Henry, and Barbara. 2. Mary Lucretia. 3. David Henry.

(VI) Mary Lucretia, daughter of Henry Arthur and Julia (Putnam) Sawyer, married Henry Waldo Hudson, of Troy, New York.

From Miles and Barbara Standish, of Plymouth, the Sawyers' descent is through Prudence Standish, a daughter or granddaughter of Josiah, son of Miles and Barbara Standish. She married Jacob Sawyer in 1730.

(IV) Ephraim, son of Jacob and Prudence (Standish) Sawyer, married ——— Smith.

(V) David, son of Ephraim and ——— (Smith) Sawyer, married Mary Woodruff, and children were Noah Woodruff, Olive Barbara and David.

(VI) David, son of David and Mary (Woodruff) Sawyer, married Lucretia Stafford. (See Stafford IV.)

(The Putnam Line).

The American ancestor of Julia (Putnam) Sawyer, mother of Mary Lucretia Sawyer Hudson, was John Putnam, who with his wife Priscilla (maiden name believed to have been Deacon) and three sons—Thomas, John and Nathaniel—came from England in 1634. They settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where the father died October 30, 1662. They had seven children.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas, eldest son of

John and Priscilla Putnam, was baptized at Aston, Abbotts, county of Bucks, England, March 7, 1614-15; died at Salem village, May 5, 1686. He was an inhabitant of Lynn in 1640, selectman in 1642, and joined the Salem church in 1643. He was a man of education, wrote a good hand, held many of the Salem offices in town and church, and was lieutenant of a troop of horse. He married (first) Ann, daughter of Edward and Prudence (Stockton) Holyoke, who bore him eight children; (second) Mary, widow of Nathaniel Veren, who bore him one child, Joseph, afterward the father of General Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame.

(III) Sergeant Thomas, son of Lieutenant Thomas and his first wife, Ann (Holyoke) Putnam, was baptized in the Salem church, February 16, 1652, died in Salem, May 24, 1699. He married Ann, youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth Carr, of Salisbury. They had twelve children, eleven of whom were alive in 1715.

(IV) Seth, twelfth child of Sergeant Thomas and Ann (Carr) Putnam, was born in Salem village, May, 1695, died at Charlestown, New Hampshire, November 30, 1775. He was one of the pioneers in that exposed frontier town, and sent two sons to help fight the French and Indians. He helped form the first church at Charlestown and was among the first ten members on the list. He married, September 17, 1718, Ruth Whipple, who died February 1, 1785. They had eight children.

(V) Timothy, youngest son of Seth and Ruth (Whipple) Putnam, was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, December 25, 1732, died at Charlestown, New Hampshire. He was a member of Colonel Bellows's regiment, which marched to reinforce Ticonderoga in May, 1777, and again in June of that year, but found the fort evacuated. He married Susanna Badger, who bore him seven children.

(VI) John, son of Timothy and Susanna (Badger) Putnam, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, June 4, 1764, died in Montpelier, Vermont, June 9, 1848. He was a farmer of Montpelier, and was borne on the pension roll of the revolution. He married (first) Catherine Carr, (second) Mrs. Peggy Glidden, at Charlestown, New Hampshire, widow of Moses Willard. She was born October 25, 1781, died in Montpelier, February 19, 1852. He had six children by the first wife, and five by the second.

(VII) Colonel James Madison, son of John and his second wife, Peggy (Glidden-Willard) Putnam, was born in Springfield, Vermont, July 6, 1813, died 1888. He was a millwright

by trade and was one of the last survivors of the old line of commissioned militia officers. He was for many years sheriff of Windham county, Vermont, and proprietor of the Franklin House at Rutland. In later years until 1880 he was chief of police and a wholesale dealer in coal and grain. He was prominent in the Baptist church and the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He married, in Ludlow, Vermont, March 5, 1838, Sarah Ann, daughter of Oliver and Lois (Steele) Mason. She was born in Springfield, Vermont, August 28, 1817. They had three children.

(VIII) Julia Ann, daughter of Colonel James Madison and Sarah Ann (Steele) Putnam, was born in Ludlow, Vermont, November 15, 1841; married May 15, 1866, Henry Arthur Sawyer. They had three children.

(IX) Mary Lucretia, daughter of Henry Arthur and Julia Ann (Putnam) Sawyer, married Henry Waldo Hudson.

(The Waldo Line).

The maternal line of Henry Waldo Hudson and Ralph Clark Hudson begins in America with Deacon Cornelius Waldo, born about 1624, in England, died January 3, 1700-1, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts. The earliest record of him in New England is in 1647. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell, of Ipswich. She was born 1624, at Westbury, Leigh, Wiltshire, England, and came with her parents to America in the ship "Angel Gabriel," which sailed from Bristol, May 23, 1635, and was wrecked on the coast of Pemaquid in the gale of August 15, several lives being lost in the disaster. She died December 25, 1704, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, aged eighty years. They were the parents of twelve children.

(II) John, son of Cornelius and Hannah (Cogswell) Waldo, died April 14, 1700, at Windham, Connecticut. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, and was wounded in the "Quaboag fight," August 2, 1675. In November, 1697, he purchased a grist mill at Windham, Connecticut, removing there a little later. He soon after died. He married, about 1676, Rebecca, daughter of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Graves) Adams, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. She died September 17, 1727, at Canterbury, Connecticut, surviving her husband twenty-seven years. They were the parents of eight children.

(III) Edward, son of John and Rebecca (Adams) Waldo, was born at Dunstable, Massachusetts, April 23, 1684, died August 3, 1767, at Windham, Connecticut. He was

educated in Boston, and taught school for a number of years in Windham. He was a farmer of substance and a citizen of influence, was a member of the general assembly three terms, and a lieutenant of the military company at Windham. He married (first) Thankful Dimmock, born March, 1682, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, died December 13, 1757, at Windham, daughter of Deacon Shubael and Joanna (Bursley) Dimmock, and granddaughter of Elder Thomas Dimmock, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, deputy six terms, member of the council of war 1642, and lieutenant of militia. The will of Edward Waldo mentions a second wife, Mary. Children by first marriage, ten.

(IV) Zacheus, son of Edward and Thankful (Dimmock) Waldo, was born at Windham, Connecticut, July 19, 1725, died there September 10, 1810. He married (first) February 3, 1746, at Lebanon, Connecticut, Talitha Kingsbury, born December 7, 1726, at Norwich, died January 18, 1789; (second) Catherine, widow of Moses Graves. By first marriage he had five children.

(V) Cyprian, son of Zacheus and Talitha (Kingsbury) Waldo, was born at Windham, Connecticut, November 13, 1747, died at Sharon, Connecticut, July 8, 1797. He married Hannah Ripley, born February 23, 1750, died June 27, 1813, and is buried at Spencer's Corner, town of Northeast, Dutchess county, New York. They had seven children.

(VI) David Ripley, son of Cyprian and Hannah (Ripley) Waldo, was born at Sharon, Connecticut, July 24, 1778, died at Hudson, New York, October 16, 1815. He removed to Hudson in 1794 and engaged in merchandising and freighting. He established the Waldo homestead on Main street, which is yet in possession of the family. He married Deborah Clark, born August 4, 1778, at Nantucket, Massachusetts, died at Hudson, New York, March 3, 1848, daughter of George Clark, and granddaughter of Ichabod and Deborah (Bunker) Clark. George Clark married Abigail Swain, a descendant of Richard Swain of Nantucket. Children of David Ripley and Deborah Clark Waldo: 1. George Clark, a sailor, died in Boston "aged thirty-eight, buried in the South Ground," unmarried. 2. Charles, graduate of Union College, 1817; "he was a lawyer of some prominence, resident at Hudson; held positions of trust and responsibility, and was a brilliant conversationalist and debater. Many of the influential men of the town were his intimate friends, his preferences being for the society of refined and literary men." He was unmarried. 3. Henry, of whom further. 4. William. "He

was an accountant of decided ability, correct and methodical in his habits, a firm friend, strong in his likes and dislikes. A small portion of his life was spent in New York City, where he was employed as an accountant. He was also in New Orleans for a short time. He was never satisfied away from home. He was devotedly attached to his mother, and lived but one year after her death." He was unmarried.

(VII) Henry, son of David Ripley and Deborah (Clark) Waldo, was born February 18, 1805, at Hudson, New York, died there March 12, 1888. Of a roving nature, he ran away to sea at the age of fifteen years and followed a sailor's life until he was forty. Among the many thrilling adventures was the rescue of the captain, his wife, three children, and the crew, of an English brig. The British Admiralty acknowledged this brave act by presenting Waldo and his four associates with one hundred pounds. His vessel was wrecked in mid-Atlantic, and for two days and three nights he and seven sailors clung to the wreckage until rescued by a passing vessel. He rose to be captain of the ship "Orbit," but soon after retired from the sea. He settled in Hudson, where he engaged in merchandising for a time, until the discovery of gold in California, which awoke again the "wanderlust." A company was formed, the bark "Mousam" purchased, and Captain Waldo placed in command. They sailed around the Horn and safely reached San Francisco, where the company disbanded. Captain Waldo remained in California eighteen months, was elected associate judge of Eldorado county, opened the first court there, and was actively and prominently identified with that county. Ill health, however, compelled his return, and soon after he was elected sheriff of Columbia county, being the only Republican elected on the ticket. June 23, 1870, he was appointed inspector of customs at New York City. He married, February 10, 1845, Sarah Heath, born December 4, 1822, at Hudson, the place of her death, July 25, 1890. Children: 1. Jane Eliza, of whom further. 2. George Clark, secretary of the old Equitable Savings Bank of New York City, president of the Excelsior Bank of New York City at the age of thirty-one years (said to have been the youngest bank president in the state); died. He was prominent in the Masonic order, and a member of prominent New York City clubs; married October 10, 1874, Florence Adelaide Post. They had no children, but adopted a son, Willard Clark Waldo. 3. Deborah, married, December 11, 1895, at Mount Vernon, New York, Lothar

Alexander Mortimer, Baron von Grave, born in Prussia, a descendant of one of the old military families of Prussia. He served in the Turco-Austrian war as lieutenant, was wounded, and later opened an art studio in Munich, being finely educated in the fine arts and a painter of note. He later came to the United States and opened a studio in New York City, became interested in industrial art, and in 1890 was in charge of the art department of H. L. Judd & Company, in Wallingford, Connecticut. Deborah was his second wife. They had no issue. 4. Harriet, married, October 16, 1883, at Hudson, Joseph Bartlett Hydorn, of Troy, New York, born April 1, 1860, died February 13, 1898, at Albany, New York. He was educated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a chemist, and with his father inaugurated the first electric light plant in Troy. Later he was connected with the state insurance department at Albany. They had one child, Joseph Bartlett, born August 1, 1885.

(VIII) Jane Eliza (Jennie), eldest child of Captain Henry and Sarah (Heath) Waldo, was born at Hudson, New York, March 17, 1846. She married, May 30, 1866, at Hudson, William Henry Hudson. (See Hudson VIII.)

The Drapers of England, from DRAPER whom the American family descend, were originally natives to the county of Yorkshire, at or near Heptonstall, and all of the name are believed to have descended from William, John and Henry Le Drapon. Heptonstall is a village and parochial chapelry in Halifax Parish, West Riding, Yorkshire. The ancestor of the American family is Thomas Draper, father of James "the Puritan." He was a clothier and fuller. His ancestors had followed the same business before him, and his American descendants frequently did likewise in New England. The very name Draper suggests the occupation, "one who deals in cloth." His wife's name is not preserved. The Heptonstall family records, back to 1593, do not record the marriage of Thomas Draper. The family name is an honored one in English history, and was entitled to a coat-of-arms. Sir Christopher Draper, in 1657, was lord mayor of London, and there are many of the name who have been prominent in the civil and military history of their native country. The Stansfields and Drapers were closely allied for centuries in England, and culminated in the marriage of a daughter of the house to James Draper, "the Puritan," and becoming the mother of the Draper family of America. In this country the name is an honored one in

every branch of our civil, religious or commercial life. They are found in every profession, business or trade. Many eminent men have borne the name which we here trace through nine generations, from James "the Puritan," to Frederick Elliott Draper, of Troy, New York.

(II) James, fourth son and child of Thomas Draper, was born in the priory of Heptonstall, vicarage of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1618, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1694. Although James Draper is found in history as one of the original proprietors of the town of Lancaster, no evidence can be found that he ever lived there. His first residence was in Roxbury, Sarah, Susanna and James, his first American-born children, there first saw the light. He then moved to Dedham, for his sons, John, Moses and Daniel were born there. He then must have returned to Roxbury, for his youngest children, Patience and Jonathan, are recorded as born there, and James, the father, is there buried. He was made a freeman of Roxbury, 1690. His first child, born in America, was Susanna, born about 1650, which determines to a reasonable certainty the date of his emigration. He married, in Heptonstall, April 21, 1646, Miriam, daughter of Gideon Stansfield and his wife, Grace Eastwood, of Wadsworth, Yorkshire. James and Miriam (Stansfield) Draper are buried at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, where the same stone marks the resting-place of both. They had nine children: Miriam, born in England, and the others in America—Susanna, Sarah, James, see forward, John, Moses, Daniel, Patience and Jonathan. The sons all married and founded families. The daughters also married, excepting Miriam, the eldest, who died in infancy before leaving England.

(III) James (2), fourth child and eldest son of James (1) "the Puritan" and Miriam (Stansfield) Draper, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1654, died there April 30, 1698. He received from his father part of his farm at Roxbury. In 1683 leave was granted by the town of Dedham to Nathaniel Whiting and James Draper to "erect a fulling mill below the corn mills" on Mother Brook. He served as a soldier in King Philip's war during 1675. After his death his widow kept an ordinary on Baker street, Roxbury. James was a great wrestler, and the champion of his section. This proved his undoing. In disposing of the ambitious claim of a stranger to being the "best man," he broke a tendon in his leg and was never able to go out again. James and Abigail, his wife, are buried in the First Parish cemetery at Dedham, Massa-

chusetts, where a stone marks their resting place, inscribed, "They were lovely and pleasant in their life; in their death were not divided." He married, February 18, 1681, Abigail Whiting, born in Roxbury, June 7, 1663, died October 25, 1721, daughter of Nathaniel Whiting and his wife Hannah Dwight. She was a granddaughter of John Dwight, from whom President Timothy Dwight of Yale College and other prominent men descended. They were the parents of seven children: Abigail, Nathaniel, William, Eunice, James, Gideon, Ebenezer, see forward.

(IV) Ebenezer, fifth son and youngest child of James (2) and Abigail (Whiting) Draper, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 27, 1698, died there June 3, 1784. He and his first wife were admitted to full communion at the First Church of Roxbury, January 26, 1724. He was dismissed to the church in Dedham, November 14, 1734. He was a farmer by occupation, and, after leaving his father's home in Roxbury, passed his life at his family seat, "Green Lodge," near Dedham. He married (first), March 2, 1723, Dorothy, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Morris) Child, of Brookline, Massachusetts. She was a sister of Abigail, who married James Draper. She was born May 25, 1701, died August 2, 1748. He married (second) November 16, 1749, Sybil, born January 3, 1720, died February 16, 1816, daughter of William and Esther Avery, of Dedham, Massachusetts. Children of first wife: Dorothy, Anna, Keziah, Ebenezer, Anna (2), Prudence, Isaac, Miriam, Stephen, see forward. Children of second wife: Sybil, Rebecca, William, Rebecca (2), Jemima, Mary, Catherine and Anna, Dorothy (Child) Draper was a daughter of Joshua Child, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1658; married, May 9, 1685, Elizabeth Morris, granddaughter of Benjamin Child, who emigrated from Great Britain to America and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His wife Mary was admitted to the church at that town in 1658. They were the parents of twelve children: Joshua being the third son and child.

(V) Stephen, ninth child and third son of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Child) Draper, was born at the family home "Green Lodge" near Dedham, Massachusetts, February 23, 1742. He served three enlistments in the revolutionary war, twice as sergeant in Colonel John Daggett's regiment, and once as corporal in Colonel Dean's regiment, all of this service performed in Rhode Island on alarms. He came to Attleboro from Dedham with his brothers, Isaac and Ebenezer, and purchased thirty acres of land deeded to him, April 17,

1772. He erected a tannery, which was one of the largest in the country, and was a very successful business man. He also had a mill for weaving cloth and one for making nails, and built other tanneries in Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was a man of uncommon energy, highest integrity, and a very strict Puritan. The house that he built was occupied by his descendants until 1885, when it was torn down and another erected in its place on the same site and again occupied by his posterity. To this day it is the family shrine, and each Thanksgiving Day the family meet in large numbers and celebrate the day. The old tannery buildings were demolished in 1858. He married, April 4, 1764, Elizabeth, born September 11, 1740, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Fisher, of Dedham, Massachusetts. Children, all born in South Attleboro, Massachusetts: Fisher, Paul, Anna, Betty, Stephen, see forward, Mary, Catherine, Joseph, Ebenezer and Miriam.

(VI) Stephen (2), third son and fifth child of Stephen (1) and Elizabeth (Fisher) Draper, was born in South Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 29, 1775. He removed to Killingley, Connecticut. He married (first) Fanny Capron, died March 19, 1799; married (second), September 27, 1801, Catherine Fisher, of Fisherville, Massachusetts. Children by second marriage: Eliza; Seth, married Mary L. Greeman; Edwin; Albert; Stephen (see forward); Daniel F. and Fanny C.

(VII) Stephen (3), fourth son and fifth child of Stephen (2) and Catherine (Fisher) Draper, was born in Killingley, Connecticut, March 19, 1811, died in Troy, New York, March 19, 1890. He was apprenticed to a tanner when but twelve years of age, but left that when still a young man and removed to Greenville, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of scythes, as senior member of Draper, Brown & Chadsey. He removed to Troy, New York, in 1847, and conducted the same business there very successfully until the invention and introduction of mowing machines. He then engaged in the manufacture of twine and fish lines until a few months before his death. He married (first), in 1840, Harriet, daughter of Captain T. Elliott, of Sutton, Massachusetts. She died September 5, 1850. Children: 1. William Henry, see forward. 2. Frederick Elliott, see forward. 3. Harriet Augusta, born December 12, 1845. 4. Charles Eugene, born August 14, 1850; married (first) December 15, 1876, Jenny Pile, of Troy, New York, died April 14, 1886; married (second), November 4, 1891, Lucy G. Cushing. Children by first wife: i. Charles Stephen, born and

died in 1881. ii. Jenny Louise, July 30, 1882. Stephen Draper married (second), November 15, 1851, Wealthy Cutting of Leicester, Massachusetts, who died March 19, 1889; children of second wife: 5. Edward Cutting, died in infancy. 6. Catherine Fisher, died in infancy.

(VIII) William Henry Draper, eldest son of Stephen (3) and Harriet (Elliott) Draper, was born in Rochdale, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 24, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Troy, whither his parents removed when he was five years of age. In 1856 he was appointed teller of the Farmers' Bank at Lansingburg (Troy), continuing until August 1, 1861. He was employed by a firm in Schenectady until 1869, when he removed to Troy to enter into business with his father under the firm name of S. Draper & Son, which firm was continued until 1883, W. H. Draper carrying on the business from that time until 1890, when his son, Andrew L. Draper, became associated with him under the firm name of W. H. Draper & Son, which continued until July 1, 1909, when E. E. Draper became a member of the firm of W. H. Draper & Sons. This firm manufactures braided sash cord, lines and twines. Mr. Draper early became connected with the Republican party, was trustee of the Lansingburg village corporation, jury commissioner for Rensselaer county from 1896 to 1901. In 1900 he was nominated and elected the following November a member of the national house of representatives from the nineteenth congressional district of New York. December 8, 1901, he took his seat as a member of the fifty-seventh congress. He was re-elected from the twenty-second district in 1902-04-06-08, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term. His career as congressman has been one of honor, and his years of service at Washington have given him an experience that renders him of particular benefit to his district. He has served on many of the responsible committees of the house, and received many signal proofs of the confidence reposed in him by those high in authority at the national capital. He is a strong, influential member of his party, and recognized among the leaders in New York state.

Mr. Draper married, November 15, 1864, Magdalene Livingston, of Schenectady, New York. Children: 1. Andrew Livingston, born December 23, 1865; married, October 15, 1891, Mary Ruth Thompson, of Lockport, New York, daughter of George B. and Mary (Avery) Thompson. 2. Grace Mary, born November 7, 1870, died May 17, 1871. 3. George Frederick, born September 22, 1872,

died December 19, 1873. 4. Edward Elliott, born June 19, 1876; graduate of Union College, class of 1897, receiving degree of A. B.; married, October 6, 1902, Jessamine, daughter of Charles P. and Matilda (Everingham) Kimball, of Troy, New York; child, Richard Elliott, born June 19, 1909. 5. Bessie Magdalene, educated at La Salle Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Frederick Elliott, son of Stephen (3) and Harriet (Elliott) Draper, was born in Rochdale, Massachusetts, October 12, 1843. He came to Troy when three years of age. He was educated in the public schools and began his business life in a book and newspaper store. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Independent Battery, New York Volunteers, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He saw hard service and with his battery was in the hard-fought and bloody battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness and others. He was promoted corporal of the battery and mustered out with honor at the close of the war. In 1869 he began engaging in the tobacco business and for many years was the junior partner of Fitzpatrick & Draper, manufacturers of cigars and wholesalers of tobacco. He was one of the organizers of the National City Bank of Troy, in 1903, and a director since that date; director of the Troy Trust Company; of Polk & Calder, wholesale drugs; president of Boutwell Milling & Grain Company; vice-president and director of the Wilbur Stephens Company, manufacturers of shirts, collars and cuffs. He is now living in Troy, retired from active business. During his active life he was a resident of Lansingburg (now North Troy), and from 1879 to 1888 was president of the village corporation. He is a Republican in politics and served as delegate to Republican state convention that nominated Governor Cornell. He is a trustee of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He married, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1871, Ann Jane, born in Troy, New York, daughter of Don Carlos Woodcock, who was born in Hoosick, New York, in 1805, died in Troy, in 1880. He was a graduate of Williams College, A. B., 1839; studied law and was a practicing attorney of Troy. He married Julia Blass, and had four children, of whom Ann Jane Woodcock was the third. Children: 1. Frederick Elliott, see forward. 2. Philip Henry, born April 2, 1875; educated in the common and high schools, Troy Academy, Park Avenue Institute, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and a student two years at Williams College; in 1897 he enlisted in the Citizens'

Corps, now Company A, Second Regiment, New York National Guard, served in the Spanish-American war, and during the strike on the Hudson Valley railroad was on duty with his company in Albany; he was appointed battalion quartermaster and sergeant, continuing in the service until 1907; he was in the employ of Polk & Calder, wholesale druggists, and with Fitzpatrick & Draper, wholesale tobacco dealers, until July, 1907, when he engaged in the fire, casualty and bonding business as the senior partner of Draper & Higgins; he is active in the Republican party and a member of the Presbyterian church; he is a member of the college fraternity, Delta Psi; Trojan Hook and Ladder Company, and the senior company of the Citizens' Corps; while at Williams he was prominent in athletics, full-back of the football team, and after leaving college played the same position with the Chicago Athletic Association and was captain of the team; in 1902 and 1903 played with the Watertown Athletic Association. He married, November 16, 1904, at Watertown, New York, Sally Bryant, daughter of Henry Stimson, editor and publisher, born at Tampa, Florida; child: Philip Henry Draper (2), born September 6, 1906. 3. Louis Legrand, born August 10, 1879, in Troy, New York; he is now a student at the College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, California.

(IX) Frederick Elliott (2), son of Frederick Elliott (1) and Ann Jane (Woodcock) Draper, was born in Troy, New York, April 3, 1873. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Troy, after which he passed through the high school, graduating in 1891; entered Williams College, from which he was graduated A. B., class of 1895. Choosing the profession of law, he matriculated at Harvard Law School, graduating LL. B. in 1898. He was admitted to the New York state bar in the fall of the same year, located his law offices in Troy, and until 1902 carried on his practice alone. In the latter year he formed a partnership with C. W. Betts, a leading lawyer of Troy, and as Betts & Draper so continue (1910). They conduct a general law practice, and are well established in public favor. In December, 1907, he was appointed by the mayor of Troy, judge of the city court, to fill out an unexpired term. At the fall election of 1909 he was elected by the people to fill the same office for the full term of four years. Judge Draper is active in city public affairs. Politically he is an Independent Republican. In 1905 he was the Independent candidate for county attorney, but failed of election by a

narrow margin. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in May, 1898, in Company A, Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served until his company was mustered out in November of the same year. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Troy. His college fraternity is Delta Psi. His social clubs are the Island, Golf and Pafraets Dael. His fraternal relations are Masonic, being affiliated with both lodge and chapter of that order. He married, October 4, 1903, Katherine Peebles, of Waterford, daughter of Dr. Roland H. and Katherine Duer (Austin) Stubbs, of Waterford, New York. Children: 1. Katherine Roland, born August 8, 1904. 2. Frederick Elliott (3), born January 8, 1906.

The Dornins of New York City, there seated since 1790, descend from Alexander Dornin, of "Lecharrowhoyle," in the parish of Raphoe, barony of Tirawley, county of Mayo, Ireland. This estate was confiscated by Oliver Cromwell.

(I) The American ancestor was Thomas Dornin, son of Patrick, son of Brian, fifth in descent from Alexander. He came to America when a boy and settled in New York City, where he studied law and practiced his profession. He served during the war of 1812 in Captain Homer Whittemore's company, Second (Van Hook's) Regiment New York Militia, service September 2 to October 26, 1814. He died December, 1815. He married Phoebe Marchant, born October 14, 1775, died April 10, 1847, daughter of Gamaliel and Lydia (Ripley) Marchant (see Marchant VI).

(II) William Henry, son of Thomas and Phoebe (Marchant) Dornin, was born in New York City, July 31, 1811, died there October 16, 1877. He married, November 23, 1834, Phoebe G. Coffin (see Coffin VII), born July 10, 1819, died October 13, 1899, daughter of George Bunker and Abigail (Allen) Coffin, a descendant of Tristram Coffin, of Nantucket.

(III) William Coffin, son of William Henry and Phoebe G. (Coffin) Dornin, was born in New York City, February 20, 1840. He was educated in the city schools; began his business career there and still continues, engaged as a stock broker. He married, June 20, 1866, Mary Jane Evans, born September 10, 1845, died September 30, 1898, daughter of Robert William Evans, born October 23, 1817, died May 31, 1868; married, September 15, 1840, Harriet Elizabeth Westcott, born July 17, 1824, daughter of Solomon Westcott, born September 20, 1789, died January 5,

1874; married, October 6, 1810, Sarah Badger, born June 10, 1792, died October 25, 1875, daughter of Samuel Badger, who married, February 13, 1787, Elizabeth Gardner (see Gardner IX). Robert W. Evans is a son of William Evans, who came to Columbia county, New York, from Lancashire, England, and his wife, Mary (Blaco) Evans, born May 31, 1800, died September 9, 1849. Robert W. Evans settled in Hudson, New York, where the family now resides. His wife, Harriet Elizabeth (Westcott) Evans, daughter of Solomon Westcott, son of Abraham Westcott, born January 31, 1760, married Lydia Wardell, born July 1, 1765, and descendant of Richard Westcott, one of the original proprietors of Bedford, Westchester county, New York, and said to be of the family of Stukely Westcott, the associate of Roger Williams in the foundation of the city of Providence, Rhode Island. Children of Robert William and Harriet E. (Westcott) Evans: 1. Cornelius Henry. 2. Mary Jane, married William Coffin Dornin. 3. Harriet, married Arthur Curtiss Stott (see Stott). Children of William Coffin and Mary Jane (Evans) Dornin: 1. Mary. 2. Arthur Evans, born April 3, 1870, died April, 1904; married Caroline Louise, daughter of John Neilson Bull; child, Arthur Evans, born May, 1904. 3. William Coffin (2), of further mention. 4. Florence, deceased.

(IV) William Coffin (2), son of William Coffin (1) and Mary Jane (Evans) Dornin, was born in New York City, August 4, 1873. He prepared for college in city schools; entered Columbia University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1894, now engaged in the real estate business in New York City.

(The Coffin Line).

Phoebe G. (Coffin) Dornin descends from the well-known Coffin family of Nantucket, Massachusetts.

(I) Stephen Coffin, born May 10, 1652, married, 1668, Mary Bunker, born 1652, died 1724.

(II) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) and Mary (Bunker) Coffin, was born February 20, 1676, died 1725; married, September 21, 1693, Experience Look, born November 22, 1672, died April 17, 1759, daughter of Thomas Look, born June, 1646, and his wife, Elizabeth (Bunker) Look, born 1646.

(III) Zephaniah, son of Stephen (2) and Experience (Look) Coffin, was born August 28, 1699, died September 10, 1774; married, July, 1725, Miriam Macy, born February 16, 1708, died August 2, 1736, daughter of John (2) Macy, born 1675, died November 28,

1751; married, April 25, 1707, Judith Worth, born December 22, 1689, died November 8, 1767, daughter of John Worth, who married, September 22, 1684, Miriam Gardner, daughter of Richard and granddaughter of Thomas Gardner. John (2) Macy was the son of John (1) Macy, born July 14, 1655, died October 14, 1691; married Deborah Gardner, born February 12, 1658, daughter of Richard and granddaughter of Thomas Gardner.

(IV) Stephen (3), son of Zephaniah and Miriam (Macy) Coffin, married Mary Bunker, born 1736 (see Bunker III), of Nantucket.

(V) Noah, son of Stephen (3) and Mary (Bunker) Coffin, removed from Nantucket, Massachusetts, to Cooperstown, New York. He married Lydia Bunker (see Bunker V).

(VI) George Bunker, son of Noah and Lydia (Bunker) Coffin, was born November 4, 1781, died February 9, 1855; married, May 11, 1803, Abigail Allen, born March 19, 1784, died May 31, 1852, daughter of Ebenezer Allen, born March 16, 1749, died October 8, 1790, married Mary Wing, born March 12, 1749, died October 16, 1789. He settled in Hudson, New York.

(VII) Phoebe G., daughter of George Bunker and Abigail (Allen) Coffin, married William Henry Dornin (see Dornin II).

(The Bunker Line).

Lydia (Bunker) Coffin, wife of Noah Coffin, was a daughter of Jonathan Bunker and fourth in descent from George Bunker, who died May 26, 1658, and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker, died October 31, 1662.

(II) William, son of George and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker, was born 1648, died June 6, 1712; married, April 11, 1665, Mary Macy, born December 4, 1648, died 1729, daughter of Thomas Macy, chief magistrate of Nantucket, born 1608, died April 19, 1682; married, September 6, 1639, Sarah Hopcot, born 1612, died 1706.

(III) Peleg, son of William and Mary (Macy) Bunker, married Susanna, died June 11, 1740, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Bunker) Coffin (see Coffin IV). Mary was the daughter of George and Jane (Godfrey) Bunker.

(IV) Jonathan, son of Peleg and Susanna (Coffin) Bunker, died May 10, 1778; married, September 9, 1742, Judith Macy, born October 14, 1721, died December 20, 1799, daughter of Richard Macy, born September 22, 1689, died December 25, 1779; married, September 8, 1711, Deborah Pinkham, born December 28, 1694, died December 13, 1767, daughter of Richard and Mary (Coffin) Pinkham, granddaughter of James Coffin,

born August 12, 1640, died July 28, 1720; married, December 3, 1663, Mary Severance, born August 5, 1645. Richard Macy was the son of John Macy, born July 14, 1655, died October 14, 1691; married Deborah Gardner, born February 2, 1658, died 1712, daughter of Richard Gardner, a chief magistrate of Nantucket, and Sarah (Shattuck) Gardner. John Macy was the son of Thomas Macy, born 1608, died April 19, 1682; married, September 6, 1639, Sarah Hopcot, born 1612, died 1706.

Mary Severance, wife of James Coffin, was a daughter of John Severance, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who died April 9, 1682. He married Abigail Kimball, died June 17, 1658, daughter of Richard Kimball, died June 22, 1675, and Ursula, daughter of Henry and Martha Scott.

(V) Lydia, daughter of Jonathan and Judith (Macy) Bunker, married Noah Coffin (see Coffin V). They were the grandparents of Phoebe G. Coffin, wife of William Henry Dornin.

(The Marchant Line).

Phoebe (Marchant) Dornin, wife of Thomas Dornin, was daughter of Gamaliel Marchant, who was a descendant of John and Sarah Marchant, the former of whom died 1717, and the latter March 10, 1638 (Boston Records, New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July, 1849, p. 247).

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Sarah Marchant, was appointed lieutenant under Captain Myles Standish; married Mary Marchant; was buried June 19, 1672.

(III) Abishai, son of John and Mary Marchant, married and had issue.

(IV) John (3), son of Abishai Marchant, died February 9, 1767; married Hepsibah Huxford.

(V) John (4), son of John (3) and Hepsibah (Huxford) Marchant, married Miriam Cleveland; died December 20, 1790. He served in the revolutionary war, a private in Captain Benjamin Smith's company, service from January 18 to September 1, 1776 (see "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution"). Miriam Cleveland was a descendant of Moses (1) Cleveland (a soldier of King Philip's war) and Ann (Winn) Cleveland. Their son, Moses (2), born September 1, 1651, died October 30, 1717; married, August 4, 1676, Ruth, born 1654, daughter of Nicholas Norton, born 1610, died June 8, 1690 (circa), and his wife Elizabeth (circa), 1690. Ebenezer, son of Moses (2) Cleveland, was born 1681, died January 1, 1747; married Mary Vincent, born 1691, died

1761, daughter of Thomas, born September 15, 1650, and Sarah (Post) Vincent, granddaughter of William, born 1627, and Susannah (Browning) Vincent, born 1630.

(VI) Gamaliel, son of John (4) and Miriam (Cleveland) Marchant, married, May 19, 1763, Lydia Ripley. He served in the revolutionary war as corporal in Captain Benjamin Smith's company, service from January 19 to May 31, 1776, at Martha's Vineyard, in defense of the sea coast (see "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution"). Lydia Ripley, born May 6, 1743, died December 27, 1825, was a daughter of Peter and Damaris (Chase) Ripley, the latter of whom was baptized September 24, 1738, died December 6, 1761, daughter of Joseph Chase, died May 1, 1749, "aged 60 years, 2 months, 20 days"; married Lydia —, died July 17, 1749, aged "52 years, 2 months, 11 days."

(VII) Phoebe, daughter of Gamaliel and Lydia (Ripley) Marchant, married Thomas Dornin (see Dornin I).

(The Gardner Line).

Elizabeth Gardner, great-grandmother of Mary Jane (Evans) Dornin, wife of William Coffin Dornin, was a descendant of John (1) Gardner.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Gardner, was born December 20, 1653; married Susannah, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Houchin, Honchin, or Howchin, daughter of Jeremy and Esther Houchin. Jeremy Houchin was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, son of William Houchin.

(III) Jeremiah, son of John (2) and Susannah (Houchin) Gardner, died May 5, 1768; married, August 8, 1711, Sarah, born January 9, 1695, died December 1, 1738, daughter of James (2) Coffin, died October 2, 1741; married, March 19, 1692, Ruth Gardner, born January 26, 1678, died October 4, 1748, daughter of Captain John Gardner, born 1624, died May, 1706; married, February 20, 1654, Priscilla, daughter of Joseph Grafton. Captain John was a son of Thomas Gardner, died October 29, 1674, and Margaret (Frier) Gardner.

(IV) George, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Coffin) Gardner, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Chase, born January 15, 1685, and Rachel Brown, daughter of John (2) Brown and Rachel Gardner; granddaughter of John (1) Brown and Hannah Hobart, and great-granddaughter of Elder John Brown. Hannah Hobart was the daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, baptized October 13, 1604, died March 8, 1646; married Rebecca Ibrook, born

1621, died September 9, 1693 (second wife), daughter of Richard Ibrook. Rev. Peter Hobart was the son of Edmund Hobart, died March 8, 1646; married, September 12, 1600, Margaret Dewey.

(V) Elisha, son of George and Elizabeth (Chase) Gardner, married Ruth Meder.

(VI) Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha and Ruth (Meder) Gardner, married, February 13, 1787, Samuel Badger.

(VII) Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gardner) Badger, born June 10, 1792, died October 25, 1875; married, October 6, 1810, Solomon Westcott, born September 20, 1789, died January 5, 1874, son of Abraham and Lydia (Wardell) Westcott.

(VIII) Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Badger) Westcott, married Robert William, son of William Evans.

(IX) Mary Jane, daughter of Robert William and Harriet Elizabeth (Westcott) Evans, married William Coffin Dornin (see Dornin III).

(The Chase Line).

The Chase family, with whom the Gardners and Coffins intermarried, begins with Thomas Chase.

(II) Richard, son of Thomas Chase, was baptized November 30, 1540; married, April 16, 1564, Joan Bishop.

(III) Aquila, son of Richard and Joan (Bishop) Chase, was born August 14, 1580; married Sarah —.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of Aquila and Sarah Chase, was born 1618, died 1652; married, 1642, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Philbrick.

(V) Isaac, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Philbrick) Chase, born April 1, 1650, died May 19, 1727; married, October 5, 1675, Mary Tilton.

(VI) James, son of Isaac and Mary (Tilton) Chase, was born January 15, 1685; married Rachel Brown (see Gardner IV).

(VII) Elizabeth, daughter of James and Rachel (Brown) Chase, married George Gardner (Gardner IV) and from them descent continues to William Coffin (2) Dornin, through his mother, Mary Jane (Evans) Dornin (see Gardner, Bunker and Coffin lines).

(Another Bunker Line).

Mary (Bunker) Coffin, wife of Stephen Coffin, descended from William Bunker and Mary Macy (see Bunker II), through their son, Jabez, born November 7, 1678, died May 6, 1750; married, November 19, 1706, Hannah Gardner, born May 6, 1686, died March 25, 1773, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Coffin. Samuel, son of Jabez and Hannah

Bunker, was born September 5, 1711, died September 3, 1786; married, November 17, 1731, Priscilla Coleman, born September 26, 1713, died July 11, 1797, daughter of John (2) and granddaughter of John (1) Coleman, born 1644, died 1715; married Joanna Folger, died May 18, 1719. John (2) Coleman was born August 2, 1667, died January 19, 1762; married Priscilla Starbuck, born October 25, 1676, died March 14, 1762, daughter of Nathaniel Starbuck, born 1635, died February 2, 1719; married, 1662, Mary Coffin, born February 20, 1645, died November 13, 1717. Mary, daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Coleman) Bunker, married Stephen Coffin (see Coffin IV); from Stephen and Mary (Bunker) Coffin, the line continues to William Coffin (2) Dornin, through his grandmother, Phoebe G. Coffin, daughter of George Bunker Coffin, son of Noah, son of Stephen Coffin.

Descriptions of coats-of-arms of the families herein recorded:

Dornin: Gu. a lion passant guardant or. In base a human heart arg., charged with a saltire, coupé, of the field. Crest: A dexter cubit arm, erect, holding a flaming sword, all proper. Motto: Fortiter et fideliter.

Coffin: Az. semée of cross crosslets or, four bezants of the first. Crest: A martlet arg. Motto: Extant recte factis proemia.

Marchant: Az. a chevron or, between three owls arg., legged of the 2nd. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, an owl's leg erect or. Motto: Patria cara carior libertas.

Coleman: Az. on a pale rayonne or, a lion rampant gu. Crest: A demi lion rampant gu.

Kimball: Arg. a lion rampant gu. Upon a chief sa. 3 crescents or. Crest: A lion rampant holding in his dexter paw a dagger proper.

Cleveland: Per chevron sa. and erm. a chevron engrailed, countercharged. Crest: A demi old man proper, habited az., having on a cap gu. turned up with a hair front, holding in the dexter hand a spear-headed arg. on the top of which is fixed a line proper passing behind him and wound up in the sinister hand. Motto: Pro Deo et patria.

Ripley: Per chevron az. and or, 3 lions rampant countercharged. Crest: A demi lion vert, collared arg., holding between the paws an escutcheon per chevron or and arg.

Westcott (Lytleton): Arg. a chevron between three escallops sa. Crest: A stag's head caboshed sa., attired or, between the attires a bugle horn of the second, hanging from a band gu.

Wing: Per pale arg. and vert a maunch

countercharged. Crest: A maunch per pale arg. and vert between two wings or.

Severance (Severne): Arg. on a chevron sa. nine bezants. Crest: A cinquefoil or. Motto: Virtus praestantior auro.

Hobart: Sa. an estoile of eight points or between two flanches erm. Crest: A bull passant per pale sa. and gu. bezantee. In the nostrils an annulet or.

Winn: Vert three eagles displayed in fesse or. Crest: A boar's head gu., couped or.

Chase: Gu. four cross crosslets two and two or. On a canton az. a lion passant of the same. Crest: A demi lion rampant or, holding in his dexter paw a cross of the shield. Motto: Ne cede malis.

Dewey: Sa. on a fesse arg. between three dragons' heads erased or, langued gu. as many cinquefoils of the field. Motto: Corona veniet delectis. Crest: A dragon's head between two wings expanded sa. on each a cinquefoil or.

Tilton: Az. a fleur-de-lis arg. Crest: An ostrich holding in the beak a horseshoe, all proper. Motto: Deo non fortuna.

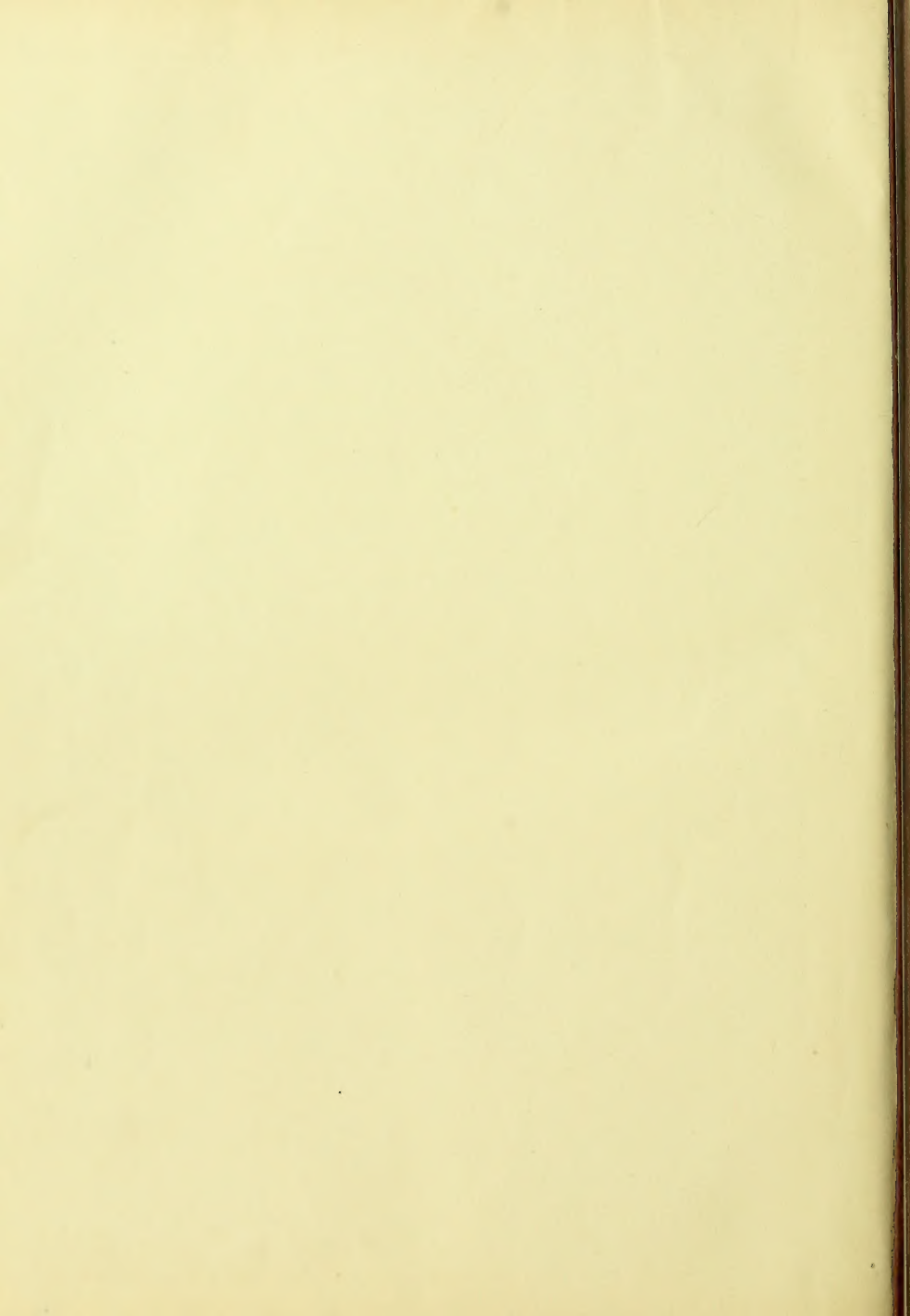
Starbuck: Sa. a fesse gu. charged with five mullets between three human hands two and one. Crest: A demi lion rampant holding in his dexter paw a thistle and in his sinister paw a fleur-de-lis.

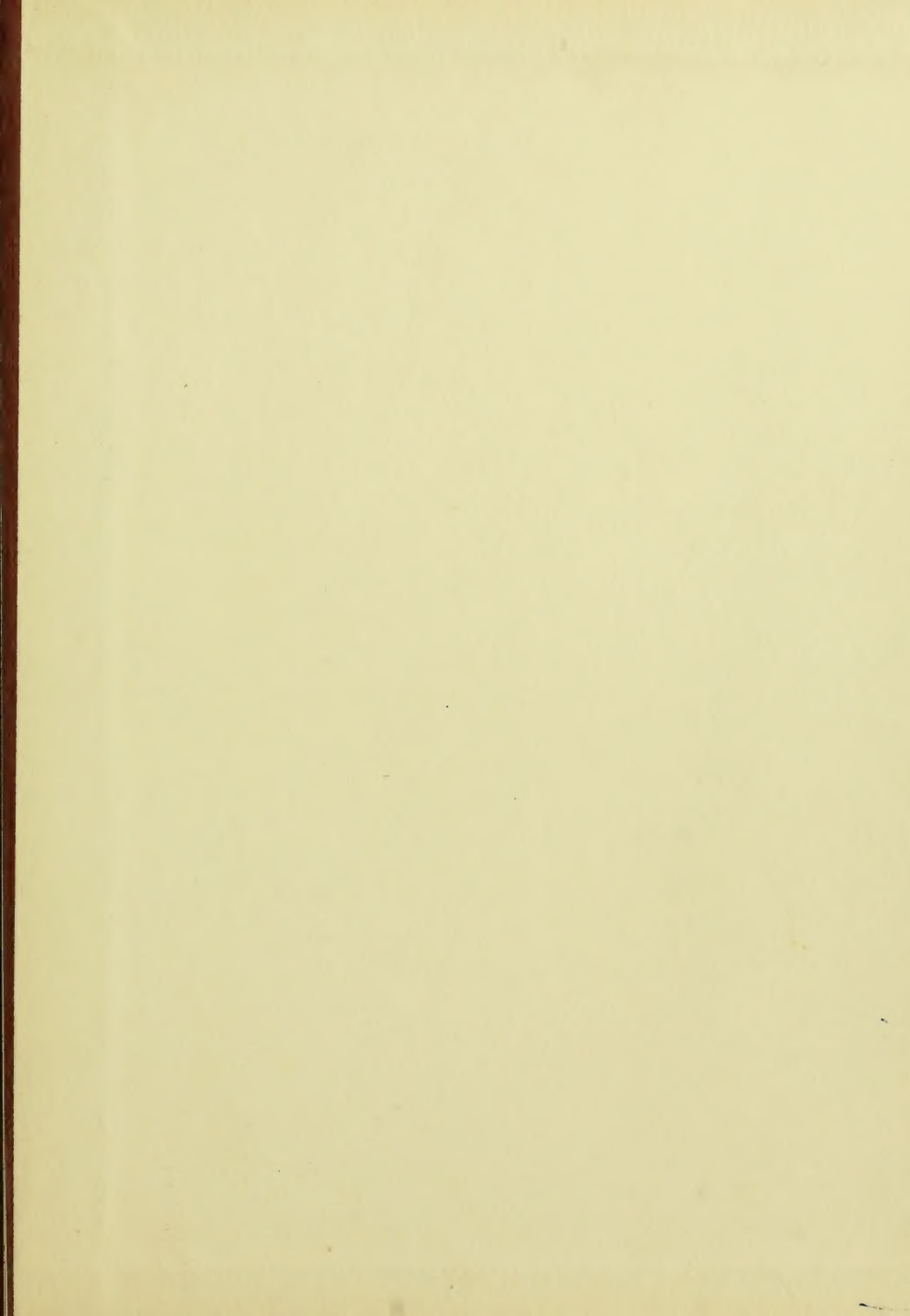
(VII) Justine Van
VAN RENSSELAER Rensselaer, seventh
child of General

Stephen Van Rensselaer and Harriet Elizabeth Bayard, was born at Albany, New York, September 18, 1828; in 1911 resided in New York City; married in the Manor House at Albany, February 2, 1853, Howard Townsend, M. D.

He was born at Albany, November 22, 1823; died at his home, No. 15 Elk street, Albany, January 16, 1867, and was the son of Isaiah Townsend, who married Hannah Townsend. Children: 1. Justine Van Rensselaer, born at Albany, New York, December 5, 1853; died at Paris, France, April 22, 1881; married at Albany, January 23, 1877, Lieutenant Thomas Henry Barber, U. S. A., who was born at London, England, May 6, 1844; died at New York, March 16, 1905, and was

the son of Thomas Hunt Barber and Maria Thompson; no issue. 2. Helen Schuyler, born at Albany, New York, November 17, 1855; died there May 27, 1858. 3. Howard Townsend, born at Albany, New York, August 23, 1858; attorney practicing in New York City in 1911; married at New York, April 17, 1888 (first) Sophie Witherspoon Dickey, who was born at New York, January 9, 1864; died at Saranac Lake, New York, January 29, 1892, and was the daughter of Charles Dens-ton Dickey and Mary Witherspoon; children: Sophie Witherspoon, born at New York, February 5, 1889; married, New York, October 10, 1910, John Adams Dix; Howard, born at New York, January 27, 1890, died at Thom-asville, Georgia, February 17, 1891. Howard Townsend married (second), at New York, October 20, 1894, Anne Lowndes Langdon, who was born at New York, October 11, 1865, and was the daughter of Eugene Langdon and Harriet Lowndes; children: Anne Lang-don, born at New York, November 13, 1898. Howard Van Rensselaer, born at New York, March 25, 1900; Eugene Langdon, born at Southampton, New York, September 24, 1901; Philip Schuyler, born at New York, November 3, 1905; 4. Stephen Van Rens-selaer, born at Albany, New York, October 20, 1860; attorney; died at Hempstead, Long Island, January 15, 1901; married, Grace Church Chantry, New York City, May 22, 1888, Janet Eckford King, who was born at Rome, February 19, 1866; died at Quogue, Long Island, August 19, 1899, and was the daughter of Cornelius Low King and Janet De Kay; children: Janet King, born at New York, March 9, 1889; Margaret Schuyler, born at Bellows Falls, Vermont, July 19, 1890; Stephen Van Rensselaer, born at New York, October 21, 1891; died there, September 3, 1893; Justine Van Rensselaer, born at New York, January 2, 1896. 5. Harriet Bay-ard, born at Albany, New York, March 23, 1864; married, New York, April 28, 1886, Thomas Henry Barber, who was born at Lon-don, England, May 6, 1844; died at New York, March 16, 1905; children: Thomas Hunt Barber, born at New York, January 20, 1889; Justine Van Rensselaer, born at New York, March 30, 1891.





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 005 913 803 0